



Website Based Artificial Intelligence (Web-AI)

Ajit Choudhary¹, Tauz Khan², Guruprasad Nachankar³, Lakshita Prabhu⁴, Girish Bhide⁵

¹UG Student, ²UG Student, ³UG Student, ⁴UG Student, ⁵Prof. IT Engineering Dept & Finolex Academy of Management and Technology, Ratnagiri, India.

Abstract: Web-AI is a web-based platform that offers a range of artificial intelligence services to users. With the growing demand for AI-based solutions, Web-AI aims to provide a comprehensive and user-friendly platform for individuals and businesses to utilize. The platform provides a variety of AI services such as a simple prediction system, OCR, speech-to-text, sign language detection, emotion recognition, and image Up-scaling. Web-AI is a powerful and comprehensive platform for individuals and businesses looking to leverage the latest AI technologies. The platform is designed to be user-friendly, accessible, and optimized for performance and accuracy. With its range of AI services, Web-AI provides a one-stop-shop for all AI-related needs, making it an invaluable resource for anyone looking to utilize AI for their personal or professional needs.

Key Words - Artificial Intelligence, Machine Learning, Supervised Learning, OCR, Speech-to-text, Sign Language Detection, Emotion Recognition, and Image Up-scaling.

I. INTRODUCTION

Artificial intelligence (AI) algorithms have enormous potential for solving complex problems and generating valuable insights. However, the complexity of these algorithms can make it challenging to utilize them to their full potential, particularly for those without advanced technical skills. Additionally, there may be a lack of resources or tools available to make AI accessible to a wider range of users. The WebAI website aims to address this problem by providing a platform that offers various AI services that are easy to use and accessible to a broader range of users. For example:

Sign Language Detection: Suppose a business owner wants to create a more inclusive environment for customers who are deaf or hard of hearing. This can be challenging since not all employees may know sign language. With WebAI's sign language detection service, the business owner can easily open the camera during a video call or in-person interaction, and the AI algorithm will analyze the customer's sign language in real-time, providing captions or translations for the employee. This service can help the business owner provide better customer service and create a more welcoming and accessible environment for all customers.

Artificial intelligence (AI) is a rapidly growing field that involves the development of computer systems that can perform tasks that typically require human intelligence, such as visual perception, speech recognition, decision-making, and language translation. AI is becoming increasingly important in today's world as it has the potential to transform many industries and improve the efficiency of many processes. It is being used in areas such as healthcare, finance, transportation, education, and entertainment to solve complex problems, automate processes, and provide new insights. With the increasing availability of data and the development of more advanced algorithms, AI is poised to revolutionize many aspects of our lives, from the way we work and communicate to the way we learn and create. As AI continues to evolve and become more accessible, it is important to develop platforms and tools that make it easy for individuals and businesses to access and leverage the power of AI. There is a growing need for accessible and user-friendly platforms that allow individuals and businesses to leverage the power of AI to solve complex problems. The Web-AI website is a prime example of such a platform, providing a range of AI services that are accessible, user-friendly, and cost-effective.

The Web-AI website offers a range of AI services, including OCR, speech-to-text, sign language detection, emotion recognition, and image upscaling. This website provides a valuable resource for users looking to access AI services without the need for expensive software or technical expertise. With its range of services and user-friendly interface, the website offers a simple and accessible way for users to leverage the power of AI to solve complex problems.

McCarthy et al. (2006) proposed the Dartmouth Summer Research Project on Artificial Intelligence, which marked the beginning of AI as a field of research and development [2].

Behrens (1997) wrote a research paper on the principles and procedures of exploratory data analysis, which is a crucial step in data analysis that helps in identifying patterns and trends in data [4].

Palekar et al. (2017) [8] presented a real-time license plate detection system using OpenCV and Tesseract, which is an important application of computer vision.

Manage et al. (2020) developed an intelligent text reader based on Python, which is a machine learning application that enables computers to read and understand text [9].

Manaswi and Manaswi (2018) explained the development of speech-to-text and text-to-speech applications using deep learning with TensorFlow and Keras [10].

Tian et al. (2020) proposed a lightweight image super-resolution method using enhanced CNN, which is a deep learning application used for enhancing the resolution of low-quality images [11].

Oyedotun and Khashman (2017) [13] explained the use of deep learning in vision-based static hand gesture recognition, which is an important application of computer vision and machine learning in human-computer interaction.

Ekman and Friesen (1971) conducted research on constants across cultures in the face and emotion, which is a foundational study in the field of facial recognition and emotion detection [15].

II. OBJECTIVE

To develop and implement the prediction system feature, which allows users to upload their datasets and select the algorithm they want to use to make predictions.

- To develop and implement the OCR feature, which enables users to upload or scan an image to detect text in it.
- To develop and implement the speech-to-text feature, which enables users to record or upload an audio file and convert it into text.
- To develop and implement the sign language detection feature, which allows users to open the camera and detect sign language in real time.
- To develop and implement the emotion recognition feature, which enables users to open the camera and detect real-time emotion.
- To develop and implement the image upscale feature, which allows users to increase image size without much pixelation.
- To design and implement a user-friendly interface for the website that makes it easy for users to access and utilize the various AI services offered.
- To develop and implement the image upscale feature, which allows users to increase image size without much pixelation.
- To design and implement a user-friendly interface for the website that makes it easy for users to access and utilize the various AI services offered.

III. IMPLEMENTATION

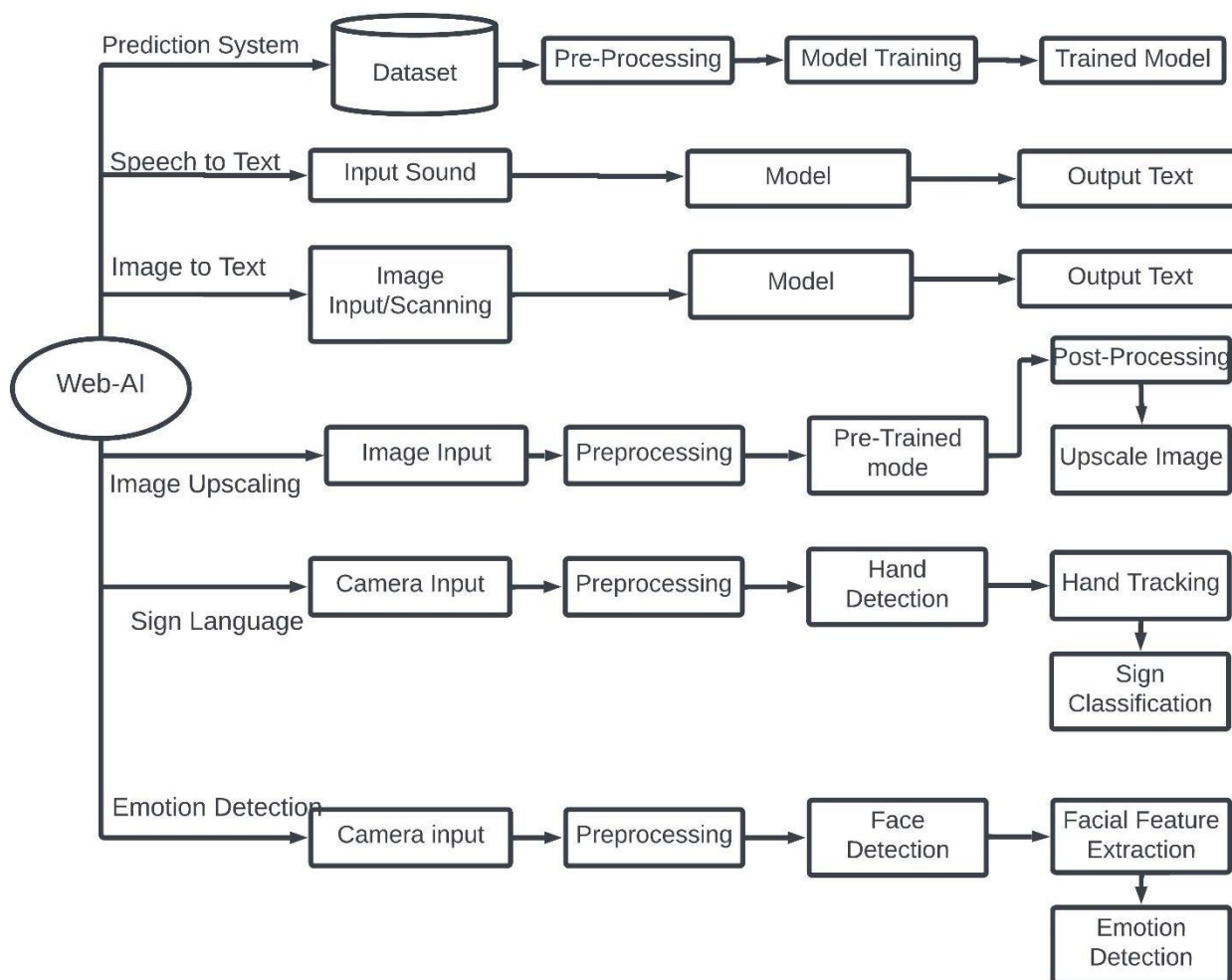


Figure 1. Block Diagram

The block diagram of the proposed system is shown in Figure 1. The website is developed using the chosen technology stack, including Flask as a framework and backend (python). The AI algorithms are also implemented using Python libraries like pandas, matplotlib, and numpy. Frontend development involves creating the HTML, CSS, and JavaScript code that makes up the user interface. The backend development involves creating the server-side logic that handles requests and responses to and from the client-side code.

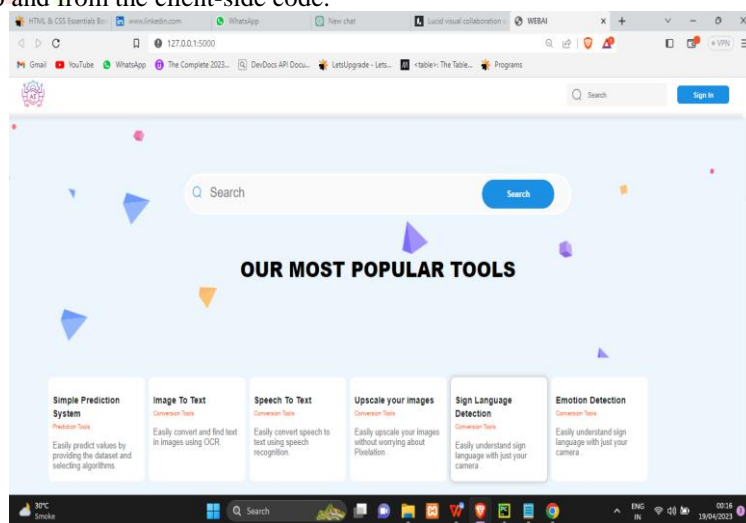


Figure 2. Website Design

a) **Prediction Tool:**

Input Dataset: This is the dataset that contains the data on which we want to perform the prediction. It can be any type of dataset, depending on the problem statement and the type of prediction we want to perform.

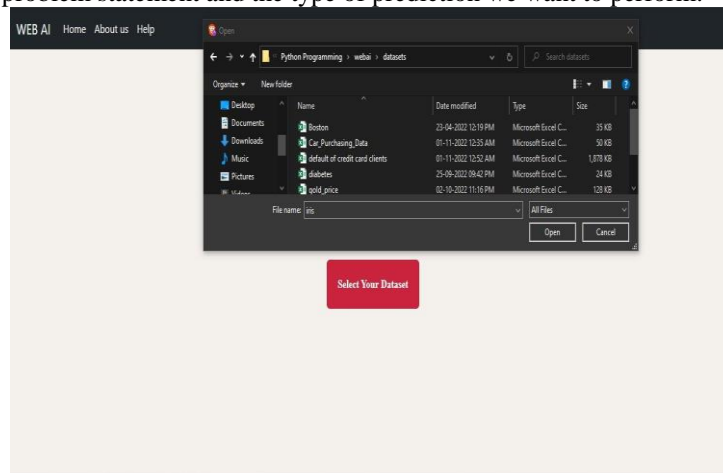


Figure 3. Upload dataset

Preprocessing: This is the step where we preprocess the dataset, clean it, transform it, normalize it, and remove any outliers or errors in the dataset.

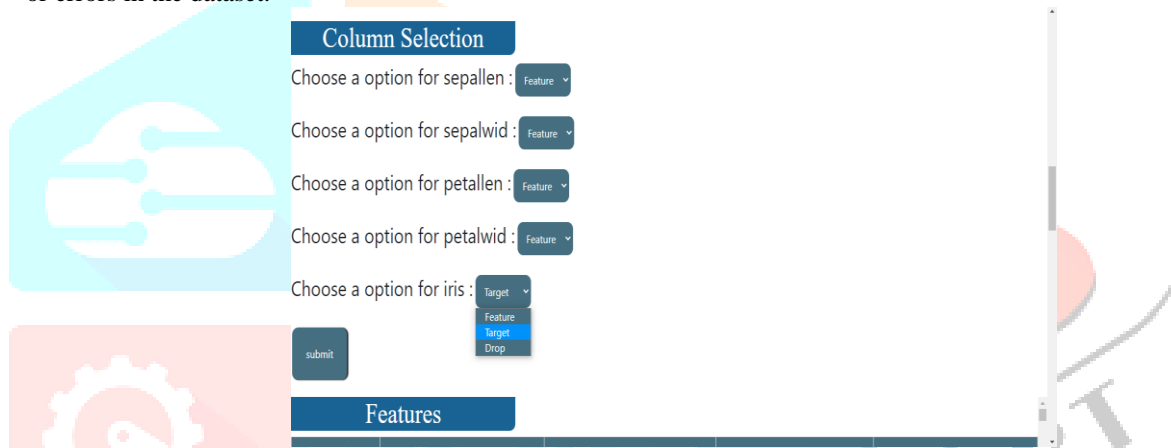


Figure 4. Select feature and target

Model Training: In this step, we select an appropriate machine learning algorithm and train it on the preprocessed dataset. The algorithm could be a linear regression, decision tree, or any other type of algorithm depending on the problem statement.

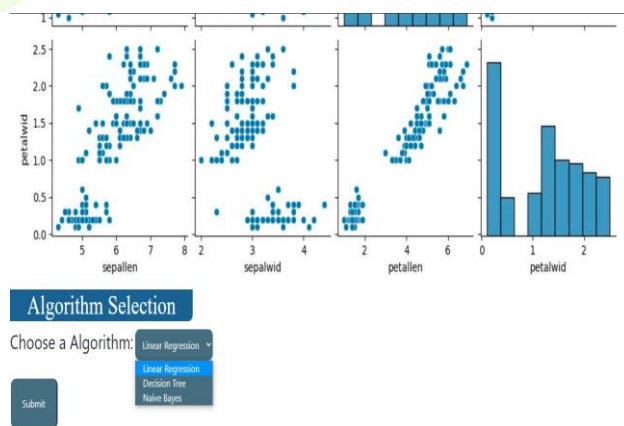


Figure 5. Select Algorithm

Trained Model Output: Once the model is trained, we get a trained model as an output. This model can be used to predict the output for new data points that are not present in the input dataset.

Figure 6. Predict using model

b) Image to Text Conversion Tool:

Image Input/Scanning: The first step in OCR is to input the image containing the text. The image can be obtained by scanning a paper document or by taking a photo of the document.

Character Recognition: We use the Tesseract engine to detect the text inside an image. It recognizes the character and returns the text.

Text Extraction: Once the characters are recognized, the system extracts the text from the image. This can be done by combining the recognized characters into words and sentences using language modeling techniques.

Output Text: The final output of the OCR system is the extracted text. This text can be used for further processing or can be saved as a document.

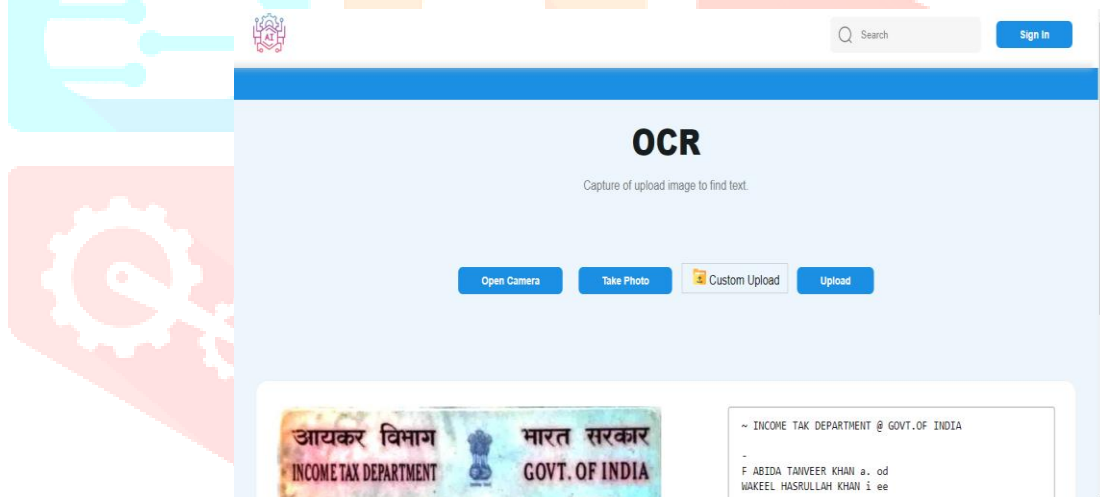


Figure 7. OCR Service

c) Speech to Text Conversion Tool:

Audio Input (Mic): This block captures the audio input through a microphone. It is the primary source of audio data.

Speech Recognition: This block is the core of the speech-to-text system. Here, we use sr-recognition to recognize the spoken words and convert them into text.

Output: The final output is displayed on the screen or used for further processing.

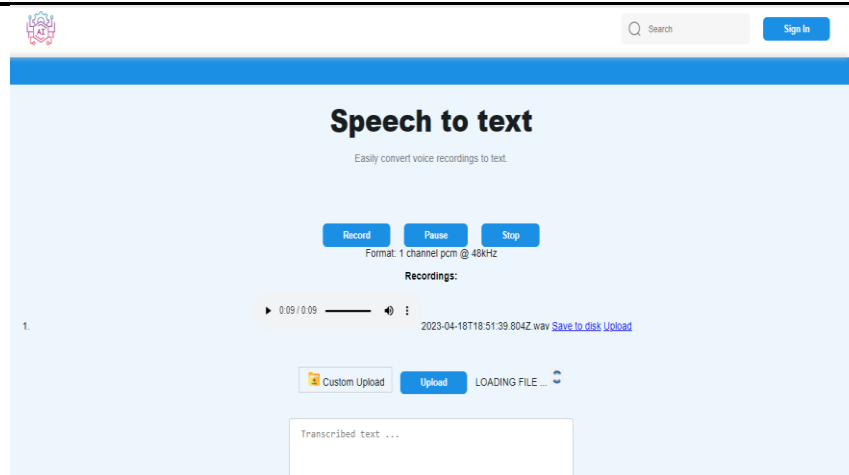


Figure 8. Speech to text Service

d) **Image Upscaling Tool:**

Image Input: The first step in image upscaling is to input the image that needs to be upscaled.

Pre-trained Model: The upscaling is performed by a pre-trained model using fsrcnn that has been trained on a large dataset of high-resolution images. The model takes the pre-processed image as input and produces an upscaled image as output.

Upscaled Image: The final output of the image upscaler is the upscaled image, which has a higher resolution than the input image.

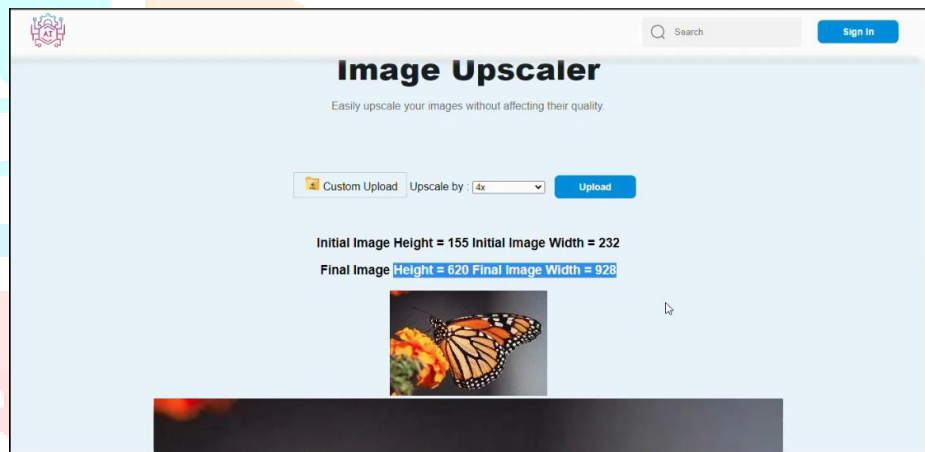


Figure 9. Image Upscaler Service

e) **Sign Language Detection Tool:**

Camera Input: The first step in sign-language detection is to capture a video stream from a camera input, such as a webcam or a smartphone camera.

Hand Detection: The system then detects the hands in the video stream using a hand detection algorithm. This is done to isolate the hands from the background and other objects in the scene.

Hand Tracking: Once the hands are detected, the system tracks the movement of the hands over time using a hand-tracking algorithm. This is necessary to accurately recognize and interpret sign language gestures.

Sign Classification: Finally, the system uses an algorithm MobileNetV2 model which was trained on datasets and generated an h5 file for prediction which was used to classify the sign language gestures performed by the hands in the video stream. This involves recognizing the shape, orientation, and movement of the hands and matching them to a library of known sign language gestures.

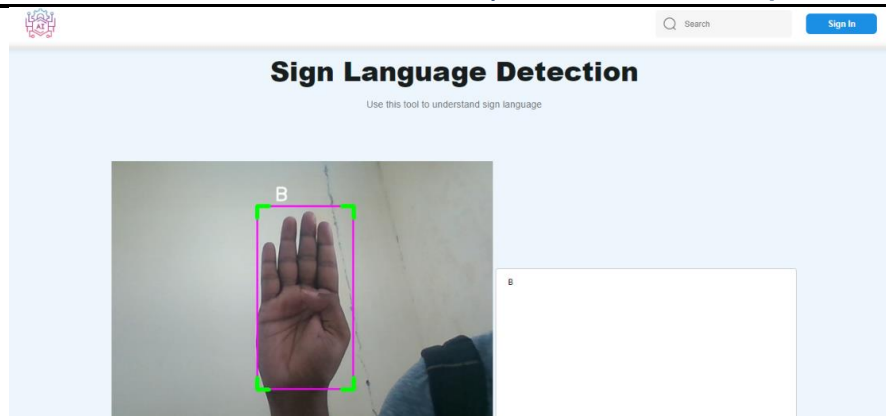


Figure 10. Sign Language Detection

f) Emotion Detection Tool:

Camera Input: The first step in emotion detection is to capture a video stream from a camera input, such as a webcam or a smartphone camera.

Hand Detection: The system then detects the hands in the video stream using a face detection algorithm. This is done to isolate the faces from the background and other objects in the scene.

Face Tracking: Once the faces are detected, the system tracks the movement of the face over time using a face-tracking algorithm. This is necessary to accurately recognize and interpret the emotion of the user.

Emotion Classification: Finally, the system uses an algorithm MobileNetV2 model which was trained on datasets and generated an h5 file for prediction which was used to classify the emotions performed by the faces in the video stream. This involves recognizing the shape, orientation, and movement of the faces and matching them to a library of known emotion features.

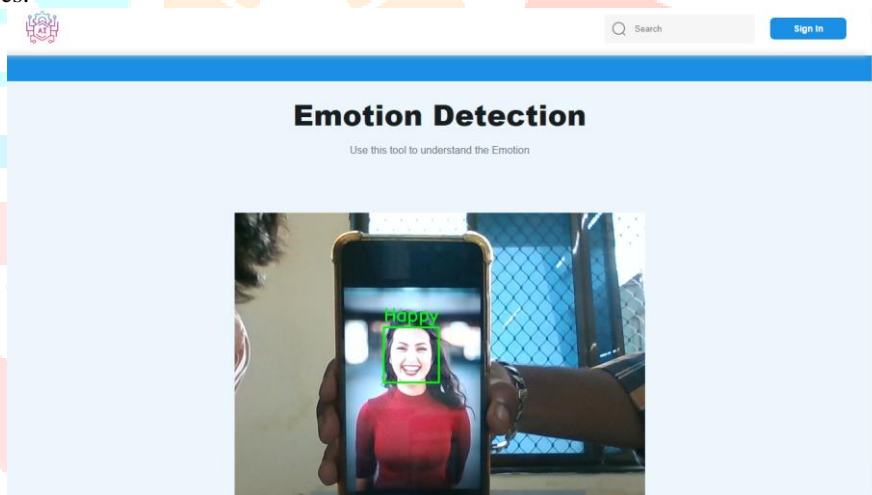


Figure 11. Emotion Detection Service

IV. ADVANTAGES

- **Easy Access to AI Services:** The website's AI services are easily accessible to users without requiring any specialized software or hardware. Users can access the services from any device with an internet connection.
- **User-Friendly Interface:** The website's interface is user-friendly and intuitive, making it easy for users to navigate and use the AI services.
- **Cost-Effective:** The website's AI services are available at a much lower cost than traditional AI solutions, making them accessible to a wider range of users.
- **Time-Saving:** The website's AI services can automate many tasks, saving users time and effort. For example, the speech-to-text service can transcribe audio recordings into text, eliminating the need for manual transcription.
- **Scalability:** The website's modular architecture allows for easy addition of new AI services in the future, making it scalable and adaptable to changing user needs.
- **Personalized Experience:** The website's services can be customized to suit individual user needs. For example, the simple prediction service allows users to upload their own data sets and select the algorithm to use, providing a personalized experience.

V. LIMITATIONS

- **Limited Functionality:** While the website provides a range of AI services, its functionality is limited compared to specialized AI software. Some users may require more advanced features that are not available on the website.
- **Reliance on Internet Connectivity:** The website requires a stable internet connection to function properly. Users in areas with poor internet connectivity may experience slow loading times or other performance issues.
- **Accuracy and Reliability:** The accuracy and reliability of the AI services provided by the website depend on the quality of the algorithms used and the data sets available. Users may encounter errors or inaccuracies in their results.
- **Security Risks:** While the website's architecture is designed to be secure, there is always a risk of data breaches or cyber-attacks. Users should take necessary precautions to protect their data and use strong passwords and secure login procedures.
- **Training Required:** While the website's user interface is user-friendly, users may require some training to use the AI services effectively. For example, users may need to learn how to upload data sets or configure the settings for the prediction service.

VI. FUTURE SCOPE

- **Additional AI Services:** The website could be expanded to include additional AI services, such as natural language processing, image recognition, or machine learning algorithms.
- **Improved Accuracy and Reliability:** The accuracy and reliability of the website's AI services could be improved through the use of more advanced algorithms and data sets.
- **Integration with External APIs:** The website could be integrated with external APIs, allowing users to access additional data sources or AI services.
- **Mobile Application:** A mobile application could be developed for the website, allowing users to access the AI services from their mobile devices.
- **Multi-Language Support:** The website could be expanded to support multiple languages, making it more accessible to users around the world.
- **Integration with Social Media Platforms:** The website could be integrated with social media platforms, allowing users to share their results or collaborate on projects with others.

VII. CONCLUSION

The Web-AI website is a user-friendly platform that provides users with advanced artificial intelligence technologies to perform data analysis, image processing, and real-time video analysis. Its prediction system enables businesses and individuals to upload datasets and select algorithms to make data-driven decisions quickly and accurately. Users can also download trained models for offline use or integration into their own applications. OCR and speech-to-text features are available for digitizing text documents, transcribing audio content, and more. Innovative features like sign language detection and emotion recognition use computer vision to analyse real-time video input for people with hearing impairments, enhancing video content accessibility and emotional analysis. Lastly, the image upscale feature helps enhance low-resolution images, making them more suitable for printing or display on large screens. The Web-AI website is continuously evolving and providing new and innovative services to its users. It is a valuable resource for businesses, researchers, and individuals who want to leverage the power of artificial intelligence technologies for their projects.

VIII. REFERENCES

- [1] Gupta, N.A. Literature Survey on Artificial Intelligence. 2017. Available online: <https://www.ijert.org/research/a-literature-survey-on-artificial-intelligence-IJERTCONV5IS19015.pdf> (accessed on 7 January 2020).
- [2] McCarthy, J.; Minsky, M.L.; Rochester, N.; Shannon, C.E. A Proposal for the Dartmouth Summer Research Project on Artificial Intelligence. *AI Mag.* 2006, 27, 12. [Google Scholar]
- [3] Moore, A. Carnegie Mellon Dean of Computer Science on the Future of AI. Available online: <https://www.forbes.com/sites/peterhigh/2017/10/30/carnegie-mellon-dean-of-computer-science-on-the-future-of-ai/#3a283c652197> (accessed on 7 January 2020).
- [4] John T. Behrens, "Principles and Procedures of Exploratory Data Analysis," *Psychological Methods*, 1997, Vol. 2, No. 2, pp.131-160.
- [5] Aindrila Ghosh, Mona Nashaat, James Miller, Shaikh Quader, and Chad Marston, "A Comprehensive Review of Tools for Exploratory Analysis of Tabular Industrial Datasets," *Visual Informatics*, Volume 2, Issue 4, December 2018, pp. 235-253.
- [6] Maulud, Dastan, and Adnan M. Abdulazeez. "A review on linear regression comprehensive in machine learning." *Journal of Applied Science and Technology Trends* 1.4 (2020): 140-147.
- [7] Song, Yan-Yan, and L. U. Ying. "Decision tree methods: applications for classification and prediction." *Shanghai archives of psychiatry* 27.2 (2015): 130.
- [8] Palekar, Rahul R., et al. "Real time license plate detection using openCV and tesseract." 2017 international conference on communication and signal processing (ICCSP). IEEE, 2017.
- [9] Manage, Prabhakar, et al. "An intelligent text reader based on python." 2020 3rd International Conference on Intelligent Sustainable Systems (ICISS). IEEE, 2020.
- [10] Manaswi, Navin Kumar, and Navin Kumar Manaswi. "Speech to text and vice versa." *Deep Learning with Applications Using Python: Chatbots and Face, Object, and Speech Recognition With TensorFlow and Keras* (2018): 127-144.
- [11] Tian, Chunwei, et al. "Lightweight image super-resolution with enhanced CNN." *Knowledge-Based Systems* 205 (2020): 106235.
- [12] "Sign Language Recognition: A Review of the State-of-the-Art" by J. Chen, Y. Zhang, and Y. Jia, *IEEE Access*, Vol. 9, 2021.
- [13] Oyedotun OK, Khashman A (2017) Deep learning in vision-based static hand gesture recognition. *Neural Comput Appl* 28(12):3941–3951
- [14] "A Survey on the Use of Artificial Intelligence Techniques for Emotion Recognition in Human-Computer Interaction" by A. W. A. Wahab, S. A. Idzhar, and S. S. Saini, *Cognitive Computation*, Vol. 13, Issue 4, August 2021.
- [15] Ekman P, Friesen WV. Constants across cultures in the face and emotion *Journal of personality and social psychology* 1971; 17:124
- [16] "AI in Education: A Review of Recent Advances and Future Directions" by S. S. Yilmaz and H. Karakus, *Computers & Education*, Vol. 174, September 2021.
- [17] "Recent Trends in Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning: A Comprehensive Review" by S. R. Khunte, A. D. Shinde, and D. D. Doye, *Journal of Ambient Intelligence and Humanized Computing*, Vol. 12, Issue 11, November 2021.