



# IJRASET

International Journal For Research in  
Applied Science and Engineering Technology



# INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH

IN APPLIED SCIENCE & ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY

**Volume: 11    Issue: V    Month of publication: May 2023**

**DOI: <https://doi.org/10.22214/ijraset.2023.53115>**

**[www.ijraset.com](http://www.ijraset.com)**

**Call:  08813907089**

**E-mail ID: [ijraset@gmail.com](mailto:ijraset@gmail.com)**

# Virtual Try-ON Clothes

Prof. Pooja Parikh<sup>1</sup>, Reshma Kale<sup>2</sup>, Vaishnavi Bidarkar<sup>3</sup>, Vaishnavi Sarode<sup>4</sup>, Soni Singh<sup>5</sup>

Alard College Of Engineering & Management, (ALARD Knowledge Park, Survey No. 50, Marunji, Near Rajiv Gandhi IT Park, Hinjewadi, Pune-411057) Approved by AICTE. Recognized by DTE. NAAC Accredited. Affiliated to SPPU (Pune University).

**Abstract:** The increasing popularity of e-commerce and the desire for personalized shopping experiences have led to the development of virtual trial room applications. In this research paper, we present a novel approach to outfit prediction in a web-based virtual trial room. Our system utilizes machine learning techniques to analyze input images of shirts and pants and provides accurate outfit recommendations to users. The application, developed using Python, Flask, HTML, CSS, JavaScript, Bootstrap, and OpenCV, offers users the ability to virtually try on different outfits without physically trying them on. We discuss the design, implementation, and evaluation of our system, highlighting its effectiveness in accurately predicting outfit combinations and improving the user experience. Digital try-on systems for e-commerce have the potential to change people's lives and provide notable economic benefits.

However, their development is limited by practical constraints, such as accurate sizing of the body and realism of demonstrations. We enumerate three open challenges remaining for a complete and easy-to-use try-on system that recent advances in machine learning make increasingly tractable. For each, we describe the problem, introduce state-of-the-art approaches, and provide future directions.

## I. PROBLEM STATEMENT

E-commerce has grown at a rapid pace in recent years. Consumers today are more likely to shop online than to visit a retail store. The situation is much more complicated, however, when it comes to buying clothes. People need to know how a garment fits on them, how it looks, and how it feels.

## II. INTRODUCTION

The emergence of virtual trial room applications has revolutionized the way people shop for clothes online. By enabling users to virtually try on different outfits, these applications bridge the gap between the online and offline shopping experience. In this paper, we present a machine learning-based approach to outfit prediction in a web-based virtual trial room, enhancing the accuracy and convenience of outfit selection for users.

Digital try-on systems for e-commerce have the potential to change people's lives and provide notable economic benefits. However, their development is limited by practical constraints, such as accurate sizing of the body and realism of demonstrations. We enumerate three open challenges remaining for a complete and easy-to-use try-on system that recent advances in machine learning make increasingly tractable. For each, we describe the problem, introduce state-of-the-art approaches, and provide future directions.

## III. BLOCK DIAGRAM

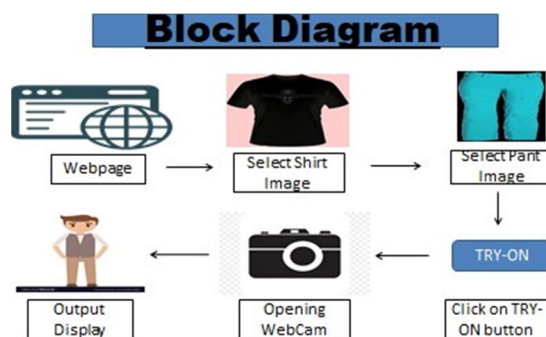


Fig -1:Block Diagram

#### IV. SCOPE OF THE STUDY

The proposed system will facilitate to Customers can now virtually try on various types of products before purchasing them. order multiple variations of a single product. What's important here is that AR helps customers avoid disappointment and choose the best products for them. As a result, both online and brick and-mortar store return rates tend to fall. AP shortens the customer journey and increases store conversions regardless of whether the customer shops for items online or in-store. Use case diagrams describe the high-level functions and scope of the system, these diagrams also identify the interactions between the system and its actors. A Use case diagram outlines how external entities user interact with an internal software system.

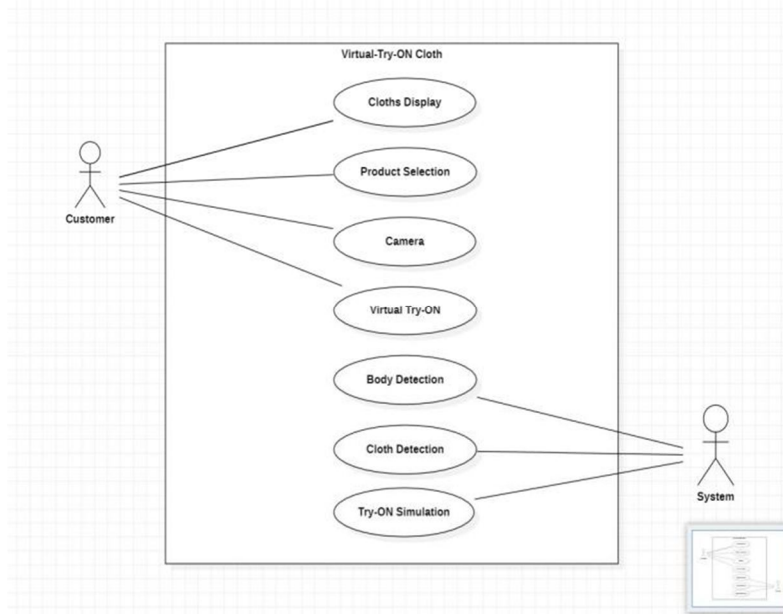


Fig -2: Use Case Diagram

A state diagram consists of states, transitions, activities, and events. It describes the different states that an object moves through or provide an abstract description of the behavior of a system.

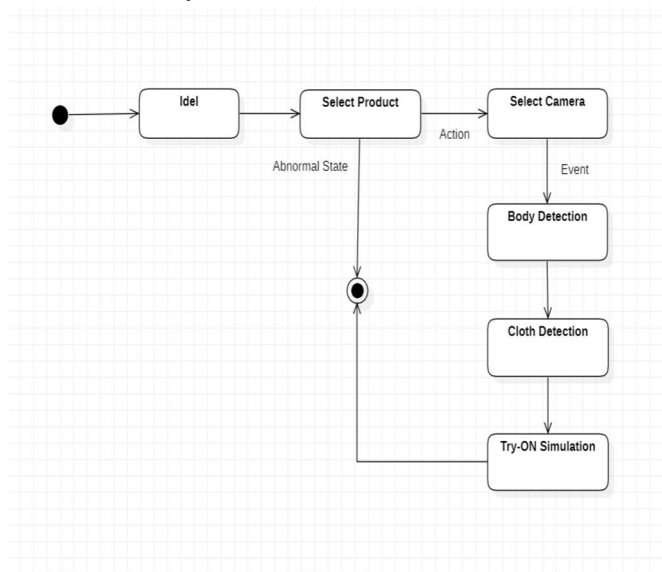


Fig -3: State Diagram

Activity diagrams are graphical representations of workflows with support for selection, repetition, and concurrency of step-by-step activities and tasks

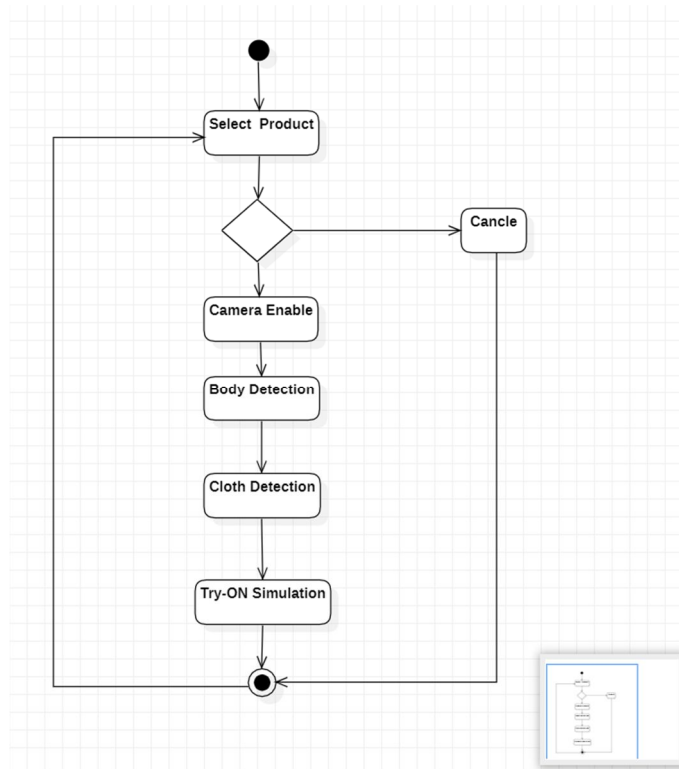


Fig -4: Activity Diagram

Sequence Diagrams are interaction diagrams that detail how operations are carried out. They capture the interaction between objects in the context of a collaboration. Sequence Diagrams are time focus and they show the order of the interaction visually by using the vertical axis of the diagram to represent time what messages are sent and when.

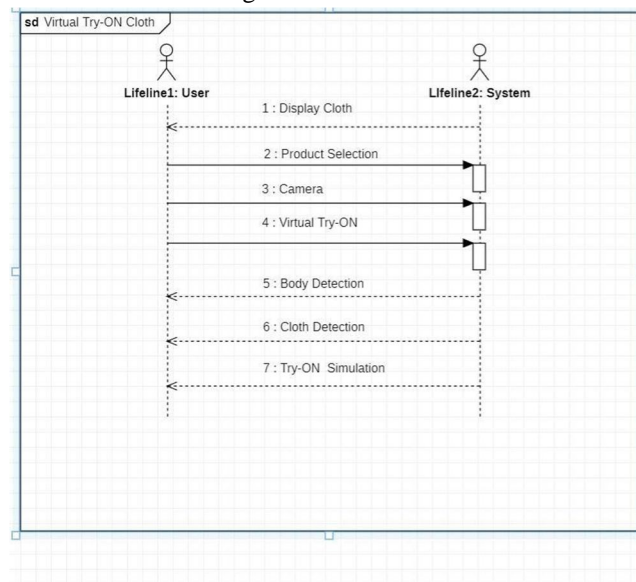


Fig -5: Sequence Diagram

### V. RELATED WORK

We provide an overview of related research and existing virtual trial room systems. We discuss the advancements made in machine learning techniques for image analysis and outfit recommendation, highlighting the unique contributions of our approach.



## VI. ALGORITHM AND LIBRARY USED

### A. Haar Cascade Classifier Algorithm

- 1) A machine Learning Algorithm used for object detection, particularly for detecting faces
- 2) The Haar Cascade Classifier algorithm works by using a set of Haar-like features & a cascade of weak classifiers trained with the ADaboost Algorithm.
- 3) It Evaluates these features at multiple scales & positions within a sliding window framework, efficiently rejecting non-face regions early on.
- 4) The algorithm strength lies in the ability to quickly detect faces in real time application.

Haar cascade is an algorithm that can detect objects in images, irrespective of their scale in image and location.

This algorithm is not so complex and can run in real-time. We can train a haar-cascade detector to detect various objects like cars, bikes, buildings, fruits, etc.

### B. OpenCV Library

OpenCV is a Python library that allows you to perform image processing and computer vision tasks. It provides a wide range of features, including object detection, face recognition, and tracking.

OpenCV is an open-source software library for computer vision and machine learning. The OpenCV full form is Open Source Computer Vision Library. It was created to provide a shared infrastructure for applications for computer vision and to speed up the use of machine perception in consumer products. OpenCV, as a BSD- licensed software, makes it simple for companies to use and change the code. There are some predefined packages and libraries that make our life simple and OpenCV is one of them.

## VII. IMPLEMENTATION DETAILS

We provide detailed insights into the implementation of our virtual trial room system. This includes the front-end design and user interface considerations, back-end functionality integration, and the integration of the machine learning model within the application. We discuss the challenges encountered during implementation and the strategies employed to overcome them.

The Webpages for the project is developed with the frontend technologies like html and CSS which are used to create the user friendly interface and handle client site interactions. To give the extra look and feel to the website we use the bootstrap framework. Bootstrap library is used for responsive design and predefined styles. For the backend we use Python. We use an open source flask framework which is written in python. We use computer vision library which is open cv library used for image and video processing

### A. Evaluation

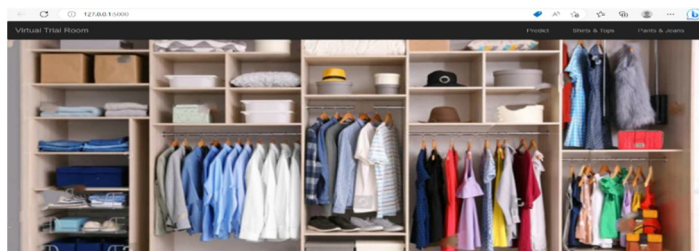
We present the evaluation methodology used to assess the performance of our system. We discuss the dataset used for training and testing, the evaluation metrics employed, and the experimental results obtained. The evaluation demonstrates the accuracy of outfit predictions and the overall effectiveness of the system.

### B. Input

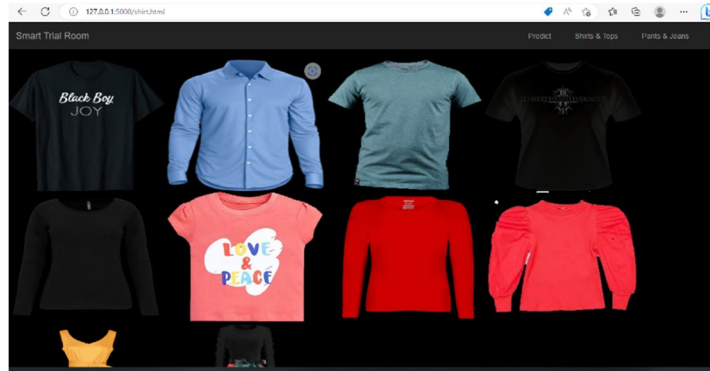
- Clothes Image
- Target body

## VIII. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

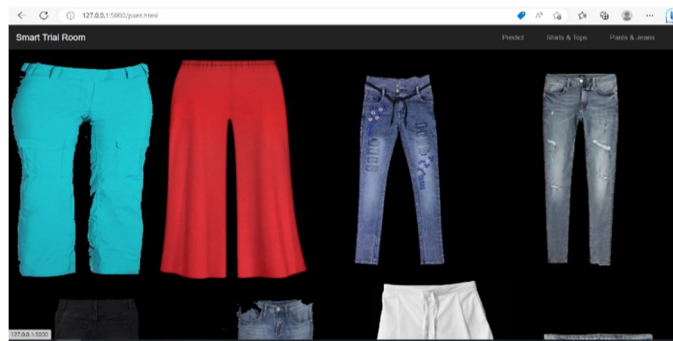
We present and analyze the results obtained from the evaluation, emphasizing the performance and usability of the virtual trial room system. We discuss the significance of accurate outfit predictions in improving the user experience and the potential impact on the e-commerce industry.



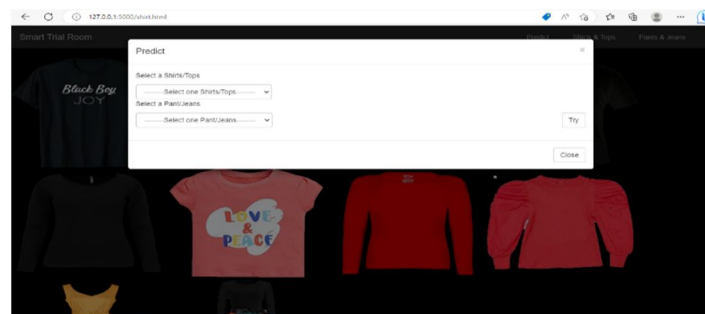
Index Page



Shirts & Tops Images



Pants & Jeans Images



Selection of clothes images from the dropdown list



Final Output

## IX. CONCLUSIONS

In this work we have been focusing on customer interface of the virtual dressing room. We will developing a 3-D cloth scanner which would be interesting to test in usability and user experience study.

We summarize the key contributions of our research and discuss future directions for enhancing virtual trial room systems. We highlight the potential for incorporating additional features, such as personalized recommendations and augmented reality, to further improve the user experience. In this work we have been focusing on customer interface of the virtual dressing room. We will developing a 3-D cloth scanner which would be interesting to test in usability and user experience study.

## X. FUTURE SCOPE

- A. Adding more clothes option.
- B. Integrating color customization.
- C. Improving the accuracy of clothing alignment.
- D. Encourage the audience to think about how this technology can be further develop and applied indifferent domains.

## REFERENCES

- [1] Chao Lin, Zhao Li, Sheng Zhou, Shichang Hu, JialunZhan Linhao Luo, Yuan He (2022) RMGN: A Regional Mask Guided Network for Parser-free Virtual Try-on
- [2] Cheng JCP, Chen K, Chen W (2017) Comparison of Marker-Based and Markerless AR: A Case Study of An Indoor Decoration System. In: Lean and Computing in Construction Congress - Volume 1: Proceedings of the Joint Conference on Computing in Construction. Heriot-Watt University, Heraklion, Crete, Greece, pp 483– 490
- [3] Ge Y, Song Y, Zhang R, Ge C, Liu W, Luo P (2021)Parser-Free Virtual Try-on via Distilling Appearance Flows. In: 2021 IEEE/CVF Conference on Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition (CVPR). IEEE, Nashville, TN, USA, pp 8481–8489
- [4] Groubert J, Langlotz T, Zollmann S, Regenbrecht H (2017) Towards Pervasive Augmented Reality: Context-Awareness in Augmented Reality. IEEE Trans Visual Comput Graphics 23(6):1706–1724. <https://doi.org/10.1109/TVCG.2016.254372>





10.22214/IJRASET



45.98



IMPACT FACTOR:  
7.129



IMPACT FACTOR:  
7.429



# INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH

IN APPLIED SCIENCE & ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY

Call : 08813907089  (24\*7 Support on Whatsapp)