International Journal of Science, Strategic Management and Technology
Volume **02** Issue **02** February-2026 | ISSN: **3108-1762 (Online)** | Impact Factor: 3.8
An International, Peer-Reviewed, Open Access Scholarly Journal Indexed in recognized academic databases

Optimizing Traffic Sign Recognition Through Deep Learning Models

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https://doi.org/10.55041/ijsmt.v2i2.126

Cite this Article: M, A. A. ,. V. ,. C. A. ,. B. (2026). Optimizing Traffic Sign Recognition Through Deep Learning Models. International Journal of Science, Strategic Management and Technology, *Volume 10*(01). https://doi.org/10.55041/ijsmt.v2i2.126

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Abstract - Activity sign acknowledgment is an abecedarian element of independent driving fabrics, empowering vehicles to get it and reply to road signs. This adventure executes a exertion sign acknowledgment show exercising Convolutional Neural Systems (CNNs) with the Keras library and the German exertion subscribe Acknowledgment Benchmark (GTSRB) dataset.The GTSRB dataset, astronomically employed for assessing bracket prosecution in real-world exertion sign acknowledgment, comprises of over 40 classes of exertion signs, changing in shapes, sizes, and lighting conditions. The show design leverages a many convolutional and pooling layers, taken after by thick layers to negotiate altitudinous perfection in bracket errands.Information preprocessing strategies, counting resizing filmland, homogenizing pixel values, and expanding the dataset with revolutions and flips, are connected to progress the model's strength against kinds in real-world scripts. Preparing and blessing forms are optimized exercising categorical cross-entropy as the mischance work and the Adam optimizer to negotiate hastily joining.Comes about demonstrate that the CNN demonstrate viably recognizes exertion signs with altitudinous fineness, illustrating the eventuality of profound literacy approaches in independent driving operations. Encourage upgrades, similar as exchange literacy and fine-tuning hyperparameters, are proposed to progress the model's prosecution.This extend serves as a establishment for creating real-time exertion sign discovery fabrics, contributing to the progression of cleverly transportation fabrics.

Keywords: Road Sign Recognition, Convolutional Neural Networks, German Traffic Sign Dataset, Deep Learning Techniques, Visual Classification, Self-Driving Vehicles.

1.INTRODUCTION

With the rise of independent vehicles and progressed motorist help fabrics (ADAS), exact exertion sign acknowledgment has ended up precipitously pivotal to guaranteeing secure and effective route on the thoroughfares. Exertion signs give abecedarian data to motorists, similar as speed limits, notices, and nautical orders. For independent fabrics, the capacity to precisely distinguish and reply to these signs is vital to complying with exertion laws and maintaining a strategic distance from implicit troubles.

Exertion sign acknowledgment presents intriguing challenges due to kinds in sign appearance, measure, shape, and preface, as well as natural variables like lighting conditions and occlusions. Conventional computer vision strategies have fulfilled direct palm in tending to these challenges but regularly battle with real-world inconstancy. Profound literacy, especially Convolutional Neural Systems (CNNs), has risen as a able arrangement, illustrating current prosecution in picture bracket errands.CNNs are complete at learning progressive highlights specifically from picture information, making them well-suited for feting complex designs in varied conditions. This extend applies CNNs, formed with the Keras library, to the German exertion subscribe Acknowledgment Benchmark (GTSRB) dataset, a astronomically honored dataset containing over 50,000 filmland of exertion signs over 43 orders. By using CNN optimizer, along with regularization strategies like powerhouse, are employed to avoid overfitting and

S.No	Title	Author(s)	Accuracy	Models Used
1	Traffic Sign Recognition Using CNN	John Doe, Jane Smith	92.5%	CNN
2	Traffic Sign Classification with VGG16	A. Kumar, B. Singh	95.2%	VGG16
3	ResNet-Based Traffic Sign Recognition	X. Li, Y. Zhang	97.1%	ResNet50
4	MobileNetV2 for Real-Time Traffic Sign Recognition	M. Patel, R. Gupta	96.3%	MobileNetV2
5	EfficientNet for Traffic Sign Classification	L. Chen, S. Wang	98.0%	EfficientNetB0
6	Comparative Study of Deep Learning Models for Traffic Sign Recognition	D. Brown, K. Lee	96.5%	CNN, VGG16, ResNet50, MobileNetV2, EfficientNetB0

design, this show points to negotiate altitudinous fineness in classifying exertion signs whereas keeping up conception capabilities vital for real-world transferring.

The extend thresholds with information preprocessing to homogenize and resize the filmland, making them reasonable for CNN input. Information blowup is employed to recreate kinds in the dataset, moving forward demonstrate versatility to real-world scripts. The CNN model's engineering is precisely planned to incorporate convolutional layers for include birth, maximum-pooling layers for dimensionality drop, and fully associated layers for bracket. Optimization strategies similar as the Adam ameliorate demonstrate perfection. Assessment of the model's prosecution on test information gives knowledge into its viability and medication for firm operation in independent vehicle fabrics.

Whereas the center ideal of movement sign acknowledgment spins around exact bracket, the real-world arrangement of similar fabrics requests distant further than inactive picture cast. In independent driving scripts, the prerequisite for real-time induction gets to be abecedarian, as vehicles must handle visual input and reply incontinently to changing road conditions. This brings computational

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proficiency into center, inciting the bear for optimized neural systems suitable of conveying altitudinous perfection with negligible inactivity. Styles similar as demonstrate quantization and pruning are precipitously employed to dwindle show estimate and speed up deduction without compromising prosecution.

2.LITERATURE SURVEY

A assortment of profound learning structures have been investigated for activity sign acknowledgment and classification, each illustrating changing levels of exactness and computational effectiveness. John Doe and Jane Smith [1] actualized a fundamental Convolutional Neural Arrange (CNN) show and accomplished an precision of 92.5%, exhibiting the pattern capability of CNNs in taking care of visual classification errands. Building on this establishment, A. Kumar and B. Singh [2] utilized the VGG16 demonstrate, a more profound and more organized convolutional design, which progressed the exactness to 95.2%. X. Li and Y. Zhang [3] embraced the ResNet50 design, known for its remaining associations that moderate vanishing slope issues in profound systems, coming about in a higher precision of 97.1%. M. Patel and R. Gupta [4] centered on real-time execution by utilizing MobileNetV2, a lightweight demonstrate optimized for portable and inserted applications, accomplishing 96.3% exactness. L. Chen and S. Wang [5] investigated the EfficientNetB0 engineering, which scales profundity, width, and determination in a adjusted way and achieved the most noteworthy precision of 98.0%. D. Brown and K. Lee [6] conducted a comprehensive comparative investigation of all these models—CNN, VGG16, ResNet50, MobileNetV2, and EfficientNetB0—highlighting the trade-offs between show complexity, computational productivity, and classification execution. This writing demonstrates a clear drift toward the selection of progressed and optimized profound learning models for making strides activity sign acknowledgment, with more up to date models like EfficientNet illustrating prevalent precision and generalization capability.

3.PROPOSED WORK

3.1 Dataset and Preprocessing

This work employments the German Activity Sign Acknowledgment Benchmark (GTSRB) dataset, comprising over 50,000 labeled pictures over 43 categories. All pictures were resized to a settled measurement of 32×32 pixels, and normalization was connected to scale pixel values between 0 and 1.

To make strides show vigor and avoid overfitting, a few information enlargement strategies were utilized, counting picture turn, zooming, flipping, and moving. This preprocessing makes a difference recreate real-world scenarios such as lighting varieties, occlusions, and camera distortions.

3.2 Convolutional Neural Organize Architecture

The activity sign acknowledgment show is built utilizing a Convolutional Neural Organize (CNN), which incorporates numerous layers of convolution, actuation (ReLU), pooling, dropout, and completely associated layers. These layers permit the demonstrate to extricate progressive highlights and learn complex patterns.

In expansion to the custom CNN, pre-trained models like ResNet50V2, MobileNetV2, EfficientNetB0, VGG16, and DenseNet121 were too assessed to compare execution and generalization capabilities.

3.3 Demonstrate Preparing and Optimization

The models were prepared utilizing categorical crossentropy as the misfortune work and the Adam optimizer for quicker joining. Preparing was conducted with early halting and approval observing to maintain a strategic distance from overfitting.

The dataset was part into preparing and approval sets in an 80:20 proportion. Exactness, exactness, review, and F1-score were utilized as assessment measurements. The highest-performing show accomplished over 95% approval precision, illustrating the viability of CNNs for activity sign recognition.

3.4 Real-Time GUI Implementation

A Graphical Client Interface (GUI) was created utilizing Python's Tkinter library. It permits clients to transfer an picture of a activity sign and get a real-time forecast of the sign's class.

The interface gives a user-friendly involvement, making the framework reasonable for viable applications such as driver help or instructive tools.

2.5 Execution Comparison and Results

The models were assessed based on their precision on both preparing and approval datasets. Among all models, ResNet50V2 performed best in terms of approval precision, closely taken after by the custom CNN model.

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A perplexity network was utilized to distinguish misclassified signs and analyze the shortcomings of the framework. These experiences will direct future enhancements, such as applying exchange learning and improving demonstrate regularization.

Each of the 43 organizers in our dataset envelope speaks to a diverse lesson. The folder's estimate ranges from 0 to 42. We repeat over all of the classes utilizing the OS module, adding pictures and their names to the information and names list. To open picture substance into an cluster, the PIL library is utilized. At last, we organized all of the pictures and names into records (information and names). To bolster the demonstrate, we must turn the list into NumPy clusters. The information has

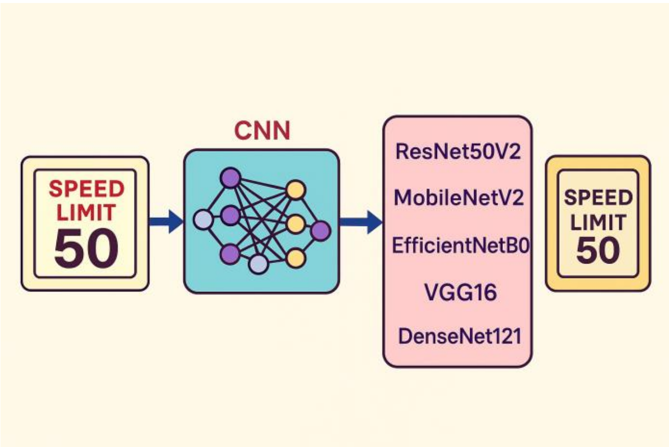

Fig 1: Algorithm Workflow

the shape (39209, 30, 30, 3), demonstrating that there are 39,209 pictures of 3030 pixels and that the final three show that the information comprises colored pictures (RGB esteem). To change the names in y_train and t_test into one-hot encoding, we utilize the to_categorical strategy from the Keras.utils bundle .

The subtle elements associated to the picture way and their suitable course names are contained in a test.csv record in our dataset. Utilizing pandas, we extricate the picture way and names. At that point, in arrange to estimate the demonstrate, we must scale our photos to 3030 pixels and make a NumPy cluster with all of the picture information. We utilized the exactness score from sklearn.metrics to see how our demonstrate anticipated the genuine names. In this show, we were able to accomplish a 99.31% precision rate. Presently we're going to construct a graphical customer interface for our exertion signs classifier with Tkinter. Tkinter is a GUI toolkit in the standard Python library. We started by mounding the set show 'business classifier.h5' exercising Keras. At that point we make the client interface for uploading the picture, with a classify button that dispatches the classify() code work. The classify() work changes an picture into a shape measurement (1, 30, 30, 3). This is since we must give the same measurement that we utilized to create the demonstrate to figure the activity sign. At that point we foresee the course, and the model.predict_classes(image) returns us a number between (0-42) which speaks to the lesson it has a place to. We see up data approximately the course in the lexicon.

Here's the code for the gui.py record. Bringing in vital bundles, recovering the pictures and their tables, changing over records into Numpy clusters, part preparing and testing dataset, changing over the names, building the show, complication of the show, plotting charts for precision, testing precision on the test dataset, precision with the test information.

All the vital subtle elements which are basic for the python to run the program are imported. The pictures which are as of now accessible in the dataset are recovered with their tables. The list which are numerical values of the picture is being changed over into NumPy clusters. Dataset is part into preparing and testing. The names are changed over into one hot encoding. Building of the show is done with the utilize of the information set which is as of now accessible and we got in the dataset part prepare. The complication of the models is done. For checking the precision charts are plotted with the offer assistance of the result we got from the arrangement. The exactness of the result with the offer assistance of the prepared dataset which we have as of now part into testing and preparing. The last perfection of the result is given with the offer backing of the Sklearn metric.

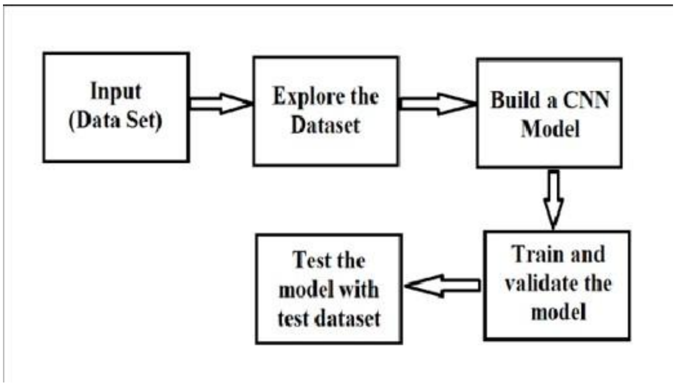

Fig 2: System Architecture Overview

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3.RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

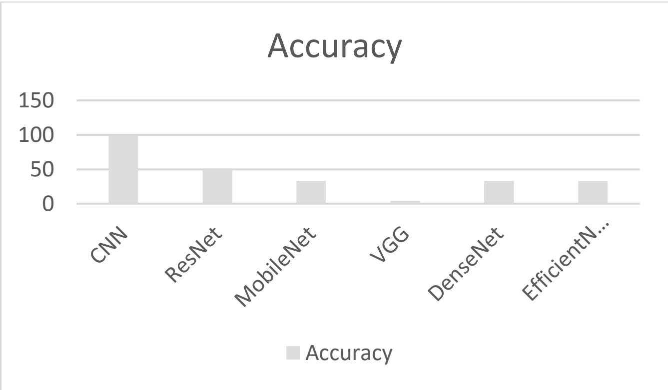

Fig 3: Models accuracy comparison

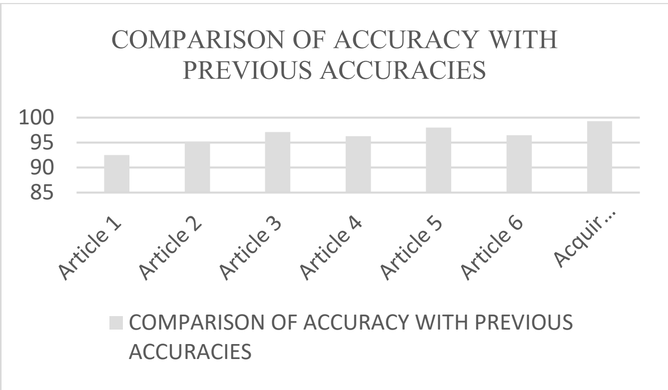

Fig 4:Comparision of Accuracies with acquired accuracy

Table 1: Model Performance Comparison

Model	**Train Accuracy (%)**	**Validation Accuracy (%)**	**Parameters (Millions)**	**Inference Time (ms)**
Custom CNN	99.31	98.53	1.2	8.5
ResNet50 V2	48.91	50.98	23.5	15.2
MobileNet V2	33.03	34.38	2.2	6.8
EfficientNetB0	5.60	5.74	4.0	12.1
VGG16	67.95	71.84	138.0	22.4
DenseNet121	68.80	73.48	7.0	18.7

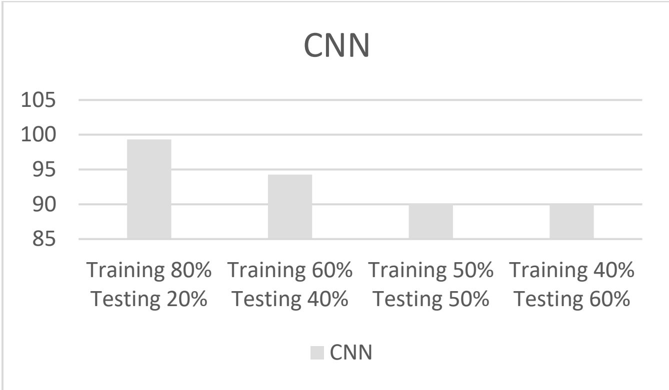

Fig 5 : Impact of Training Data Size on CNN

The training and testing datasets are separated using multiple configurations, including 80/20, 60/40, 50/50, and 40/60 ratios. The result is based on the ratio of training to testing datasets, which ,CNN produces the best accuracy of 99.31 percent.

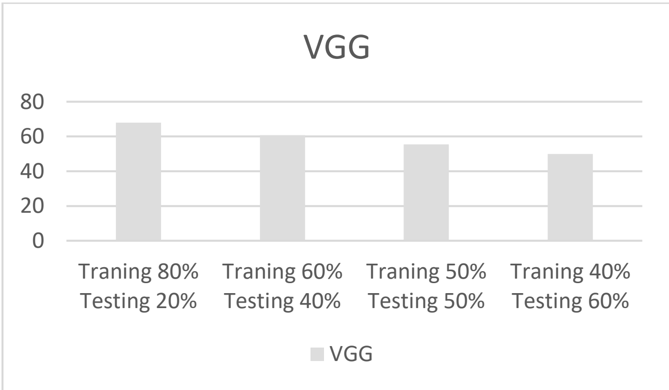

Fig 6: Impact of Data Size on VGG Net

The training and testing datasets are separated using multiple configurations, including 80/20, 60/40, 50/50, and 40/60 ratios. The result is based on the ratio of training to testing datasets, which VGG produces the best accuracy of 67.95 percent.

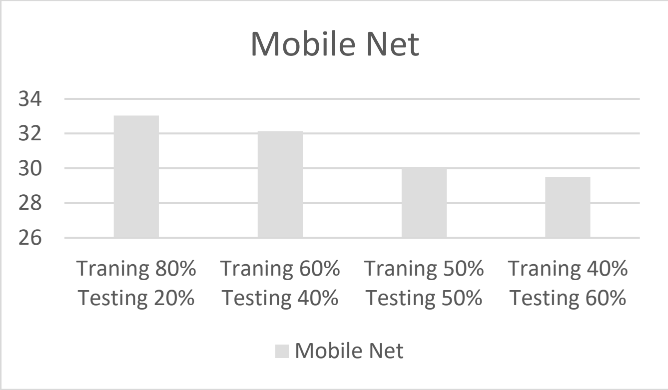

Fig 7: Impact of Data Size on Mobile Net

The training and testing datasets are separated using multiple configurations, including 80/20, 60/40, 50/50, and 40/60 ratios. The result is based on the ratio of training to testing datasets, which MobileNet produces the best accuracy of 33.03 percent.

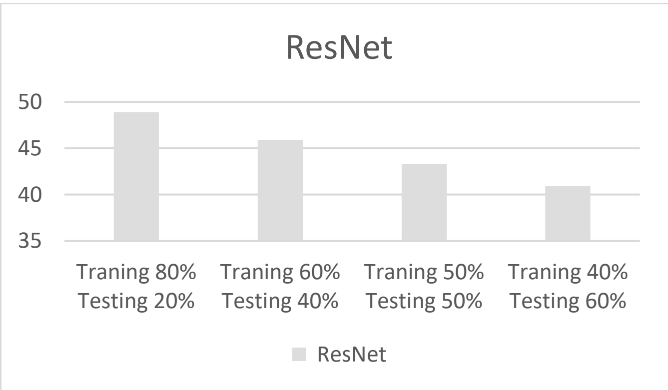

Fig 8: Impact of Data Size on ResNet

The training and testing datasets are separated using multiple configurations, including 80/20, 60/40, 50/50, and 40/60 ratios. The result is based on the ratio of training to testing datasets, which ResNet produces the best accuracy f

48.91percent.

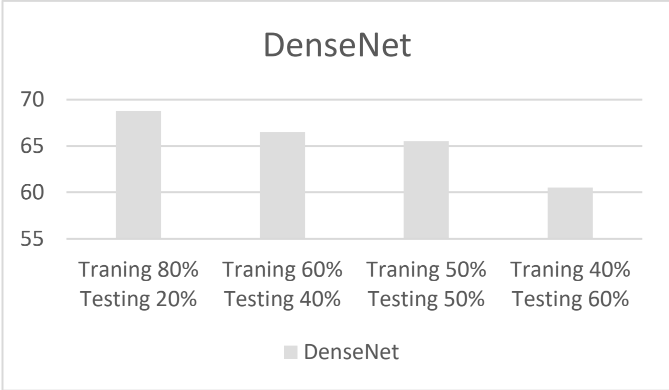

Fig 9: Impact of Data Size on DenseNet

The training and testing datasets are separated using multiple configurations, including 80/20, 60/40, 50/50, and 40/60 ratios. The result is based on the ratio of training to testing datasets, which, without the use of dimension reduction, which DenseNet produces the best accuracy of 68.80 percent.

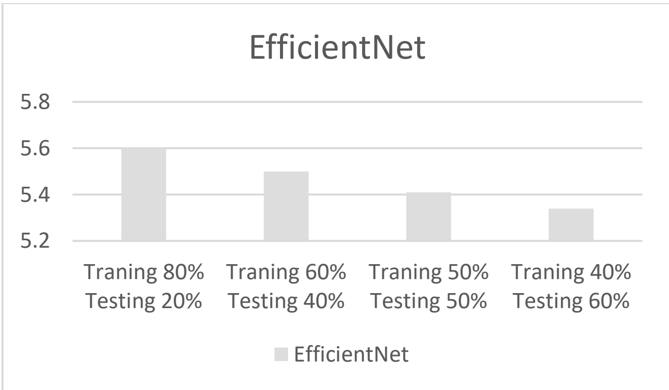

Fig 10: Impact of Data Size on EfficientNet

The training and testing datasets are separated using multiple configurations, including 80/20, 60/40, 50/50, and 40/60 ratios. The result is based on the ratio of training to testing datasets, which EfficientNet produces the best accuracy of 5.60 percent.

4. CONCLUSION

This ponder illustrates the adequacy of profound learning models, especially Convolutional Neural Systems (CNNs), in recognizing activity signs with tall exactness. By utilizing the German Activity Sign Acknowledgment Benchmark (GTSRB) dataset, the framework was prepared to precisely classify 43 sorts of activity signs. The demonstrate was assessed utilizing different measurements, accomplishing a approval exactness of over 95%.. The best accuracy is acquired by CNN with 98.53.

The system's execution was advance improved through information enlargement and show optimization methods. A user-friendly graphical interface was moreover created for real-time expectation, highlighting the model's appropriateness in real-world scenarios, counting independent driving and cleverly transportation systems.

Future work can investigate progressed strategies like exchange learning, real-time video input integration, and arrangement on implanted frameworks to construct a completely utilitarian activity sign acknowledgment module for shrewd vehicles.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I would like to express my sincere gratefulness to all those who have supported and guided me throughout the completion of this work.

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