

PROPOSED SOLUTION

PROBLEM STATEMENT

Character recognition has been around since the 1980s. The handwritten digital recognition function, using a separator, has extraordinary value and is used such as - online digital recognition on PC tablets, posting zip codes, processing bank check rates, handwriting numerical categories (for example - tax forms) and more. There are various challenges to be faced in trying to solve this problem. Handwritten digits do not always have the same size, thickness, or shape and shape as related to genes. The main objective was to make the character matching method realistic to identify handwritten digits provided in the MINIST dataset for handwritten digital images (0–9).

SOLUTION DESCRIPTION

The Handwritten Recognition from the MNIST database is well known to scientists as through the use of different parameters separators, the error rate is reduced. for example, from the line phase and 12% to 0.23% with a board of 35 convolution neural systems. The scope of this is to use the Handwritten Digital Awareness Framework and think of different categories and strategies by focusing on how to achieve closeness to personal performance. In the task of naming different digits (0-9) for different people the most common issue to be dealt with is the issue of digit order and the closeness between digits such as 1 and 7, 5 and 6, 3 and 8, 9 and 8 and so on.

In addition, people create the same digit with different ideas, the diversity and diversity in the handwriting of different people also contributes to the development and existence of digits.

UNIQUENESS

Machine Learning offers a variety of ways in which human effort can be reduced to seeing handwritten digits. In-depth reading is a machine learning method that trains computers to do what most people can easily access: learning by example. With the use of in-depth learning methods, human efforts can be reduced in perception, learning, perception and in too many regions. Using in-depth learning, the computer learns to perform distinctive functions in images or content anywhere accuracy, in addition to the performance of the human level. The digital recognition model uses large data sets to detect digits from different sources.

CUSTOMER SATISFACTION

Handwritten Digital Recognition is used In-depth learning strategies have been developed. Many widely used machine learning algorithms, KNN, SVM, RFC and CNN trained and tested on the same data into find comparisons between dividers. Use these are deeper learning methods, the higher the level of accuracy can be found. Compared to other research methods, this method focuses on which category works best for developing more than 99% separation accuracy models. Use Keras as backend and tensorflow software, CNN The model is able to provide about 98.72% accuracy. In the first one test, CNN provides 98.72% accuracy, while KNN provides 96.67% accuracy, while RFC and SVM are not what is outstanding

BUSINESS MODEL

Digital recognition is also remarkable an important issue. As handwritten digits are not a same size, thickness, position and direction, in this case by the way, various difficulties should be considered find the handwritten digital recognition problem. I unique and a variety of creative styles for different people moreover have an influence on the model as well the presence of digits. It is a strategy to see again edit written digits. It has a wide variety application for example, scheduled bank checks, post offices and tax documents and so on. The purpose of this project is to use the classification algorithm to identify handwritten digits

SCALABILITY OF THE SOLUTION

The model is able to provide about 98.72% accuracy. In the first one test, CNN provides 98.72% accuracy, while KNN provides 96.67% accuracy, while RFC and SVM are not what is outstanding. Digital Recognition is nothing other than recognizing or identifying digits in any document. The framework of digital recognition is simply the operation of the machine to prepare or interpret digits. Handwritten Digit Recognition is the power of computers to translate handwritten digits from a variety of sources such as text messages, bank checks, papers, photos, etc. method etc.

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