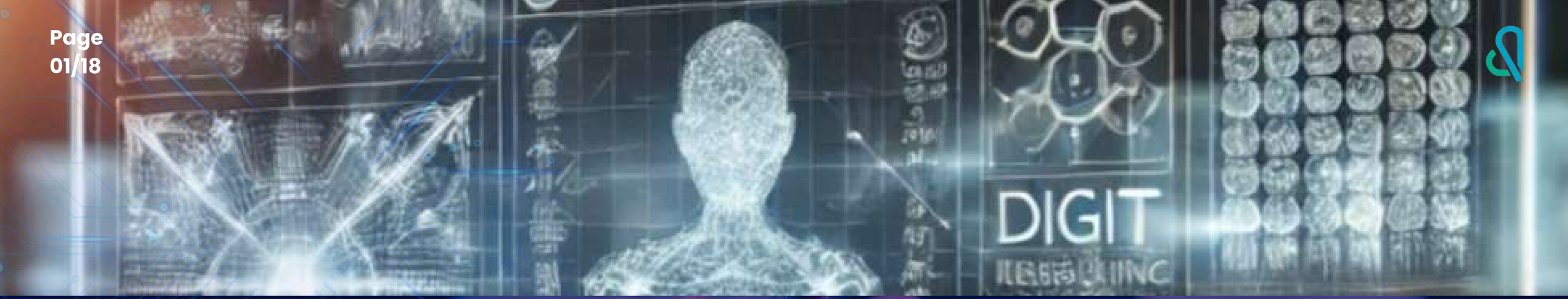


MACHINE LEARNING

HANDWRITTEN DIGIT RECOGNITION WITH MACHINE LEARNING CLASSIFICATION MODELS

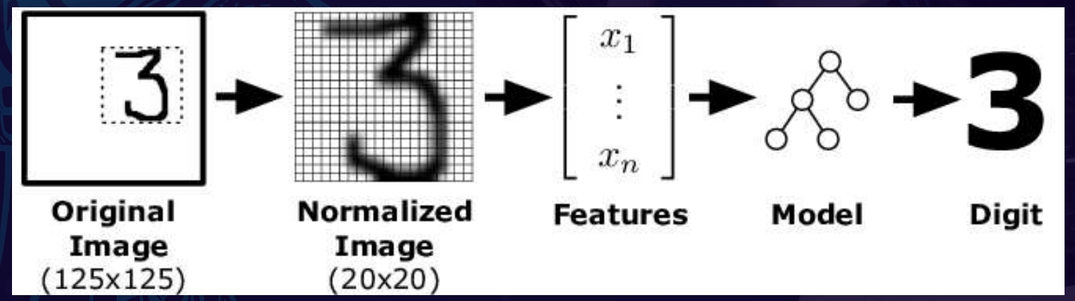
Github

By Ni Gusti Ayu Agung Indraswari

February 2025

Project Overview

This project aims to accurately classify handwritten digits using the Digits dataset from scikit-learn. With 1,797 samples in an 8×8 pixel matrix, machine learning models will be applied to improve classification accuracy. The results are expected to benefit automated character recognition, such as document processing and digital identity verification.



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Tools and Library

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Machine Learning Process

Data
Uses the Digits dataset from scikit-learn

EDA
Class distribution, displays, sample digit images, correlations, ect.

Preprocessing
Splits datas and applies normalization.

Compare
Compares different models to find the one with the best accuracy and performance.

Validation
Evaluates model performance using accuracy, classification reports, and confusion matrices.

Training
Trains classification models

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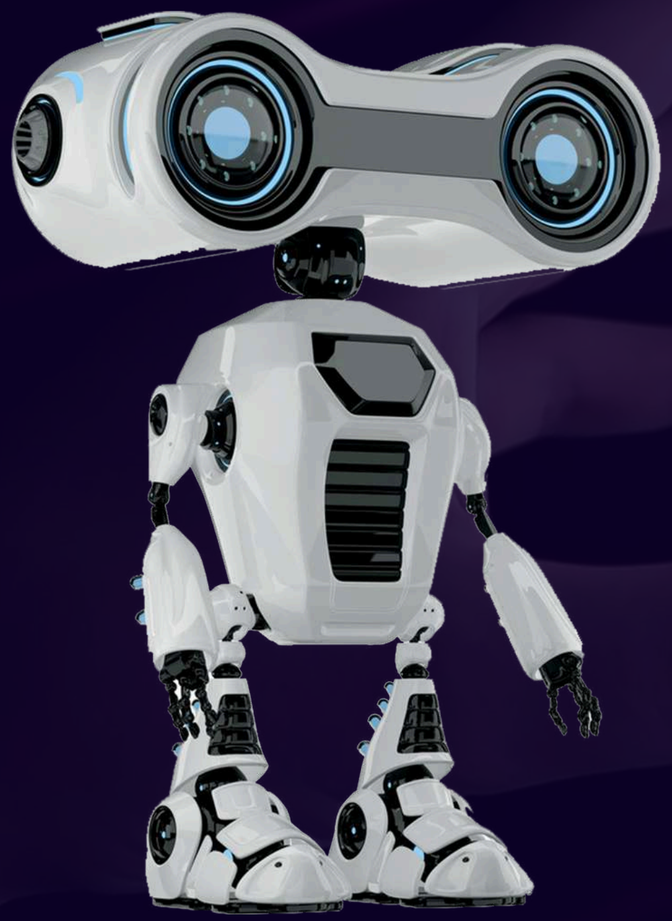
Dataset Overview



Source	Scikit-learn
Data Type	Handwritten digit images (0-9)
Number of Samples	1,797 images
Image Dimensions	8x8 pixels (64 features per image)
Target Classes	10 classes (digits 0 to 9)

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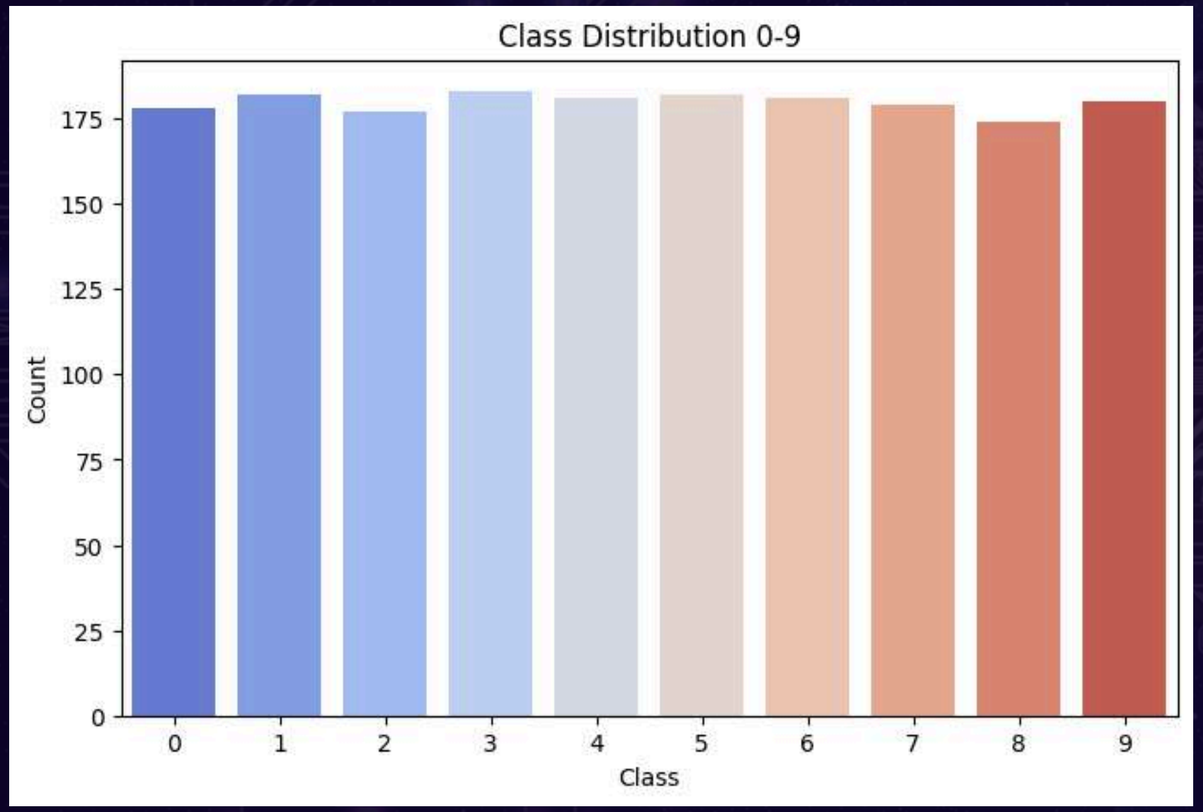
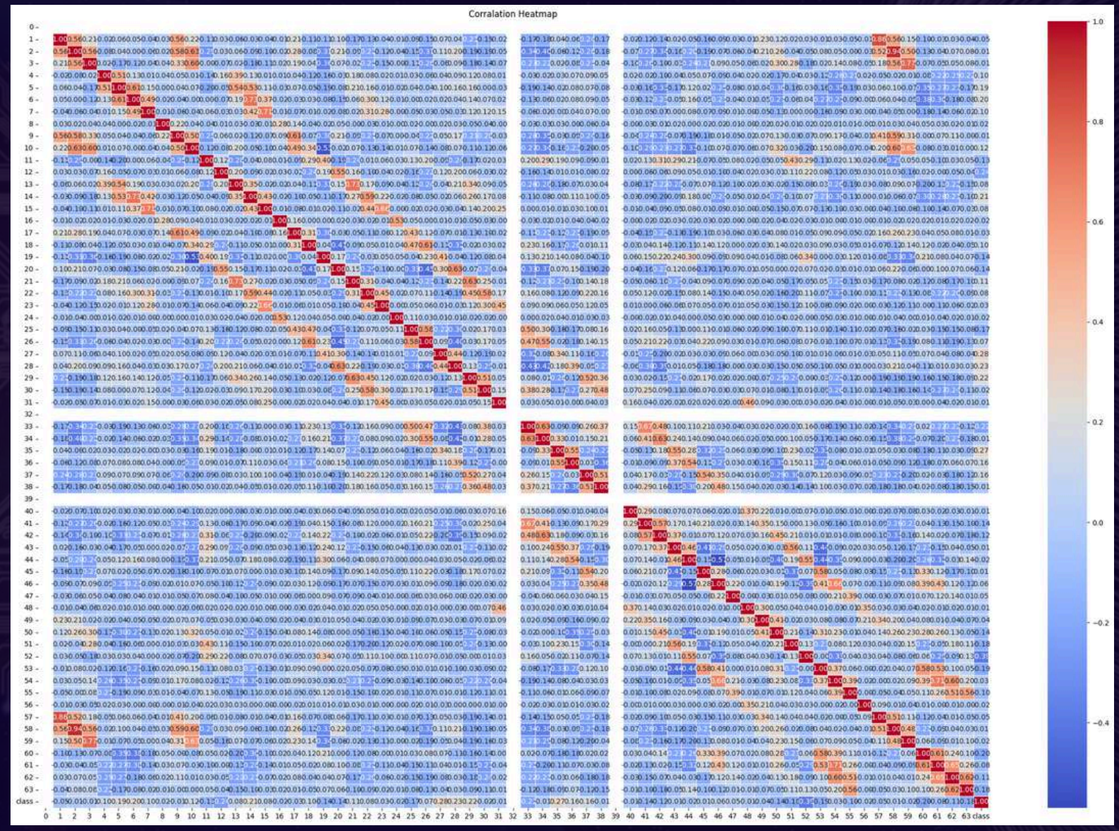
Exploration Data Analysis (EDA)

Class Distribution



Correlation between feature



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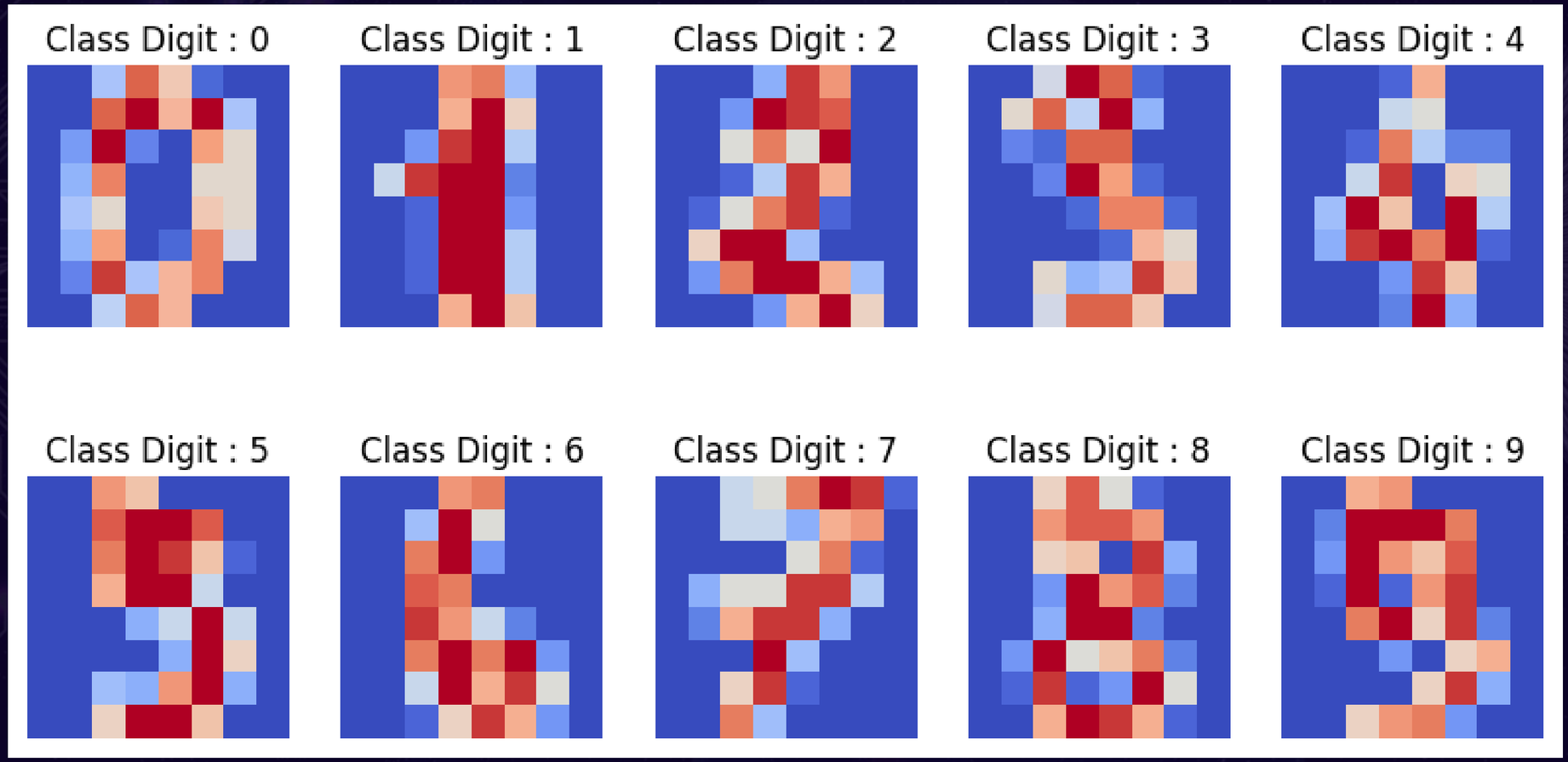
Exploration Data Analysis (EDA)

Visualize some example digit images



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Data Preprocessing

06

Data Spliting

```
1 from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split  #For split the dataset into training and testing data
2
3 # Membagi data menjadi train dan test
4 x_train, x_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(df_x, df_y, test_size=0.2, random_state=42)
```

```
1 print(f'Data test: {round(1797*0.2)}')
```

```
Data test: 359
```

```
1 print(f'Data train : {round(11797*0.8)}')
```

```
Data train : 9438
```

Normalization / Scaling

```
1 from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
2 scaler = StandardScaler()
3 x_train_scaled = scaler.fit_transform(x_train)
4 x_test_scaled = scaler.transform(x_test)
```

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Machine Learning Models

1.	Logistic Regression
2.	K-Nearest Neigbors (KNN)
3.	Support Vector Machine (SVM)
4.	Random Forest
5.	Neural Network

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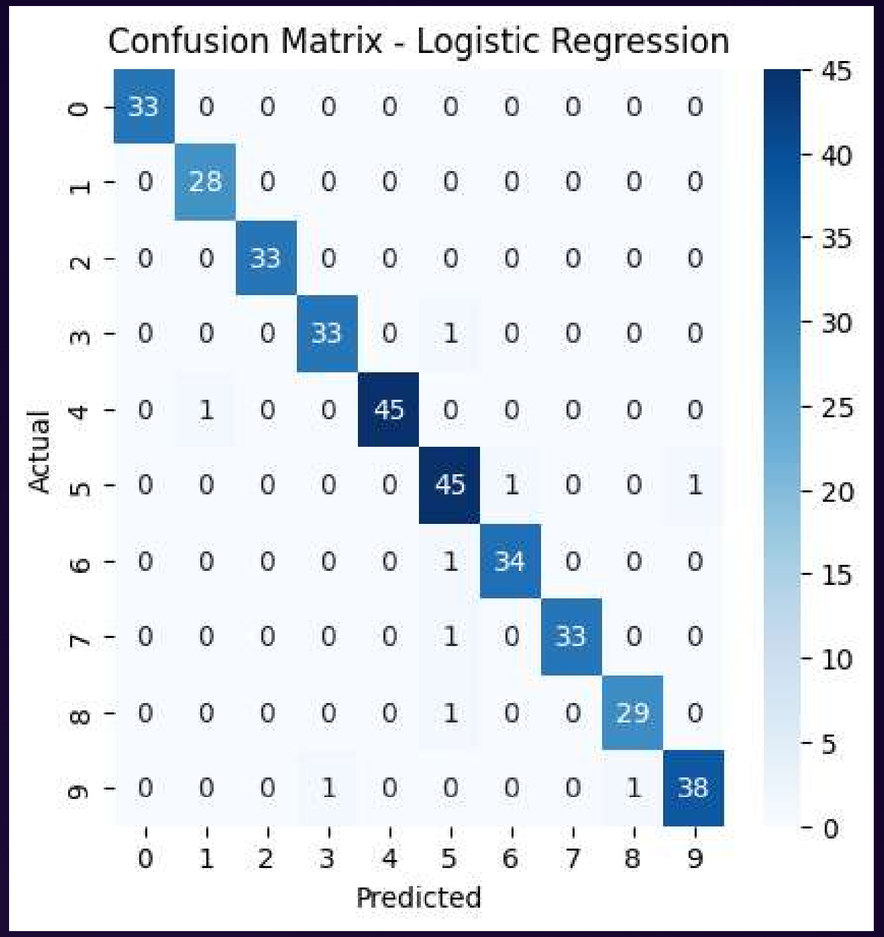
Train and Validation Models

Logistic Regression

Logistic Regression Accuracy: 0.9750

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	1.00	1.00	1.00	33
1	0.97	1.00	0.98	28
2	1.00	1.00	1.00	33
3	0.97	0.97	0.97	34
4	1.00	0.98	0.99	46
5	0.92	0.96	0.94	47
6	0.97	0.97	0.97	35
7	1.00	0.97	0.99	34
8	0.97	0.97	0.97	30
9	0.97	0.95	0.96	40
accuracy			0.97	360
macro avg	0.98	0.98	0.98	360
weighted avg	0.98	0.97	0.98	360

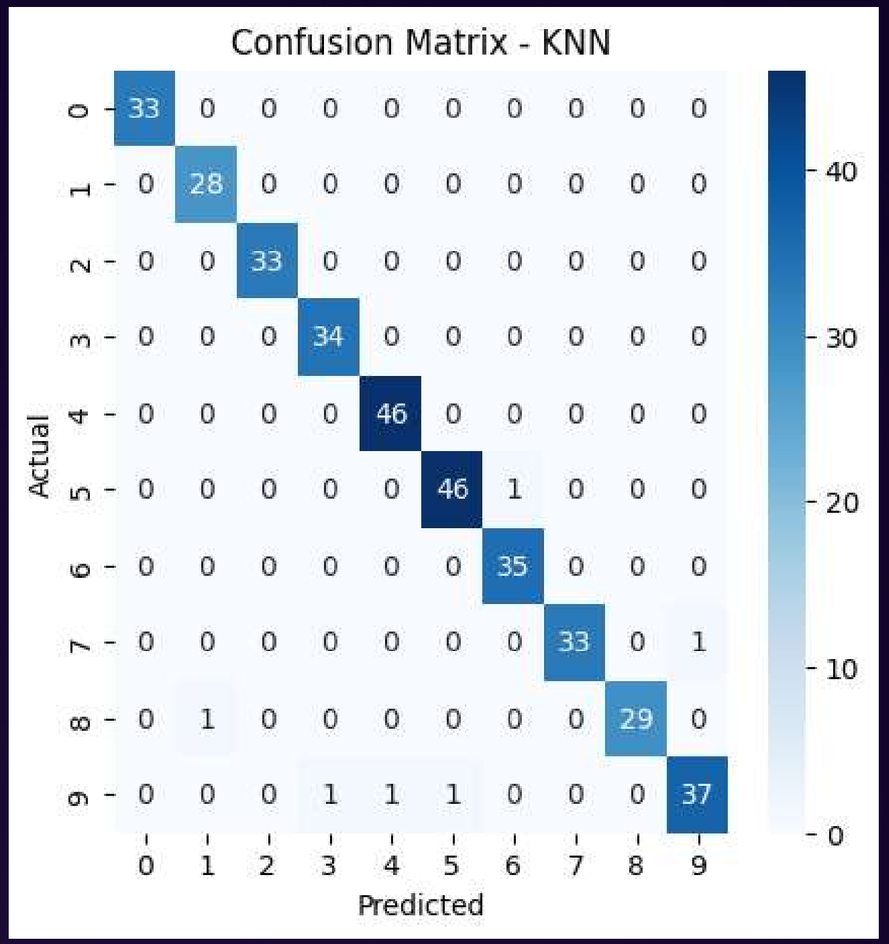


Train and Validation Models

K-Nearest Neigbors (KNN)

KNN Accuracy: 0.9833

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	1.00	1.00	1.00	33
1	0.97	1.00	0.98	28
2	1.00	1.00	1.00	33
3	0.97	1.00	0.99	34
4	0.98	1.00	0.99	46
5	0.98	0.98	0.98	47
6	0.97	1.00	0.99	35
7	1.00	0.97	0.99	34
8	1.00	0.97	0.98	30
9	0.97	0.93	0.95	40
accuracy			0.98	360
macro avg	0.98	0.98	0.98	360
weighted avg	0.98	0.98	0.98	360

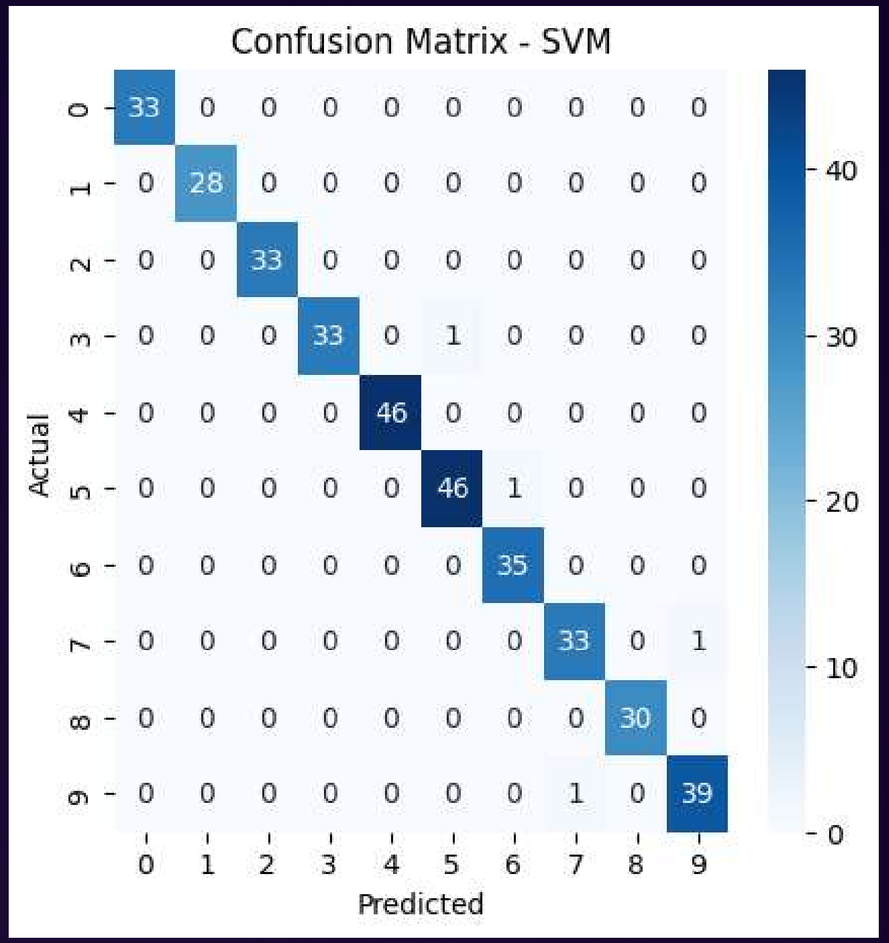


Train and Validation Models

Support Vector Machine (SVM)

SVM Accuracy: 0.9889

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	1.00	1.00	1.00	33
1	1.00	1.00	1.00	28
2	1.00	1.00	1.00	33
3	1.00	0.97	0.99	34
4	1.00	1.00	1.00	46
5	0.98	0.98	0.98	47
6	0.97	1.00	0.99	35
7	0.97	0.97	0.97	34
8	1.00	1.00	1.00	30
9	0.97	0.97	0.97	40
accuracy			0.99	360
macro avg	0.99	0.99	0.99	360
weighted avg	0.99	0.99	0.99	360

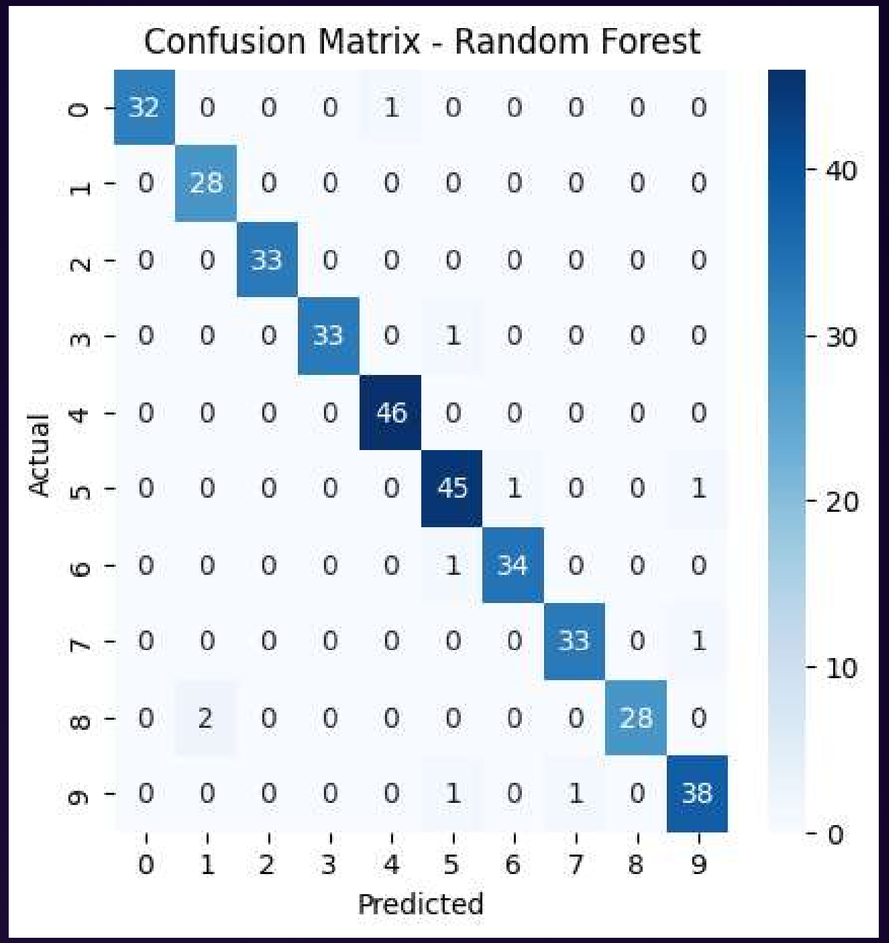


Train and Validation Models

Random Forest

Random Forest Accuracy: 0.9722

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	1.00	0.97	0.98	33
1	0.93	1.00	0.97	28
2	1.00	1.00	1.00	33
3	1.00	0.97	0.99	34
4	0.98	1.00	0.99	46
5	0.94	0.96	0.95	47
6	0.97	0.97	0.97	35
7	0.97	0.97	0.97	34
8	1.00	0.93	0.97	30
9	0.95	0.95	0.95	40
accuracy			0.97	360
macro avg	0.97	0.97	0.97	360
weighted avg	0.97	0.97	0.97	360



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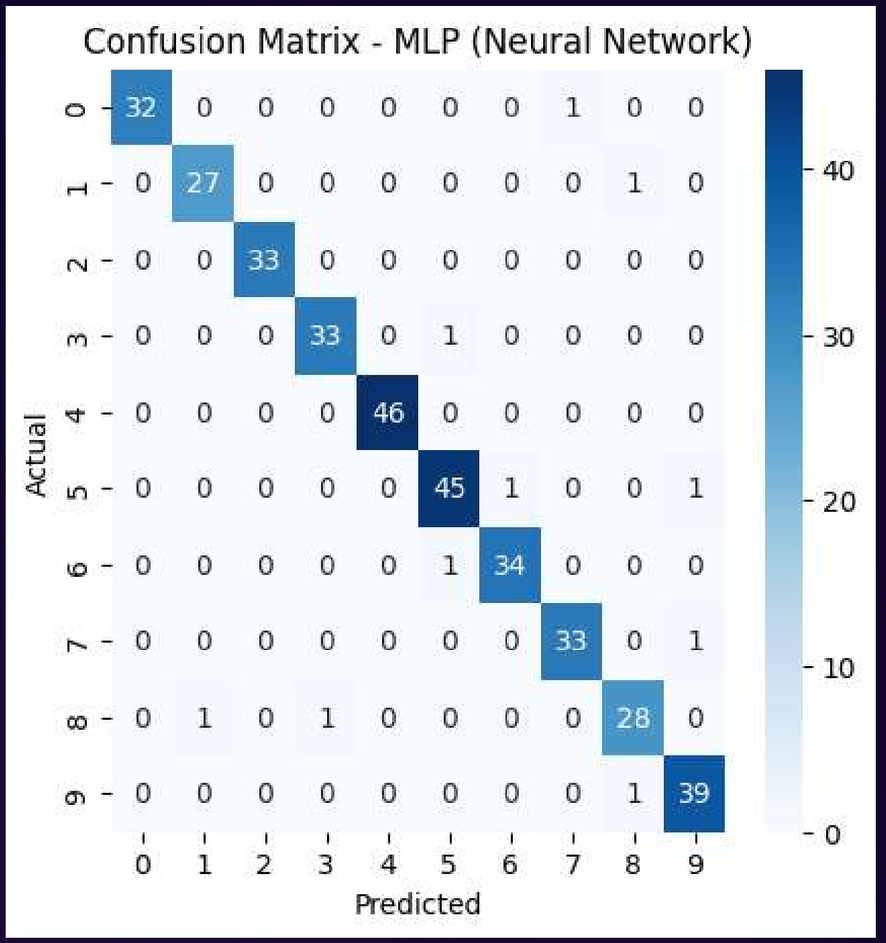
Train and Validation Models

Neural Network

MLP (Neural Network) Accuracy: 0.9722

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	1.00	0.97	0.98	33
1	0.96	0.96	0.96	28
2	1.00	1.00	1.00	33
3	0.97	0.97	0.97	34
4	1.00	1.00	1.00	46
5	0.96	0.96	0.96	47
6	0.97	0.97	0.97	35
7	0.97	0.97	0.97	34
8	0.93	0.93	0.93	30
9	0.95	0.97	0.96	40
accuracy			0.97	360
macro avg	0.97	0.97	0.97	360
weighted avg	0.97	0.97	0.97	360



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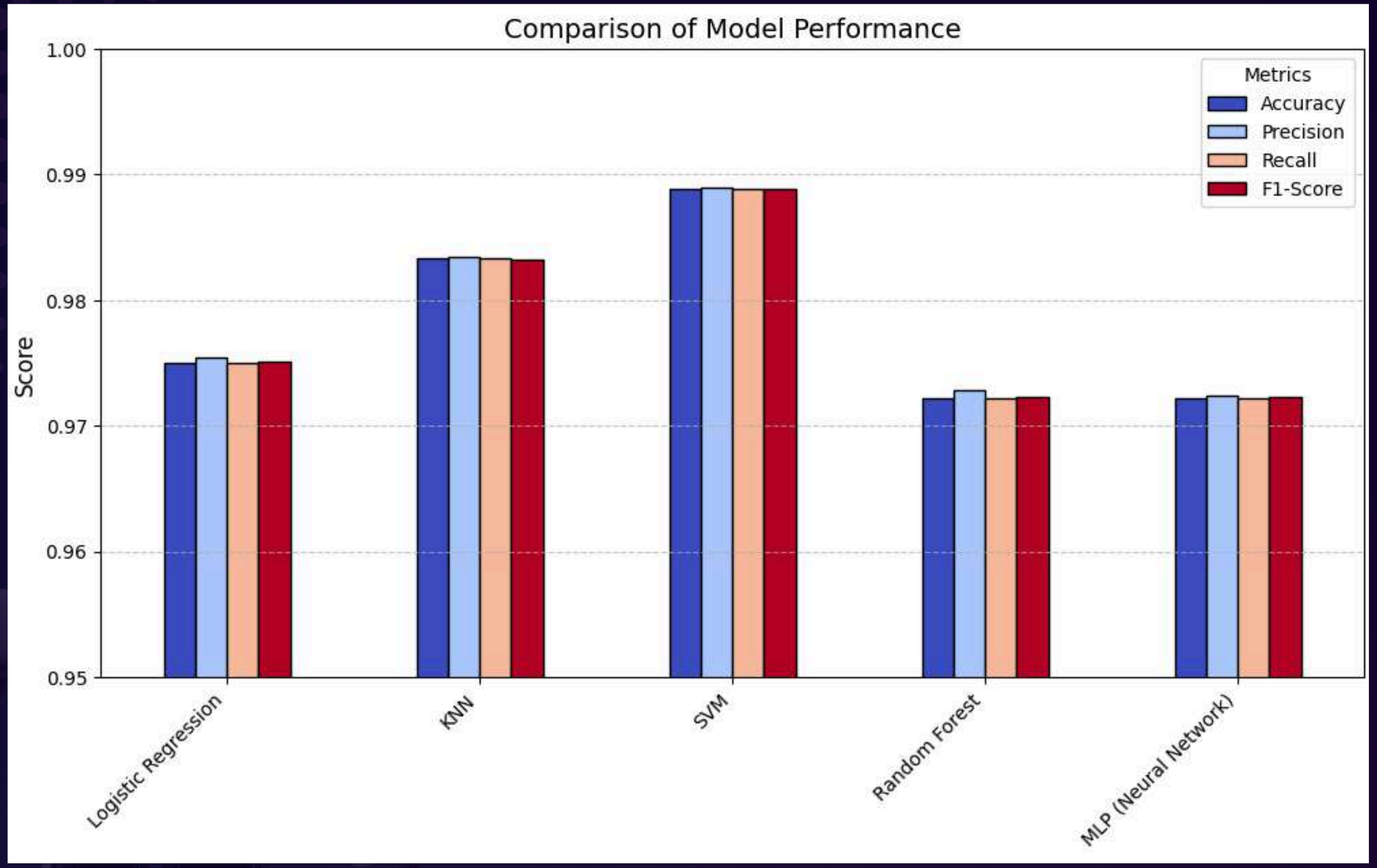
Comparison Models



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Comparison Models

	Accuracy	Precision	Recall	F1-Score
Logistic Regression	0.975000	0.975478	0.975000	0.975109
KNN	0.983333	0.983499	0.983333	0.983226
SVM	0.988889	0.988966	0.988889	0.988888
Random Forest	0.972222	0.972825	0.972222	0.972268
MLP (Neural Network)	0.972222	0.972358	0.972222	0.972252

Based on the bar chart comparing accuracy, precision, recall, and F1-score and data, SVM outperforms all other models in every metric.

- **Indications that SVM is the best model:**
  - **Highest accuracy among all models.**
  - **Superior precision, recall, and F1-score, ensuring balanced predictions.**
  - **Consistently strong performance, effectively identifying all classes.**

Result and Conclusion

The Support Vector Machine (SVM) model proved to be the best for classifying handwritten digits in the Digits dataset, achieving an accuracy of 98.89%. This result demonstrates SVM's high performance and strong generalization ability on test data. With this level of accuracy, the model is highly suitable for applications in automated character recognition, such as document processing and digital identity verification.

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Thank You!

Feel free to reach out if you'd like to collaborate, discuss ideas, or explore exciting opportunities.

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Github

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