BTech Final Project

Handwriting Analysis

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Objective

- **Author recognition** from the **handwritten** text.
- Using **Convolutional Neural Network** and **train** using a **Softmax Classification** loss function .
- **Instead of traditional** way to establish **features** like **curvature** of **letters**, **spacing** between letters, and feed them into a strong **classifier** like **SVM** to distinguish between the **writers**.

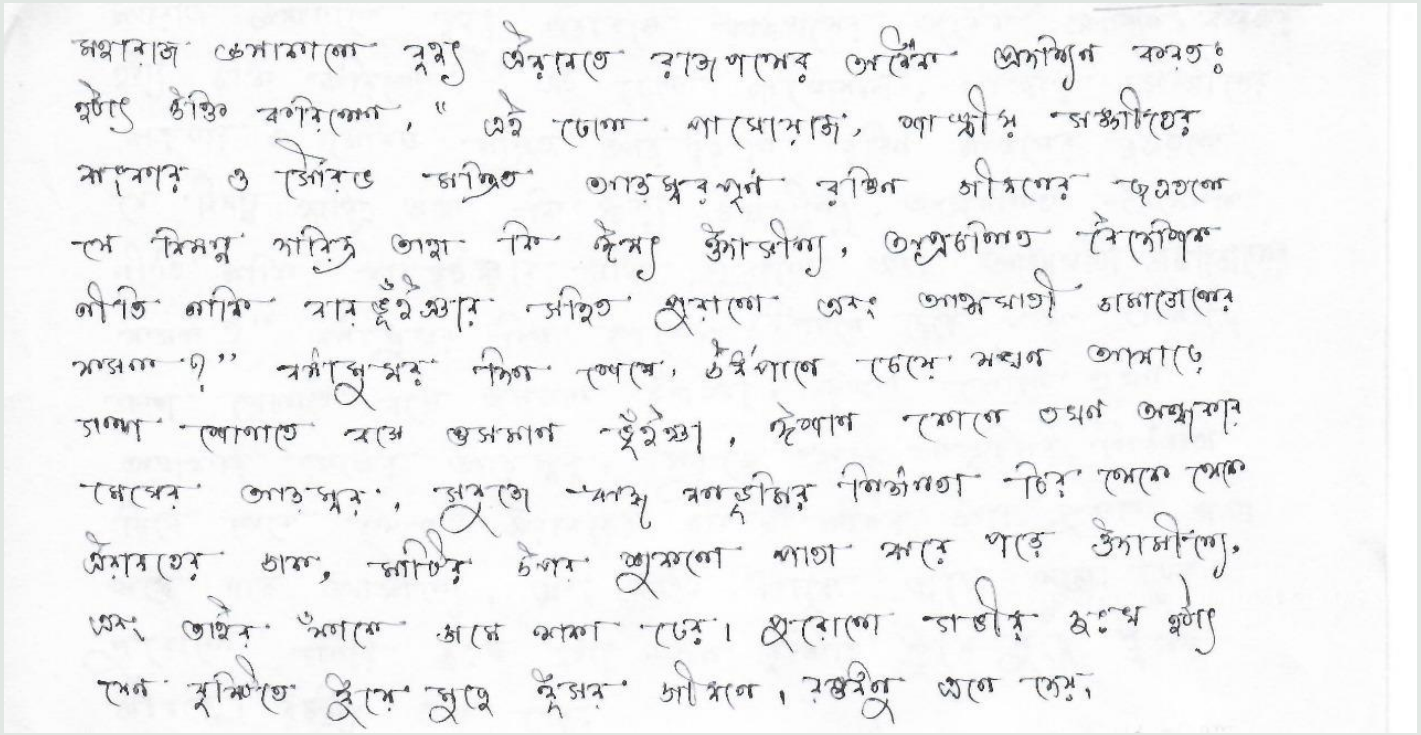
Solution

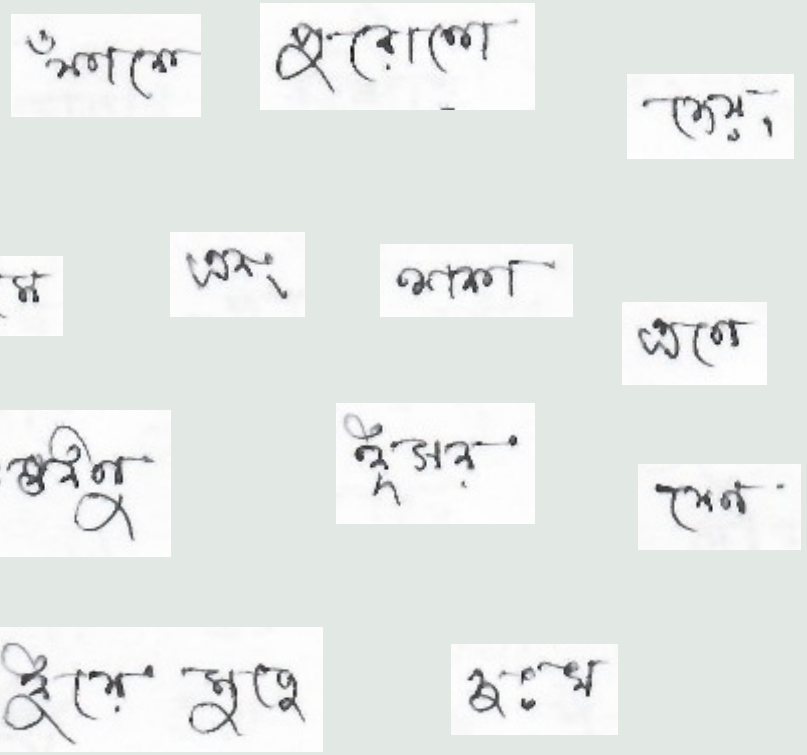
Previous Work...

Preprocessing of the data set

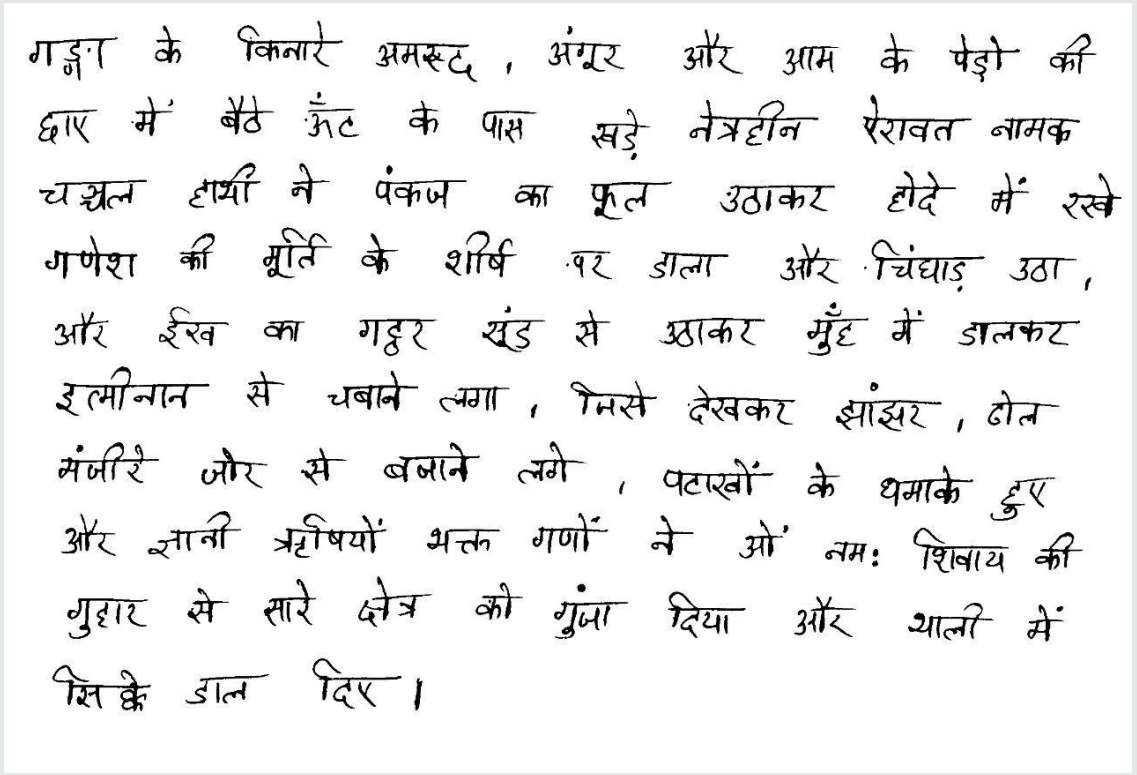
- Segmented the handwritten image first line wise then word wise.
- **Grayscale Conversion**
- Thresholding (**Otsu's Method**)
- Dilation
- **Contour Detection**
- **Bounding Box Filtering**
- Bounding Box Visualization
- Word Extraction

Input image and the output (Bangla)

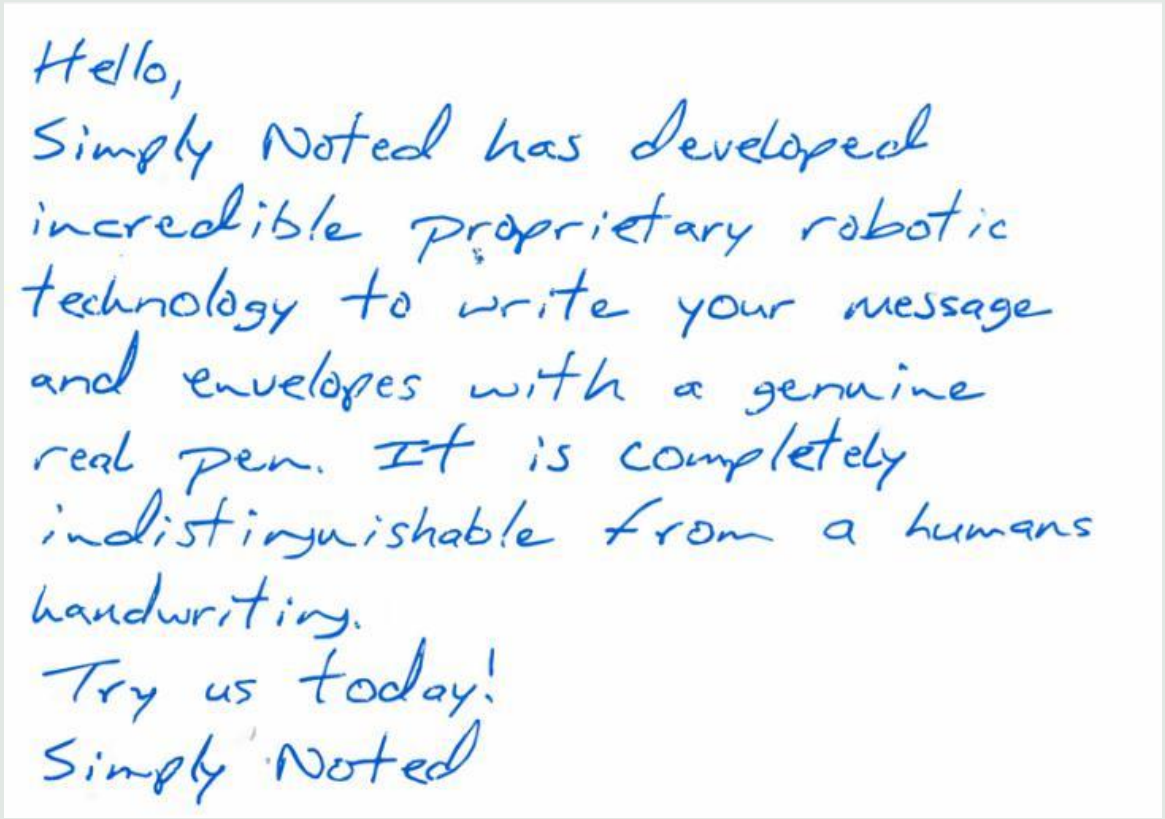




Input image and the output (Hindi)



Input image and the output (English)



has envelopes your

Simply message robotic

Try write

humans developed

Data Gathering (current work..)

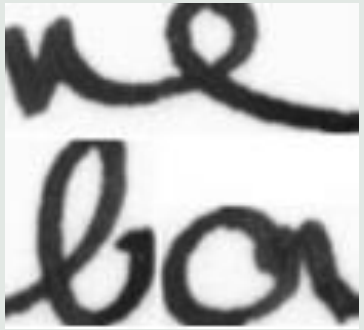
- The dataset used contains 1539 pages of scanned text sentences written by 600+ writers.

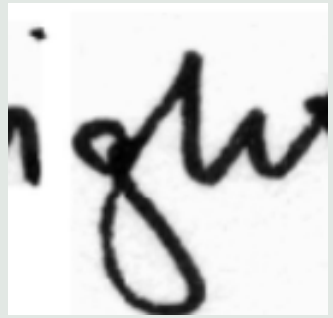
- This project uses the top 50 writers with most amount of data. Data is grouped by writers having written a collection of sentences

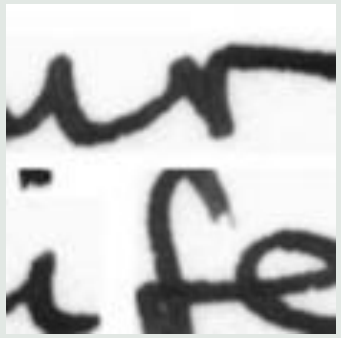
Preprocessing

- For our **CNN** to understand the writing style, language is not a restriction, so we pass patches of text having image size **113x113 pixels** from each sentence.
- We **didn't break** them **w.r.t. sentences** or **words**, but we **break** them down into **smaller image sets**.
- For serving the purpose, a **generator function** is implemented to **scan through each sentence** and **generate random** patches with same patch size.
- **Data-set** is shuffled.

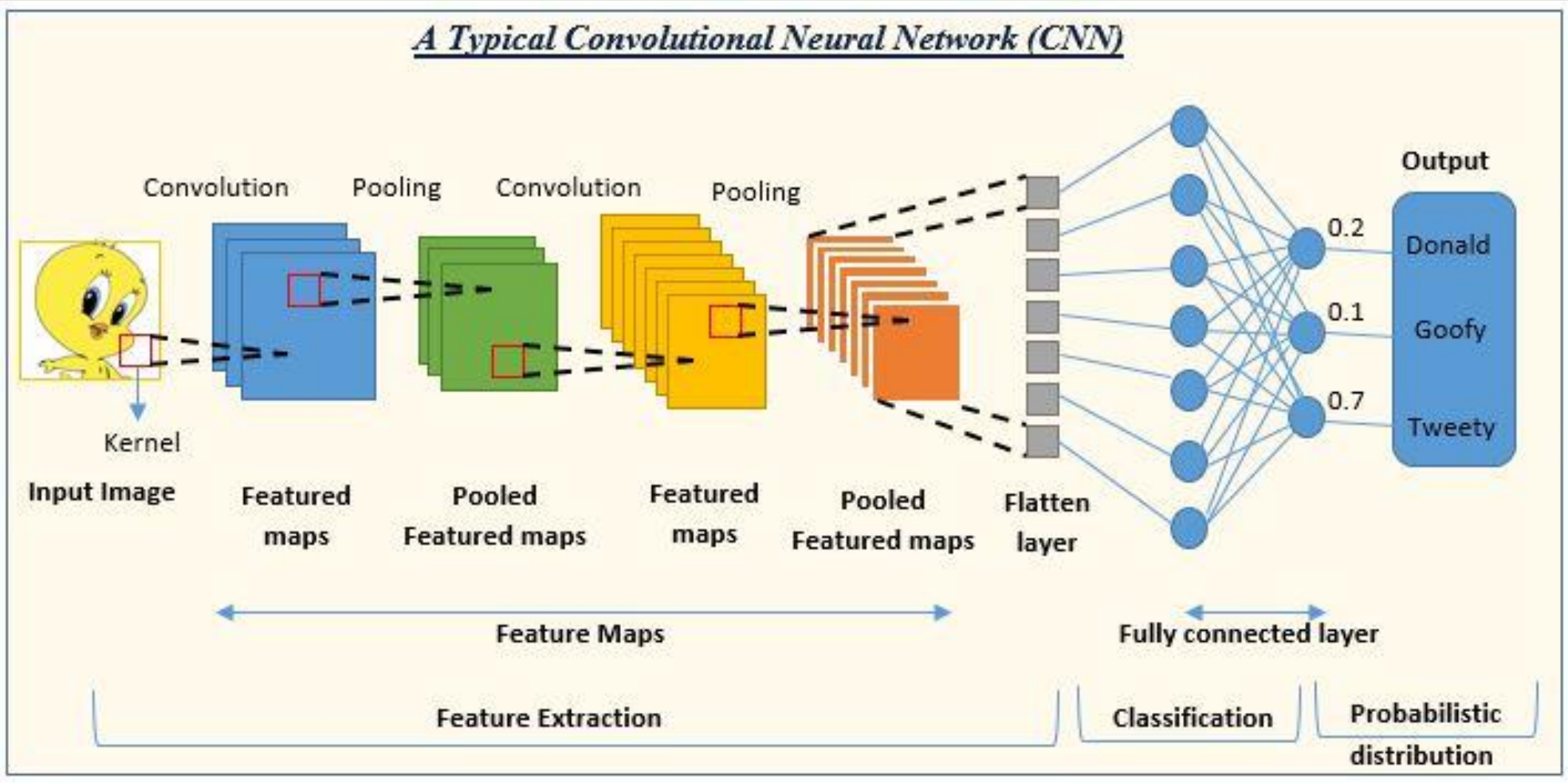
Input to the model



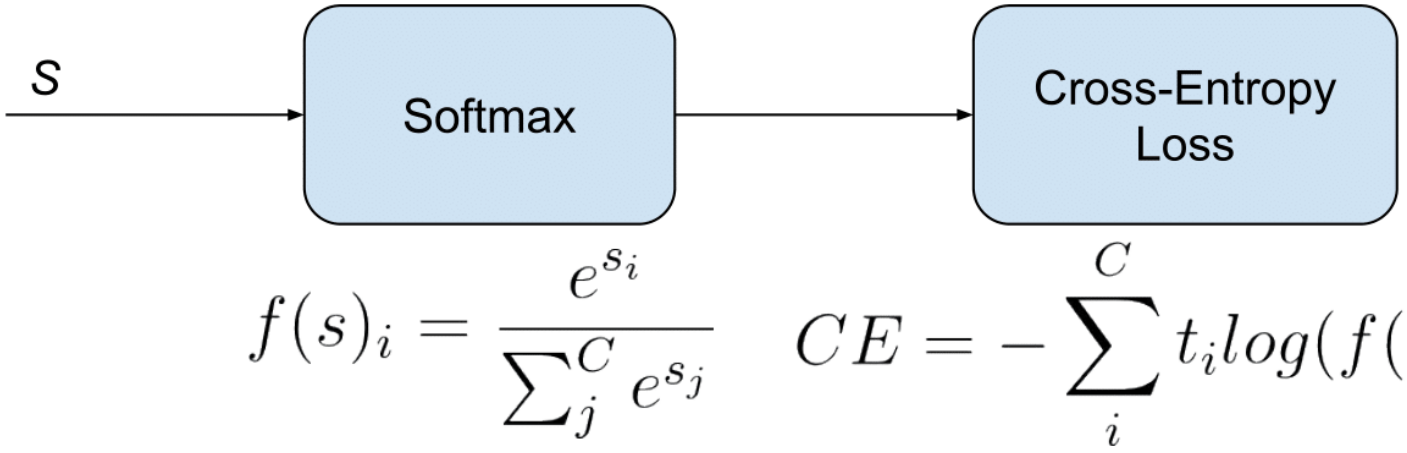




Convolutional Neural Network



Softmax Function



***Here, si*:** The *i*-th element of the input vector.
e: Euler's number (approximately 2.71828).

t: is the actual label (0 or 1 in binary classification, a one-hot vector in multi-class classification).

f(s)i: predicted probability

- **SoftMax function** is a mathematical function that **takes a vector** of real numbers as input and **transforms** it into a **probability distribution**.
- **Used** in machine learning, particularly in **multiclass classification** problems
- **Cross-Entropy Loss** is used for **classification tasks**.

Self-designed CNN Model

- We've used **Keras** with **TensorFlow** backend.
- A standard **CNN Model** is designed with **multiple convolution** and **maxpool layers**, a **few dense layers** and a **final output layer** is the **softmax activation**.
- **ReLU activation** was also used **between** the **convolution and dense layers**.
- The resultant model was **optimized using Adam Optimizer**.

Design of the model

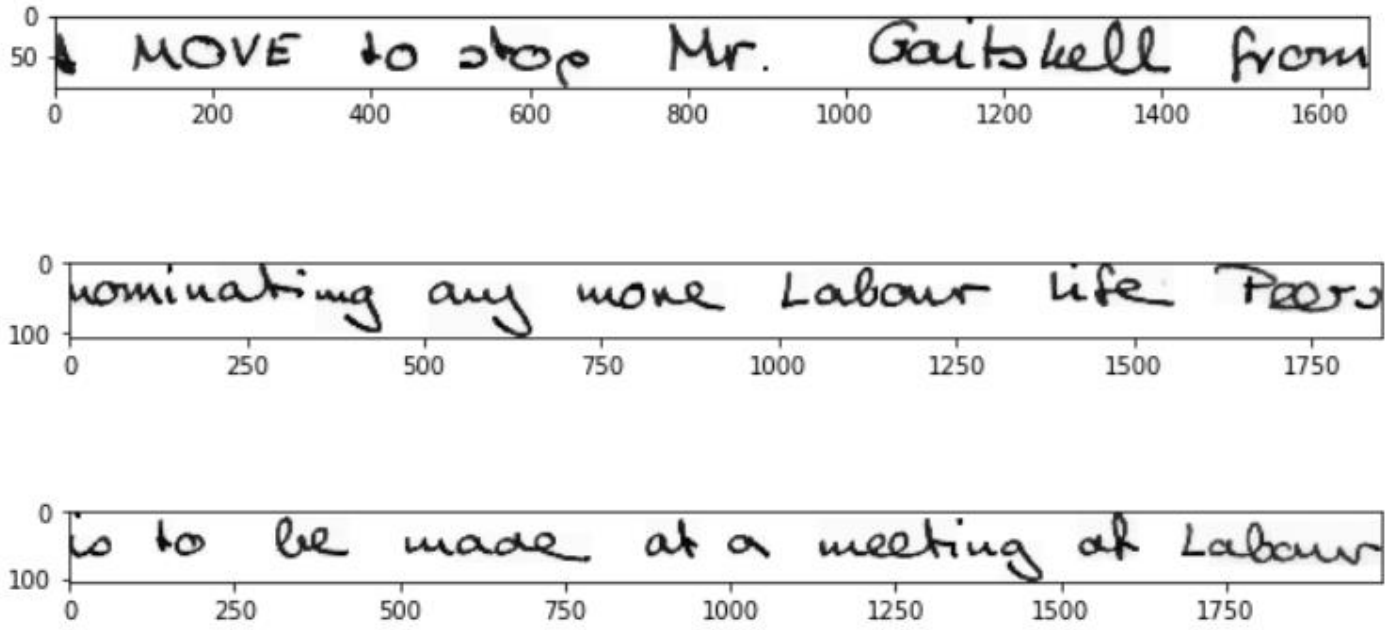
Following is the design of the model:

Layer (type)	Shape	Params
zero_padding2d_2 (Zero Padding)	(None, 115, 115, 1)	0
lambda_2 (Lambda)	(None, 56, 56, 1)	0
conv1 (Conv2D)	(None, 28, 28, 32)	832
activation_7 (Activation)	(None, 28, 28, 32)	0
pool1 (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 14, 14, 32)	0
conv2 (Conv2D)	(None, 14, 14, 64)	18496
activation_8 (Activation)	(None, 14, 14, 64)	0
pool2 (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 7, 7, 64)	0
conv3 (Conv2D)	(None, 7, 7, 128)	73856
activation_9 (Activation)	(None, 7, 7, 128)	0
pool3 (MaxPooling2D)	(None, 3, 3, 128)	0
flatten_2 (Flatten)	(None, 1152)	0
dropout_4 (Dropout)	(None, 1152)	0
dense1 (Dense)	(None, 512)	590336
activation_10 (Activation)	(None, 512)	0
dropout_5 (Dropout)	(None, 512)	0
dense2 (Dense)	(None, 256)	131328
activation_11 (Activation)	(None, 256)	0
dropout_6 (Dropout)	(None, 256)	0
output (Dense)	(None, 50)	12850
activation_12 (Activation)	(None, 50)	0

Visualize the image data.

In [4]:

```
for filename in img_files[:3]:
    img=mpimg.imread(filename)
    plt.figure(figsize=(10,10))
    plt.imshow(img, cmap ='gray')
```



Taking 8 epoch

```
Epoch 1/8
409/408 [==============================] - 870s 2s/step - loss: 3.4767 - acc: 0.1948 - val_loss:
2.9207 - val_acc: 0.2410

Epoch 00001: saving model to low_loss.hdf5
Epoch 2/8
409/408 [==============================] - 645s 2s/step - loss: 2.7719 - acc: 0.2515 - val_loss:
2.3124 - val_acc: 0.3520

Epoch 00002: saving model to low_loss.hdf5
Epoch 3/8
409/408 [==============================] - 646s 2s/step - loss: 2.3043 - acc: 0.3374 - val_loss:
1.8966 - val_acc: 0.4336

Epoch 00003: saving model to low_loss.hdf5
Epoch 4/8
409/408 [==============================] - 653s 2s/step - loss: 1.9469 - acc: 0.4199 - val_loss:
1.5183 - val_acc: 0.5308

Epoch 00004: saving model to low_loss.hdf5
Epoch 5/8
409/408 [==============================] - 651s 2s/step - loss: 1.7120 - acc: 0.4794 - val_loss:
1.3303 - val_acc: 0.5825

Epoch 00005: saving model to low_loss.hdf5
Epoch 6/8
409/408 [==============================] - 631s 2s/step - loss: 1.5410 - acc: 0.5280 - val_loss:
1.3000 - val_acc: 0.5906

Epoch 00006: saving model to low_loss.hdf5
Epoch 7/8
409/408 [==============================] - 609s 1s/step - loss: 1.4084 - acc: 0.5678 - val_loss:
1.1805 - val_acc: 0.6291

Epoch 00007: saving model to low_loss.hdf5
Epoch 8/8
409/408 [==============================] - 615s 2s/step - loss: 1.3068 - acc: 0.5991 - val_loss:
1.0342 - val_acc: 0.6785
```

Accuracy of the Model

Test model performance on the Test Set

1. Accuracy on test set
2. Samples predicted to be from the same writer

In [21]:

```
# Load save model and use for prediction on test set
model.load_weights('low_loss.hdf5')
scores = model.evaluate_generator(test_generator,842)
print("Accuracy = ", scores[1])
```

```
('Accuracy = ', 0.9401378774904167)
```

Link to Code: https://www.kaggle.com/code/gkshaw/handwriting-recognition-cnn/edit

Future Work

Accuracy

- **Accuracy can be improved** by applying other **advanced techniques** like **LSTM**.

Link to the Github repository code.

https://github.com/Gourav1695/BTech_Final_Project

References

https://towardsdatascience.com/handwriting-recognition-using-tensorflow-and-keras-819b36148fe5

https://www.tensorflow.org/api_docs

https://keras.io/

https://www.linkedin.com/pulse/handwritten-text-recognition-using-deep-learning-cnn-rnn-dikhit/

Thank You!

Feel free to ask any further questions. ☺