**LITERATURE REVIEW**

**INTRODUCTION**

Character recognition is becoming more and more important in the modern world. It helps humans ease their jobs and solve more complex problems. An example is handwritten character recognition [4] which is widely used in the world. This system is developed for zip code or postal code recognition that can be employed in mail sorting. This can help humans to sort mails with postal codes that are difficult to identify.

**WHAT IS HANDWRITTEN DIGIT RECOGNITION?**

The handwritten digit recognition is the ability of computers to recognize human handwritten digits. It is a hard task for the machine because handwritten digits are not perfect and can be made with many different flavors. The handwritten digit recognition is the solution to this problem which uses the image of a digit and recognizes the digit present in the image

**REFERENCE**

#### **Improved Handwritten Digit Recognition Using Convolutional Neural Networks (CNN) (2020)**

***Ahlawat, Savita and Choudhary, Amit and Nayyar, Anand and Singh, Saurabh and Yoon, Byungun***

This paper's primary goal was to enhance handwritten digit recognition ability. To avoid difﬁcult pre-processing, expensive feature extraction, and a complex ensemble (classiﬁer combination) method of a standard recognition system, they examined different convolutional neural network variations. Their current work makes suggestions on the function of several hyper-parameters through thorough evaluation utilizing an MNIST dataset. They also conﬁrmed that optimizing

hyper-parameters is crucial for enhancing CNN architecture performance. With the Adam optimizer for the MNIST database, they were able to surpass many previously published results with a recognition rate of 99.89%. Through the trials, it is made

abundantly evident how the performance of handwritten digit recognition is affected by the number of convolutional layers in CNN architecture. According to the paper, evolutionary algorithms can be explored for optimizing convolutional ﬁlter kernel sizes, CNN learning parameters, and the quantity of layers and learning rates.

#### **An Efﬁcient And Improved Scheme For Handwritten Digit Recognition Based On Convolutional Neural Network (2019)**

*Ali, Saqib and Shaukat, Zeeshan and Azeem, Muhammad and Sakhawat, Zareen and Mahmood, Tariq and others*

This study uses rectiﬁed linear units (ReLU) activation and a convolutional neural network (CNN) that incorporates the Deeplearning4j (DL4J) architecture to recognize handwritten digits. The proposed CNN framework has all the necessary parameters for a high level of MNIST digit classiﬁcation accuracy. The system's training takes into account the time factor as well. The system is also tested by altering the number of CNN layers for additional accuracy veriﬁcation. It is important to note that the CNN architecture consists of two convolutional layers, the ﬁrst with 32 ﬁlters and a 5x5 window size and the second with 64 ﬁlters and a 7x7 window size. In comparison to earlier proposed systems, the experimental ﬁndings show that the proposed CNN architecture for the MNIST dataset demonstrates great performance in terms of time and accuracy. As a result, handwritten numbers are detected with a recognition rate of 99.89% and high precision (99.21%) in a short amount of time.

#### **Improved Handwritten Digit Recognition Using Quantum K-Nearest Neighbor Algorithm (2019)**

*Wang, Yuxiang and Wang, Ruijin and Li, Dongfen and Adu-Gyamﬁ, Daniel and Tian, Kaibin and Zhu, Yixin*

The KNN classical machine learning technique is used in this research to enable quantum parallel computing and superposition. They used the KNN algorithm with quantum acceleration to enhance handwritten digit recognition. When dealing with more complicated and sizable handwritten digital data sets, their suggested method considerably lowered the computational time complexity of the traditional KNN algorithm. The paper offered a theoretical investigation of how quantum concepts can be applied to machine learning. Finally, they established a fundamental operational concept and procedure for machine learning with quantum acceleration.

#### **Handwritten Digit Recognition Using Machine And Deep Learning Algorithms (2021)**

*Pashine, Samay and Dixit, Ritik and Kushwah, Rishika*

In this study, they developed three deep and machine learning-based models for handwritten digit recognition using MNIST datasets. To determine which model was the most accurate, they compared them based on their individual properties.

Support vector machines are among the simplest classiﬁers, making them faster than other algorithms and providing the highest training accuracy rate in this situation. However, due to their simplicity, SVMs cannot categorize complicated and ambiguous images as accurately as MLP and CNN algorithms can. In their research, they discovered that CNN produced the most precise outcomes for handwritten digit recognition. This led them to the conclusion that CNN is the most effective

solution for all types of prediction issues, including those using picture data. Next, by comparing the execution times of the algorithms, they determined that increasing the number of epochs without changing the conﬁguration of the algorithm is pointless due to the limitation of a certain model, and they discovered that beyond a certain number of epochs, the model begins over-ﬁtting the dataset and provides biased predictions.