

Literature Survey

Paper – 1:

Title: Novel Deep Neural Network Model for Handwritten Digit Classification and Recognition

Year: 2021

Authors: Ayush Kumar Agrawal and Vineet Kumar Awasthi.

Description:

An artificial neural network has one hidden layer between the input and output layers, whereas a deep neural network has numerous hidden layers with input and output layers. Deep neural networks use several hidden layers to increase model performance and achieve higher accuracy compared to accuracy of machine learning models. Most researchers do their research in the area of pattern recognition. In the field of pattern recognition, there are many patterns that can be used, including handwritten numbers, characters, pictures, faces, sounds, and speech. This study focuses on the classification and recognition of handwritten digits. 1000 were utilized as test samples and 1000 were training samples. 10000 picture samples make up the USPS dataset, of which 7291 serve as training samples and 2007 serve as testing samples. We've used the proposed deep neural network technique in this paper to classify and identify data from the ARDIS and USPS datasets. The suggested model consists of six layers with softmax and relu activation functions. After model implementation, accuracy for ARDIS samples reached 98.70% testing and 99.76% training, which is greater than accuracy from prior research. Additionally, using the USPS samples dataset, 98.22% training accuracy and 93.01% testing accuracy were attained. When compared to earlier methodologies, the data show that deep neural networks perform incredibly well.

Paper - 2:

Title: A Novel Handwritten Digit Classification System Based on Convolutional Neural Network Approach.

Year: 2021

Authors: Ali Abdullah Yahya, Jieqing Tan, Min Hu.

Description:

There has been a tonne of CNN classification algorithms put forth in the literature. However, these algorithms do not take into account the proper filter size selection, data preparation, dataset restrictions, or noise. As a result, few algorithms have been able to significantly increase classification accuracy. The paper makes the following contributions to solve these methods' drawbacks: First, the size of the effective receptive field (ERF) is determined after taking domain knowledge into account. They choose a typical filter size with the aid of the ERF calculation, improving the classification accuracy of our CNN. Second, excessive data produces inaccurate results, which has a detrimental impact on classification accuracy. Before carrying out the data classification task, data preparation is conducted to ensure that the dataset is devoid of any redundant or irrelevant variables to the goal variable. Thirdly, data augmentation has been suggested as a way to reduce training and validation errors and prevent dataset limitations. Fourthly, the paper suggests adding an additive white Gaussian noise with a threshold of 0.5 to the MNIST dataset in order to imitate the natural factors that can affect image quality in the real world. With a recognition accuracy of 99.98% and 99.40% with 50% noise, our CNN algorithm achieves state-of-the-art performance in handwritten digit recognition.

Paper - 3:

Title: Handwritten Character Recognition using Neural Network and TensorFlow

Year: 2019

Authors: Megha Agarwal, Shalika, Vinam Tomar, Priyanka Gupta.

Description:

The offline handwritten character recognition in this study will be carried out using Tensorflow and a convolutional neural network. a process known as using SoftMax Regression, one may assign probabilities to one of the many characters in the handwritten text that offers the range of values from 0 to 1, summed to 1. The objective is to create software that is extremely accurate and that has a minimum level of spatial and temporal complexity. It was determined that strategies for feature extraction like diagonal and direction are significantly better at producing high accuracy. Outcomes in comparison to other conventional vertical and horizontal techniques moreover use the best Neural network tried layers provides the benefit of a higher accurate outcome by having a high noise tolerance. The feed forward model in neural networks is the back-propagation algorithm that was primarily used to classify the characters, recognize them, and receive training continually more. In addition to these, normalizing along with feature extraction, the results were better and more effective. Character recognition is the outcome of accuracy. The paper will describe the best approach to get more than 90% accuracy in the field of Handwritten Character Recognition (HCR).

Paper - 4:

Title: Improved Handwritten Digit Recognition Using Convolutional Neural Networks (CNN)

Year: 2020

Authors: Savita Ahlawat, Amit Choudhary, Anand Nayyar , Saurabh Singh and Byun gun Yoon.

Description:

Customized features and a vast quantity of past knowledge have been used in traditional handwriting recognition systems. It is difficult to train an optical character recognition (OCR) system based on these conditions. Deep learning approaches have enabled significant performance in the field of handwriting recognition research in recent years. Nonetheless, the increasing increase in the amount of handwritten data, along with the availability of vast computing capacity, necessitates improvements in recognition accuracy and warrants additional exploration. Convolutional neural networks (CNNs) are extremely excellent in perceiving the structure of handwritten characters/words in ways that aid in the automatic extraction of distinguishing features, making CNN the best solution for solving handwriting recognition challenges.

The proposed work aims to investigate several design alternatives for CNN-based handwritten digit recognition, such as the number of layers, stride size, receptive field, kernel size, padding, and dilation. Furthermore, we intend to assess the effectiveness of several SGD optimization techniques in enhancing the performance of handwritten digit recognition. Using ensemble architecture improves the recognition accuracy of a network. In this case, we want to obtain equal accuracy by employing a pure CNN design without ensemble architecture, because ensemble structures increase computational overhead and testing complexity. As a result, a CNN design is developed in order to obtain higher accuracy than ensemble systems while reducing operational complexity and expense. Furthermore, we demonstrate an appropriate combination of learning parameters in the design of a CNN that leads us to a new absolute record in categorizing MNIST handwritten digits. We conducted extensive trials and achieved 99.87% recognition accuracy for an MNIST dataset.

Paper - 5:

Title: A Robust End-to-End System to Solve the Handwritten Digit String Recognition Problem in Real Complex Scenarios.

Year: 2020

Authors: Arthur Flor De Sousa Neto, Byron Leite Dantas Bezerra (Member, IEEE), Estanislau Baptista Lima And Alejandro Héctor Toselli.

Description:

Automatic handwriting recognition systems are of interest for academic research fields and for commercial applications. Recent advances in deep learning techniques have shown dramatic improvement in relation to classic computer vision problems, especially in Handwritten Text Recognition (HTR). However, several approaches try to solve the problem of deep learning applied to Handwritten Digit String Recognition (HDSR), where it has to deal with the low number of trainable data, while learning to ignore any writing symbol around the digits (noise). In this context, we present a new optical model architecture (Gated-CNN-BGRU), based on HTR workflow, applied to HDSR. The International Conference on Frontiers of Handwriting Recognition (ICFHR) 2014 competition on HDSR were used as baselines to evaluate the effectiveness of our proposal, whose metrics, datasets and recognition methods were adopted for fair comparison. Furthermore, we also use a private dataset (Brazilian Bank Check – Courtesy Amount Recognition), and 11 different approaches from the state-of-the-art in HDSR, as well as 2 optical models from the state-of-the-art in HTR. Finally, the proposed optical model demonstrated robustness even with low data volume (126 trainable data, for example), surpassing the results of existing methods with an average precision of 96.50%, which is equivalent to an average percentage of improvement of 3.74 points compared to the state-of-the-art in HDSR. In addition, the result stands out in the competition's CVL HDS set, where the proposed optical model achieved a precision of 93.54%, while the best result so far had been from Beijing group (from the competition itself), with 85.29%.
