A NOVEL METHOD FOR HANDWRITTEN DIGIT RECOGNITION SYSTEM

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LITERATURE SURVEY

SURVEY 1

A NOVEL METHOD FOR HANDWRITTEN DIGIT RECOGNITION USING DEEP LEARNING

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Handwritten digit recognition has recently been of very interest among the researchers because of the evolution of various Machine Learning, Deep Learning and Computer Vision algorithms. In this report, We compare the results of some of the most widely used Machine Learning Algorithms like CNN-convolution neural networks and with Deep Learning algorithm like multilayer CNN using Keras with Theano and Tensorflow. MNIST is a dataset which is widely used for handwritten digit recognition. The dataset consist of 60,000 training images and 10,000 test images.The artificial neural neworks can all most mimic the human brain and are a key ingredient in image processing field.For example Convolution Neural networks with back propagation for image processing.The applications where these handwritten digit recognition can be used are Banking sector where it can be used to maintain the security pin numbers, it can be also used for blind peoples by using sound output.

An implementation of Handwritten Digit Recognition using Deep Learning has been implemented in this paper. Additionally, some of the most widely used Machine Learning algorithms i.e. CNN using Tensorflowhave been trained and tested on the same data to draw a comparison as to why we require deep learning methods in critical applications like Handwritten Digit Recognition. In this paper, I have shown that that using Deep Learning techniques, a very high amount of accuracy can be achieved. Using the Convolutional Neural Network with Keras and Theano as backend, I am able to get an accuracy of 95.72%. Every tool has its own complexity and accuracy. Although, we see that the complexity of the code and the process is bit more as compared to normal Machine Learning algorithms but looking at the accuracy achieved, it can be said that it is worth it. Also, the current implementation is done only using the CPU Thus we settled on classifying a given handwritten digit image as the required digit using three different algorithms and consequently testing its accuracy.

SURVEY 2

HANDWRITTEN CHARACTER RECOGNITION

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Character recognition is a fundamental, but most challenging in the field of pattern recognition with large number of useful applications. It has been an intense field of research since the early days of computer science due to it being a natural way of interactions between computers and humans. More precisely Character recognition is the process of detecting and recognizing characters from the input image and converts it into ASCII or other equivalent machine editable form [1][2]. The technique by which a computer system can recognize characters and other symbols written by hand in natural handwriting is called handwriting recognition system. Handwriting recognition is classified into offline

handwriting recognition and online handwriting recognition [3]. If handwriting is scanned and then understood by the computer, it is called offline handwriting recognition. In case, the handwriting is recognized while writing through touch pad using stylus pen, it is called online handwriting recognition. From the classifier perspective, character recognition systems are classified into two main categories i.e. segmentation free (global) and segmentation based (analytic). The segmentation free also known as the holistic approach to recognize the character without segmenting it into subunits or characters. Each word is represented as a set of global features, e.g. ascender, loops, cusp, etc. Whereas segmentation based approach [4]; each word/ligature is segmented into subunits

either uniform or non-uniform and subunits are considered independently. Handwritten character processing systems are domain and application specific, like it is not possible to design a generic system which can process all kinds of handwritten scripts and language. Lots of work has been done on European languages and Arabic (Urdu) language. Whereas domestic languages like Hindi, Punjabi, Bangla, Tamil, Gujarati etc. are very less explored due to limited usage. In this paper, the section II describes the basic working principle of character recognition followed by a detailed literature survey. Next, in section IV conclusion has been made.