MLNS Deep Learning Assignment Part -2 Report

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This project involves building a robust pipeline for predict sum of the digits given an image and its label value. The pipeline comprises two key modules:

- 1) Digit Extractor Module: Identifies and processes individual digits from input images.
- 2) Neural Network Classifier: Classifies the processed digits using a CNN model trained on the MNIST dataset.

Digit Extractor Module:

The digit extractor module employs contour-finding methods to isolate and extract individual digits from input images.

- Zero-padding was applied to images to ensure digits do not touch the borders. This step avoids boundary-related issues during contour analysis.
- Used contour finding to get boundaries of the digits. This initially led to 2 or more digits being returned. In order to handle this we check if the aspect ratio of the extracted digit matched the expected ratio. If not, the boundary was divided by a centerline, presuming that it had originally concatenated 2 digits together. For three connected digits, the boundary was divided into three equal parts.
- Applied a bilateral filter to the extracted digit images to reduce noise while preserving edges. Parameters: `7` for the diameter and `75*75` for intensity-related smoothing.
- Each extracted digit was resized to `28x28` pixels using a custom-defined `resize_to_fit()` function to match the input image size learned by the MNIST-trained neural network.

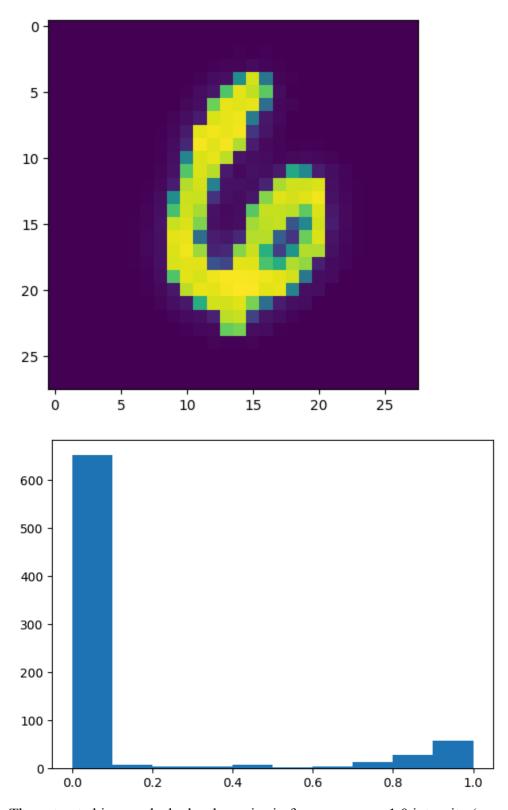
Neural Net Trained on MNIST Dataset:

A CNN model was trained on the MNIST dataset, achieving 99% accuracy.

Model Architecture:

- Input shape: `(28, 28, 1)` for grayscale images.
- Two convolutional layers with ReLU activation and He initialization.
- MaxPooling layers to reduce dimensions.
- Dense layers with softmax activation for 10-class classification.

A discrepancy was observed in the pixel distribution intensity values for the MNIST dataset and the images extracted by the digit extractor module.



The extracted images lacked a sharp rise in frequency near 1.0 intensity (seen in MNIST images). Bilateral noise filtering was used to make the extracted images resemble the MNIST dataset.

Pipeline Summary:

Image Processing: Contours were detected, digits were extracted, and preprocessed using bilateral noise filtering, resizing, and normalization.

Prediction: Processed digits were fed into the MNIST-trained CNN for classification. The predicted digits for the 4 extracted images were added and the sum thus calculated is reported as the final label for each image.

Performance: Achieved 81.59% accuracy, with 816 images correctly classified. **Error Analysis:** Images with 3 or 5 digits detected due to incorrect contour splitting/segmentation or poor image quality leading to incorrect predictions were logged.

Metrics Report:

```
Correctly classified: 816
Semi-correctly classified: 43
Incorrectly classified: 141
Percentage Accuracy: 81.59
Percentage Semi-Accuracy: 4.29
Percentage Inaccuracy: 14.09
```

```
Number of images with 3 detected digits: 1
Number of images with 5 detected digits: 1
Printing wrongly localised image indices
{'3': [25], '5': [245]}
```

###############			### (Confusion Matrix			##1	###########			
]]	977	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0]	
[0	1131	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0]	
[1	1	1026	0	1	0	0	2	1	0]	
[0	0	0	1006	0	4	0	0	0	0]	
[0	0	0	0	981	0	0	0	0	1]	
[1	0	0	3	0	885	1	0	2	0]	
[2	1	0	0	2	1	949	0	3	0]	
[0	3	6	0	0	0	0	1014	0	5]	
[1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	967	2]	
[1	0	0	0	13	5	1	1	0	988]]	

#############	t Classific	ation Rep	ort #####	###############		
	precision	recall	f1-score	support		
0	0.99	1.00	1.00	980		
1	1.00	1.00	1.00	1135		
2	0.99	0.99	0.99	1032		
3	1.00	1.00	1.00	1010		
4	0.98	1.00	0.99	982		
5	0.99	0.99	0.99	892		
6	1.00	0.99	0.99	958		
7	1.00	0.99	0.99	1028		
8	0.99	0.99	0.99	974		
9	0.99	0.98	0.99	1009		
accuracy			0.99	10000		
macro avg	0.99	0.99	0.99	10000		
weighted avg	0.99	0.99	0.99	10000		

