

**A**

**Project Report**

**On**

**Handwritten Nepali Digit Recognition**

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# **ABSTRACT**

Handwritten Nepali Digit Classification is an approach of enabling computers to recognize human written nepali digits through a complicated process of learning called Machine Learning.

The system focuses on predicting the handwritten digits in the form of vector images and then classifying it using ANN and then predicting the digit with higher accuracy. The system is web application developed using HTML, CSS, JavaScript, ReactJS and Python as the backend framework incorporating Artificial Neural Networks as the primary algorithm implemented.

**Keywords: Handwritten Nepali Digit Classification, Machine Learning, ANN, HTML/CSS, ReactJS, Python**

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# **CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION**

## **Introduction**

Handwritten Nepali Digit Classification is an approach of enabling computers to recognize human written nepali digits through a complicated process of learning called Machine Learning using the concept of ANN.

The project intends to implement Artificial Neural Network model, that will be able to recognize the handwritten Nepali digits with high accuracy.

* 1. **Problem Statement**

In a fast-changing digital world, we need to adapt to the new challenges thrown to us in a daily basis. The tasks of humans are being replaced by robots in every field whether it be finance, medicine, education and much more. So, it makes sense for a system that will be able to recognize the tasks performed by humans as they are the ones being replaced by the system being designed, recognizing the characters written by humans being one of them.

It is almost impossible to design a system to recognize handwritten digits with 100% accuracy, but still there are studies being conducted on a regular basis to improve on the accuracy we have. It is particularly hard for the Nepali Characters and Devanagari script as a whole.

It makes sense for the project to be chosen such that it is simple yet worthy enough for a final year project. So, the authors intend to build a model to recognize the Nepali digits only so that the model is specific to a task but will be good enough to generalize to other characters if necessary.

* 1. **Objectives**

Following are the objectives for the project:

1. To identify Nepali digits using Deep Learning Approaches,
2. To perform tasks such as hyperparameter tuning, normalization, regularization, etc. to create an efficient model,
3. To integrate the developed model into a given system where user can provide the input and the model gives the predicted outcome.
   1. **Scope and Limitation**

The project tries to implement a system that will be able to take inputs from user and recognize which nepali digit is given as input.

The System has following limitations:

● The system will not be able to recognize Nepali characters other than the digits

* 1. **Development Methodology**

CPMAI (Cognitive Project Management for AI) is the best-practice methodology for AI projects proposed by Cognilytica.  
This methodology consists of 6 phases.

Phase 1: Business Understanding

Phase 2: Data Understanding

Phase 3: Data Preparation

Phase 4: Modeling

Phase 5: Model Evaluation

Phase 6: Model Deployment



*Figure 1.1: CPMAI architecture* [1]

**Report Organization**

This is the process by which the project report has been organized. The project follows the SDLC process which consists of:

* Requirement Analysis
* Planning
* Analysis
* Design
* Implementation
* Testing
* Deployment and Maintenance

# **CHAPTER 2: LITERATURE REVIEW**

Handwritten digit classification using Neural Networks has been a topic of research for a long time. It has seen a lot of progress in the recent years due to availability of resources for the computation.

In [2] the author discusses the various algorithms that could be used for Character Recognition such as logistic regression, Support Vector Machines, etc. although these may provide analytical and computational properties but that their practical applicability is limited by the curse of dimensionality. In order to apply such models to large scale problems, it is necessary to adapt the basic functions to the data. The approach is to fix the number of basic functions in advance but allow them to be adaptive, in other words to use parametric forms for the basic functions in which the parameter values are adapted during training. The most successful model of this type in the context of pattern recognition is the feed-forward neural network, also known as the multilayer perceptron.

David Rumelhart, Geoffrey Hinton, and Ronald Williams in [3] suggested that neural networks with backpropagation could be used for character recognition. This paper introduced the backpropagation algorithm, which is a method for training neural networks to minimize error on a supervised learning task, such as character recognition. Prior to this paper, neural networks had been used for character recognition, but the backpropagation algorithm made it possible to train large and deep networks more effectively, which led to significant improvements in performance.

The implementation of Neural Networks in Character Recognition can be found as early as 1998 by LeCun et al. [4] with an error rate as low as 12% using a single perceptron model. Further use of deeper Neural Networks has been done and results with error less than 1%.

Handwritten Nepali Digit Classification has been a topic of research for the recognition of the Nepali digits. This has been a difficult task because of the complexity and variations in the handwritten Nepali Devanagari digits.

In [5] by Yadav, Cuadrado and Morato, in 2013 used ANN’s for Devanagari OCR and achieved an accuracy of 90% in character recognition. However, the given accuracy is for only 5 fonts. In this paper, they propose an OCR for printed Hindi text in Devanagari script, using Artificial Neural Network (ANN), which improves its efficiency. One of the major reasons for the poor recognition rate is error in character segmentation. In this work, three feature extraction techniques-: histogram of projection based on mean distance, histogram of projection based on pixel value, and vertical zero crossing, have been used to improve the rate of recognition. These feature extraction techniques are powerful enough to extract features of even distorted characters/symbols. For development of the neural classifier, a back-propagation neural network with two hidden layers is used. The classifier is trained and tested for printed Hindi texts. A performance of approximately 90% correct recognition rate is achieved. [5]

In another study by Nirajan Pant and Balkrishna Bal, in [2], proposed a hybrid OCR system for printed Nepali text using the Random Forest (RF) Machine Learning technique. It incorporates two different approaches of OCR – the Holistic and the Character level recognition. The system first tries to recognize a word as a whole; if it is not confident about the word being recognized, then the character level recognition is performed. The recognition rates of approximately 78.87% and 94.80% were achieved for character level recognition method and the Hybrid method respectively. They attempted to minimize the segmentation errors by reducing the segmentation tasks. [2]

Similarly, in [6], Sharma and Bhattarai in 2017 has shown a high character recognition accuracy using Convolutional Neural Networks. However, upon analysis of their confusion matrix, we found that they represented the character ‘ङ’ (nga) as ‘ड’ (Da) (a combination of two characters ‘ड’ and ‘.’), which resulted in a high rate of error for that character, especially since 70% of their dataset was generated artificially. This study uses Tesseract and ANN with some modifications, wherever necessary, for Nepali script.

Likewise, in a study by Owais Mujtaba Khandey and Dr. Samad Dadvandipour, [7] covers the work done in handwritten digit recognition and the various classifiers that have been developed. Methods like MLP, SVM, Bayesian networks, and Random forests were discussed with their accuracy and are empirically evaluated. Boosted LetNet 4, an ensemble of various classifiers, has shown maximum efficiency among these methods. The boosted LeNet 4 method performs the best with the accuracy of 99.3% and is the best among the methods that have been studied in this paper. The only tradeoff is the training time, which is very large and is about five weeks. The operational/actual recognition time is 0.05 ms.

Moreover, in the study by Nikita Singh, in 2018, the image partitioning technique is used for piecewise Histogram of Oriented Gradients (HOG) features extraction. To train the neural network, a feature vector composed of HOG features of all partitions is used. The proposed approach achieves the maximum of 99.27% classification accuracy in training and is able to recognize the different handwritten Devanagari characters with an average accuracy of 97.06%. The proposed approach may be useful in the application for blind people to read the handwritten contents. [8]

# **CHAPTER 3: SYSTEM ANALYSIS**

## **3.1 System Analysis**

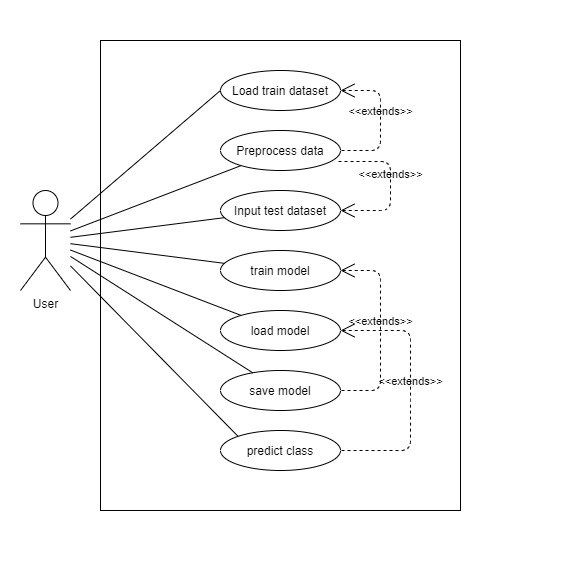
### **3.1.1 Requirement Analysis**

Requirements analysis, also called requirements engineering, is the process of determining user expectations for a new or modified product. These features, called requirements, must be quantifiable, relevant and detailed. It involves frequent communication with system users to determine specific feature expectations, resolution of conflict or ambiguity in requirements as demanded by the various users or groups of users, avoidance of feature creep and documentation of all aspects of the project development process from start to finish.

### **3.1.2 Functional Requirements**

A Functional Requirement is a description of the service that the software must offer. It describes a software system or its component. A function is nothing but inputs to the software system, its behavior, and outputs. It can be calculation, data manipulation, business process, user interaction, or any other specific functionality which defines what function a system is likely to perform.

The following is the use case diagram that describes different functionalities of the system and interaction between actors



*Figure 3.1: Use-Case Diagram for Handwritten Nepali Digit Recognition*

**Use -Case Description:**

**Table 3.1: Load training datasets**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Use-Case Identifier | UC1 - Load training datasets |
| Primary Actor | User |
| Secondary Actor | None |
| Description | It loads the required size of the training datasets from the local directory. |
| Pre-condition | All the required dependencies should be imported and the data files should be in the local directory or the system should be connected to the internet. |
| Success scenario | The training data is successfully loaded into the system |
| Failure scenario | The training data is not loaded |

**Table 3.2: Preprocess data**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Use-Case Identifier | UC2 – Preprocess data |
| Primary Actor | User |
| Secondary Actor | None |
| Description | It preprocesses the loaded data from the local directory by cleaning the data and making it suitable for a machine learning model which also increases its accuracy and efficiency. |
| Pre-condition | The training data should be loaded and input to the model. |
| Success scenario | The data indices are properly manifested |
| Failure scenario | The data are not properly manifested and indexed |

**Table 3.3: Input Training Dataset**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Use-Case Identifier | UC3 – Input training dataset |
| Primary Actor | User |
| Secondary Actor | None |
| Description | It puts the datasets into the model for the training process. |
| Pre-condition | All the required files should be in the local directory or the system should be connected to the internet. |
| Success scenario | The preprocessed data is successfully put into the system |
| Failure scenario | The system cannot be trained as planned |

**Table 3.4: Train Model**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Use-Case Identifier | UC4 – Train model |
| Primary Actor | User |
| Secondary Actor | None |
| Description | It trains the model using the training dataset available in the local directory. |
| Pre-condition | All the required data should be in the local directory or the system should be connected to the internet. |
| Success scenario | The system gets trained properly |
| Failure scenario | The system remains untrained |

**Table 3.5: Load Model**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Use-Case Identifier | UC5 – Load model |
| Primary Actor | User |
| Secondary Actor | None |
| Description | It loads the model that is trained with the training data after the training phase. |
| Pre-condition | The model should be saved and available. |
| Success scenario | The model is loaded to get the test data |
| Failure scenario | The model cannot be loaded for further tests |

**Table 3.6: Save Model**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Use-Case Identifier | UC6 – Save model |
| Primary Actor | User |
| Secondary Actor | None |
| Description | It saves the model that is trained from the available training datasets. |
| Pre-condition | The model must be trained. |
| Success scenario | The model is successfully saved |
| Failure scenario | The model cannot be saved for further processes |

**Table 3.7: Predict Class**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Use-Case Identifier | UC7 – Predict class |
| Primary Actor | User |
| Secondary Actor | None |
| Description | It predicts the data after the model is loaded. |
| Pre-condition | The model must be loaded. |
| Success scenario | The system predicts the test data successfully |
| Failure scenario | The system cannot predict the test data |

### **3.1.3 Non-functional Requirements**

Non-functional requirements are focused on how the system goes about delivering a specific function. At first glance they might be seen as less important than functional requirements, but both have a part to play in a good system. Non-functional requirements do not have an impact on the functionality of the system, but they do impact on how it will perform.

* **Speed**: It is used to determine how fast the system performs certain activities.
* **Security**: Only registered users can login or register to the system and make orders and payment in the system.
* **Availabilit**y: For how much of the time the system is available e.g., does it operate overnight, or every day of the year, or not.
* **Ease of Use**: Handwritten Nepali Digit Classification is simple and responsive and has user-friendly interfaces for the users.
* **Usability**: The design and architecture used for developing the system is easy to use for the customer or end user.

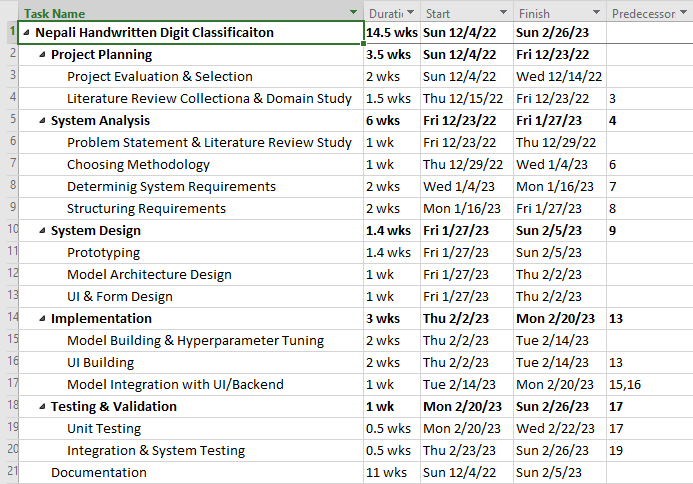
### **3.1.4 Feasibility Analysis**

Feasibility study is a short, focused study that takes place early in the requirement engineering process. The aim of feasibility study is to find out whether the system can be implemented or not and whether the system is worth implementing. Following are the feasibility study processes that were conducted during the system analysis phase.

#### **3.1.4.1 Schedule Feasibility**

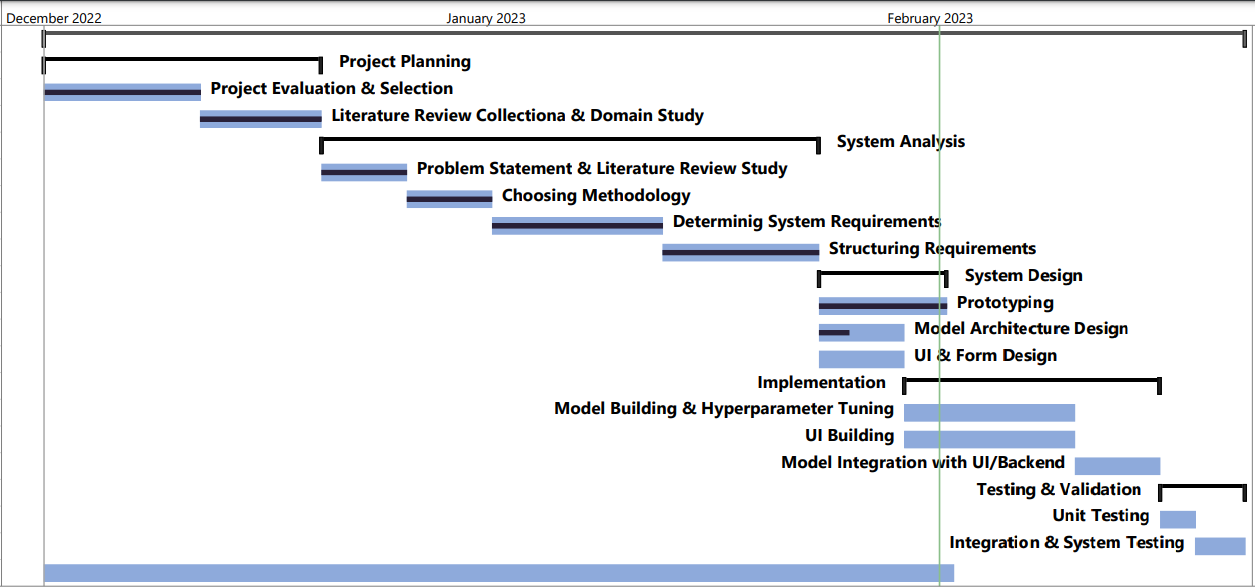
Schedule feasibility looks after the potential tie frame for the competition of the project. It also looks after the major activities and their time period or constraints involved. By thorough analysis, this project is feasible in schedule and can be completed in the time frame.

Here is the work breakdown structure of the project:



*Figure 3.2: Work Breakdown Structure of Handwritten Nepali Digit Classification System*

Here is the Gantt Chart for the Handwritten Nepali Digit Classification System:



*Figure 3.3: Gantt Chart of the Project*

### **3.1.5 Analysis**

In analysis phase, we will be structuring the requirements of the project. Data Modeling and Process Modeling techniques were used for structuring the requirements.

#### **3.1.5.1 Process Modeling**

Process Modeling represents processes that capture, manipulate, store, and distribute data between a system and its environment and among the system components. Data Flow Diagram (DFD) is a formal way of representing of operation over the system.

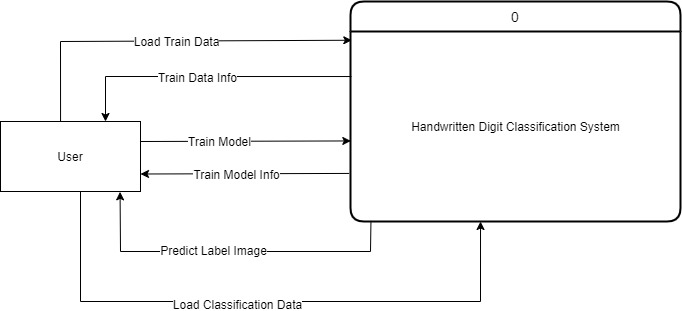
##### **Data Flow Diagram**

Data Flow Diagram is the pictorial movement of data between external entities and the processes and data stores within a system. The Data flow diagram of Handwritten Nepali Digit Classification is shown as: Context Diagram, Level 0 DFD, Level 1 DFD.

**Context Diagram**

Context diagram (Zero Level Diagram) shows the context and boundaries of the system to be modeled. Context diagram shows the interaction of the external entity towards the overall system. It is the simplest diagram in overall DFD.

The context diagram for Handwritten Nepali Digit Classification is shown below:



*Figure 3.4: Context Diagram for Handwritten Nepali Digit Classification*

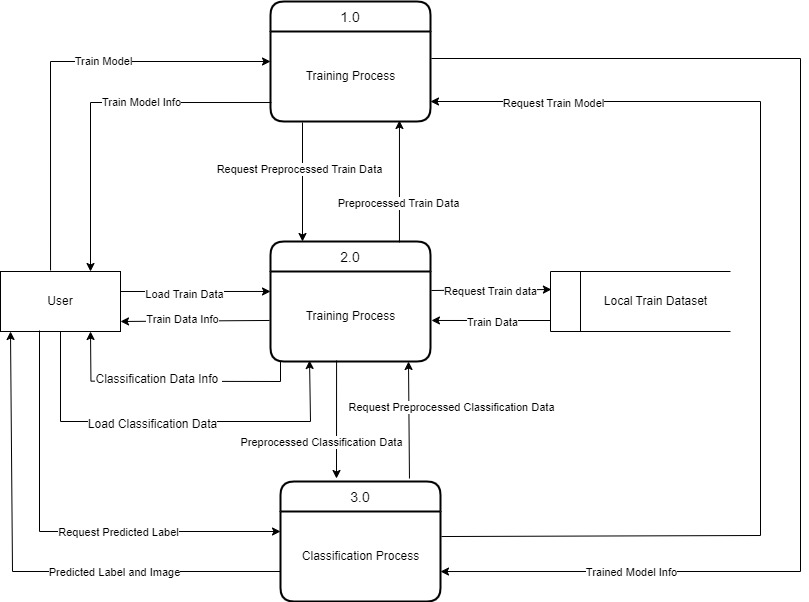
Here in the context diagram, we can see that the **Handwritten Digit Classification System** takes input in the form of **training data** and **classification data** along with the **training model** and performs the classification to generate the predicted output.

It then returns the **training data info, training model info and the predicted label image** back to the user.

**Level-0 Diagram:**

The Level-0 shows the dissection of the Context diagram to the first level components of the system. The system is divided into 3 components:

1. Training Process
2. Training Process
3. Classification Process



*Figure 3.5: Level-0 Diagram for Handwritten Nepali Digit Classification*

Here, the Handwritten Digit Classification System is categorized into smaller sub systems and given as:

1. The training model from the user is taken as input and the output is also provided to the user after the training process.

It requests for the preprocessed train data to 2.0.

It also provides the trained model information to 3.0

1. The training data and the classification data is taken as input from the user and the training process is carried out again.

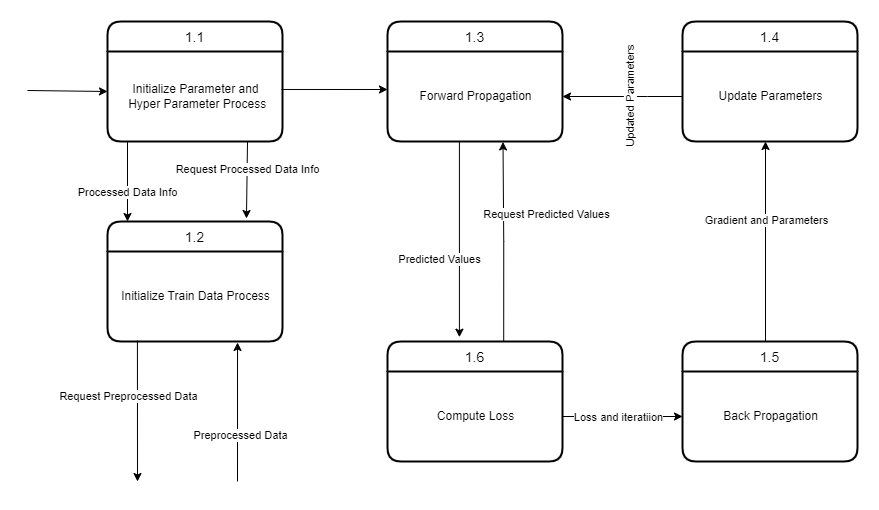
The request for preprocessed data us sent to 3.0 and the request for the train data is sent to the local train dataset.

The preprocessed data is then sent back as response to 1.0

1. It takes the request for predicted label from the user and preprocessed classification data from 2.0 as input for the classification process.

It then requests for the trained model to 1.0

**Level-1 Diagram:**



*Figure 3.6: Level-1 Diagram for Handwritten Nepali Digit Classification*

Here, the Level-1 diagram is categorized into much smaller and well-defined sub systems given as:

* 1. The input is taken and parameters are initialized along with hyperparameter tuning process.

It **requests for the processed data info** to 1.2.

It also sends the processed data to 1.3.

* 1. It takes the **request** from 1.1 and **initializes the training data** and sends the **processed data information** back to 1.1.

It also **requests for the preprocessed data** from the user**.**

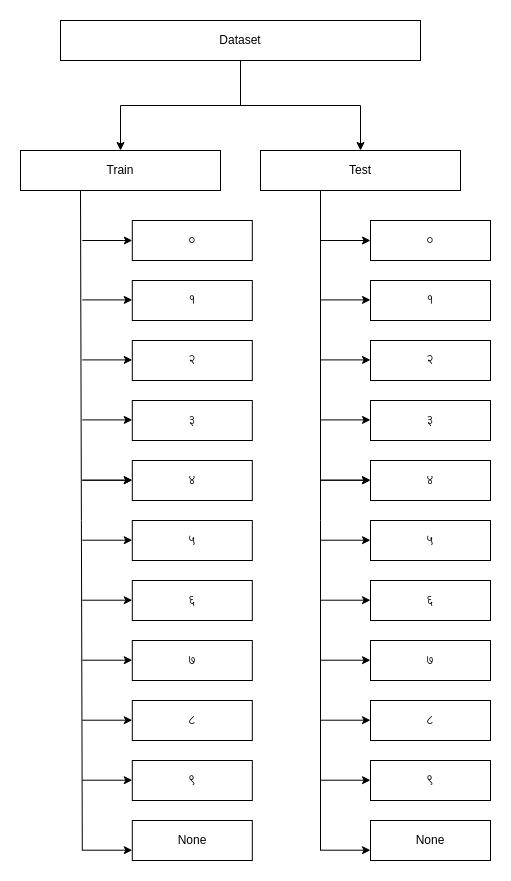
* 1. The data received from 1.1 is **forward propagated** using ANN and the output is forwarded to 1.6.
  2. It **updates the parameters** after the forward propagation process.
  3. It takes the input of **loss and iteration** from 1.6 and then performs **back propagation**.

It then **sends the** **updated parameters** to 1.3 for forward propagation process in order to make the model as accurate as possible.

* 1. It takes input from 1.3 and **computes loss** and **sends the loss and iteration report** to 1.5 for the back propagation process

### **3.1.6 Dataset Analysis**

The dataset the project intends to use consists of 2000 data for each label initially among which 85% is divided into train data and remaining 15% as test data The data for each label are stored in the same folder and the name of the folder is same as the label for the data. The folder structure for the dataset is visualized below:



*Figure 3.7: Folder Structure for dataset*

Each image is of a fixed size i.e., 32 \* 32 pixels. This makes it easy for the data preprocessing as it removes the overhead of resizing the images into a same size. The images are black and white hence have only one-color channel.

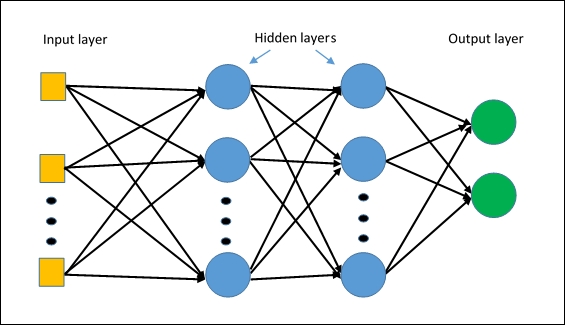
# **CHAPTER 4: SYSTEM DESIGN**

## **4.1 Design**

### **4.1.1 Model Architecture**

The project is based upon the Multilayer Perceptron architecture. The input layer is of size 1024, this is due to the fact that each image size is 32 \* 32 pixels and they are stacked into a single dimension resulting in 1024 inputs.

A simple representation of the model architecture is shown below:



*Figure 4.1: Multilayer Perceptron* [9]

**The model consists of the 3 types of layers:**

1. **Input Layer**

The input layer of a Artificial Neural Network is the layer responsible for bringing in the data from outside to the network. The shape of the input layer depends on the size of the input. In the case of this project, the input layer will consist of 32 \* 32 image stacked into a single vector.

1. **Hidden layer**

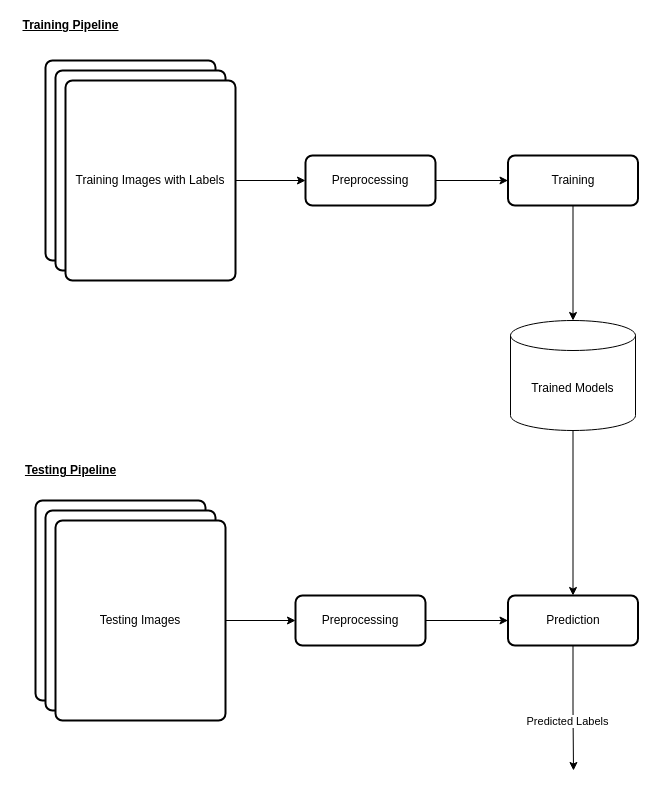
The hidden layers are the layers that are stacked between input and the output layer of the network. These layers don’t interact with the external environments of the network. They take inputs from input layers or other hidden layers and the outputs from these layers are utilized as input in output layer or the hidden layers.

For this project the size and the number of the hidden layer will be determined based on the performance of the model but the model will consist more than 2 hidden layers with 64 neurons each.

1. **Output Layer**

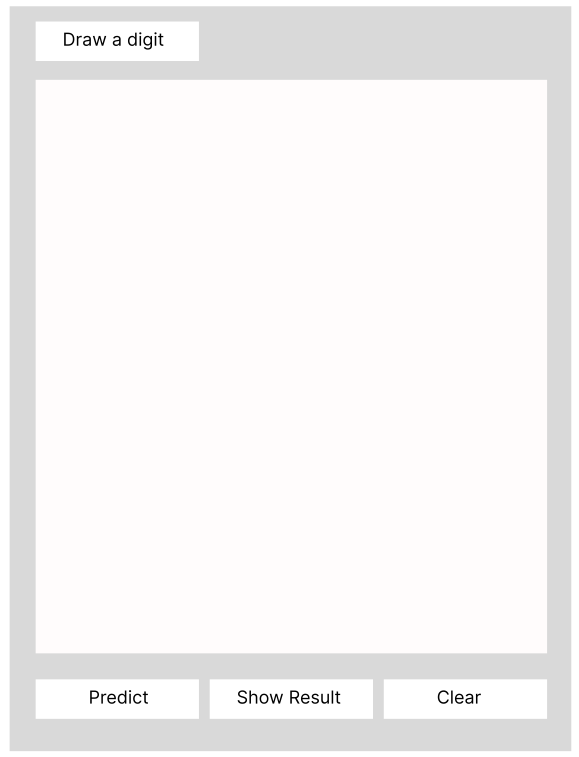
The output layer is the layer in which the network outputs its predictions. For this project the output layer will output 11 possible outcomes, 10 for every Nepali digit and 1 for non-digit character recognition.

### **4.1.2 Model Building Pipeline**



*Figure 4.2: Model Building Pipeline*

### **4.1.3 UI Design**



# **CHAPTER 5: IMPLEMENTATION**

## **5.1 Tools Used**

The following tools were used for the development of the project and design of the project

documents:

**5.1.1 Development Tools**

Development tools are the software packages that were used for the development and maintenance of the project. The following software packages were used for this purpose:

**Anaconda**

Anaconda is a package management and deployment tool. It was used to create and manage the conda environment for the development of the project.

**Jupyter Notebook**

Jupyter notebook is an interactive Ipython interface for programming. It was used for the majority of the development task and code experimentation.

**Visual Studio Code**

Visual Studio Code is a code editor redefined and optimized for building and debugging modern web and cloud applications. Visual Studio code is used as a code editor for developing the backend and frontend of the system.

**Python**

Python is a general-purpose language largely used for developing Machine Learning Projects. Python is used for designing the machine learning model and serve as a backend for the hosted model

**HTML/CSS**

The HyperText Markup Language or HTML is the standard markup language for documents designed to be displayed in a web browser. CSS is the styling sheet used to style the HTML documents. The HTML & CSS are used to create the User Interface in this project.

**JavaScript**

JavaScript is a general purpose language generally used in writing the logic in the Web pages. JavaScript was used to handle the frong-end logic of the system.

**Git and Github**

Git is a version control system. And Github is an online tool that uses git for version control and team collaboration. The combination of these tools was used for project versioning and code collaboration within the project team.

**5.1.2 Design and Documentation Tools**

The design tools were used for designing the system architecture, User Interfaces and project mockups. The documentation tools were used to prepare the necessary documents for the project.

**Diagrams.net**

diagrams.net is a free and open source cross-platform graph drawing softwar that can be used to create diagrams such as flowcharts, wireframes, UML diagrams, organizational charts, and network diagrams. The project uses diagrams.net to prepare the diagrams such as Use Case diagram, Sequence Diagram, Activity Diagram, Model Architecture, etc.

**Ms Word**

Ms Word is the word processing tool that is used in preparing the documents necessary for the project.

**Ms Powerpoint & Google Slides**

Ms Powerpoint and Google slides were used extensively for preparing the presentation slides for the project.

**Figma**

Figma is a tool for designing the Prototypes and mockups. Figma was used to design the prototype of the frontend of the system.

**5.1.3 Dependencies**

Dependencies are the modules or the packages that the project needs during its operation. Following are the dependencies for the project:

**NumPy**: Numpy is a python package used to carry out all the numeric computation

**Matplotlib**: matplotlib is a python package used to generate graphs and visualizations of the system

**Pickle**: Pickle is a python package used to save and load trained models

**Pillow**: Pillow is a python package used to load, save and process image

**React**: React is a JavaScript library used to handle the frontend logic of the system

**5.2 Methodology**

**5.2.1 Data Preparation**

The data need to be prepared in order to fit to the model. The data for training collected were in the image (\*.jpg) format and were later converted into the dataframe for simplistic view. The 32 \* 32 images were converted into a 1-D array and appended as a row in the dataframe. The last column contains the label of the images.

**5.2.2. Model Introduction**

The model used in the project is Artificial Neural Network or simply a Multilayer Perceptron (MLP). The Model has various components these components include:

* Model Representation
* Parameters and Hyperparameters
* Activation Functions
* Cost Function
* Weight Initialization
* Forward and Backward Propagation, etc

**5.2.2.1 Model Representation**

The model representation refers to how the Neural Networks is designed. The model has multiple layers categorized into 3 types:

**Input Layer:** The Input layer is the layer where the inputs to the model are provided. For this project the input layer has a shape of (1,1024). This is because the images that we provide as input to the model has a shape (32,32) and the image is passed as a 1-D vector to the model.

**Hidden Layer(s):** A hidden layer is the intermediate layer between the input and output layer. A neural network can have multiple hidden layers. For this project there are 2 hidden layers of 32 neurons each with shape of (1024,32) and (32,32) respectively.

**Output Layer:** The output layer of the system is the layer that outputs the predictions of the neural network. For this project, there are 10 neurons in the output layer.

**5.2.2.2 Parameters and Hyperparameters**

Parameters are the values that will change during the training process. While the hyperparameters are the values that are set during the model initialization and remain after that. Following are the hyperparameters in the model designed in the project:

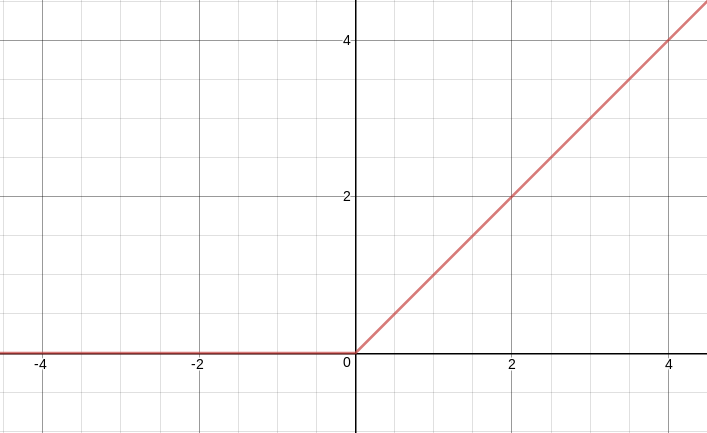
* Learning rate
* Hidden layers
* Neurons in the hidden layers
* Optimizers
* Number of iterations/epochs

**5.2.2.3 Activation Functions**

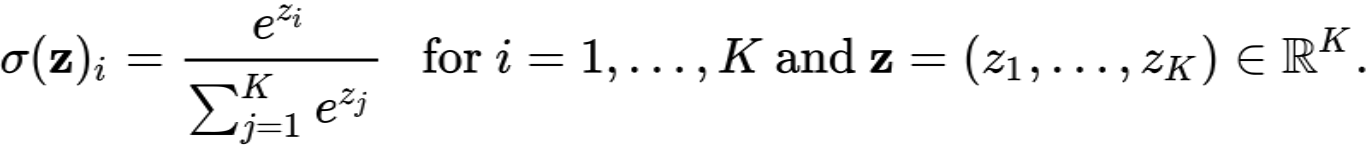
Activation Functions bring the non-linearity in the model. They are applied to the linear output of the system. There are various types of the activation functions that can be used in the neural networks. We have used two types of the activation functions in the model

**Rectified Linear Unit (ReLU): T**he rectifier or ReLU activation function is an activation function defined as the positive part of its argument. This can be represented as:

ReLU(x) = maximum(0, x)



**Softmax:** The softmax function, also known as softargmax or normalized exponential function, converts a vector of K real numbers into a probability distribution of K possible outcomes. The formula for softmax is shown below.



**5.2.3 Baseline Modelling**

A baseline model is essentially a simple model that acts as a reference in a machine learning project. The baseline model for this project had the following configuration:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Properties** | **Values** | **Remarks** |
| Hidden Layers | 2 |  |
| Layer Sizes   1. Input Layer 2. Hidden Layer(1) 3. Hidden Layer(2) 4. Output Layer | 1024  32  32  10 | With ReLU Activation  With ReLU Activation  With Softmax Activation |
|
|
|
|
| Learning Rate | 0.1 |  |
| Optimizer | Batch Gradient Descent |  |
| Iterations | 4000 |  |
| Accuracy:   1. Train 2. Test | 89.9%  87.5% |  |
| Precision   1. Train 2. Test | 90.2%  87.5% |  |
| Recall   1. Train 2. Test | 90.2%  87.5% |  |

**5.2.4 Model Optimization**

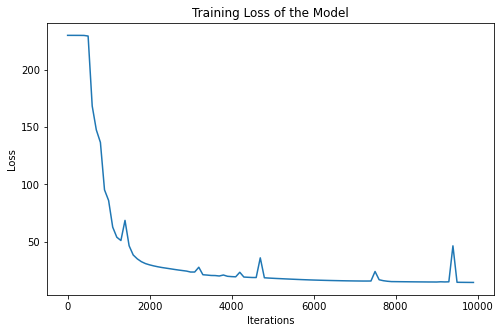
Model optimization is the process of achieving the optimal outcome from the model. Various methods were used for model optimization in this project. Hyperparameters were tuned to obtain the optimal performance in this project, this included the tuning the parameters such as regularization parameter, normalization of dataset and number of iterations/epochs.

**5.2.5 Final Model**

The final model has changes compared to the baseline model. The Final Model is a fully connected neural network with 2 hidden layers. The final model uses the He-initialization for weight initialization and L2 regularization for regularization. The more information about the final model and its performance are shown below:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Properties** | Values | **Remarks** |
| Hidden Layers | 2 |  |
| Layer Sizes   1. Input Layer 2. Hidden Layer(1) 3. Hidden Layer(2) 4. Output Layer | 1024  32  32  10 | With ReLU Activation  With ReLU Activation  With Softmax Activation |
|
|
|
|
| Learning Rate | 0.01 |  |
| Optimizer | Batch Gradient Descent |  |
| Iterations | 10000 |  |
| Accuracy:   1. Train 2. Test | 95.6%  94.5% |  |
| Precision   1. Train 2. Test | 95.2%  94.8% |  |
| Recall   1. Train 2. Test | 95.2%  96.5% |  |

## Training AccuracyPlot



## **5.2.6 Model Deployment**

The model was deployed on the API using FastAPI and the UI for the prediction was built on HTML/CSS, JavaScript and React Library. Following image shows the UI of the system where the model was deployed.

## **5. Testing**

Following are the test cases for the image digit classification:

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **S.**  **N.** | **Scenario** | **Actions** | **Input Data** | **Expected outcome** | **Outcome** | **Pass/**  **Fail)** |
| **1.** | Input valid the  image for testing | 1.0 Open the  webpage  2.0 Input test  data | Input the image of label 3 | 1. Image labelled as 3 | As expected | Pass |
| **2.** | Input Invalid Data | 1.0 Open the  webpage  2.0 Input test  data | Input of a non-image file | 1. Invalid  Datatype | As expected | Pass |
| **3.** | Input a non nepali digit | 1.0 Open the  webpage  2.0 Input test  data | Input a non-nepali digits | 1. Image  Labelled as non digit | As expected | Pass |

## Following are the test scenarios for Neural Network Initialization:

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **S.**  **N.** | **Test Scenario** | **Actions** | **Input Data** | **Expected outcome** | **Observe d**  **Outcom**  **e** | **Asser tion( Pass/**  **Fail)** |
| **1.** | Input valid the  Values for Neural Network Initialization | 1.0 Input both input and hidden layer information | (1024, [64,64,10]) | 1. Initialize the Model | As expected | Pass |
| **2.** | Input valid the  Values for Neural Network Initialization | 1.0 Input only the input layer information | (1024 , ) | 1. Initializes the model with 1024 input layers | As expected | Pass |
| **3.** | Input invalid values for Neural Network Inotialization | 1. Empty initialization of Class | None | 1. Throws an error with message “Please Input the input layer information” | As expected | Pass |

# **Chapter 7 : Conclusion and Future Recommendation**

## **7.1 Conclusion**

Use of Neural Networks in the Character Recognition has been a topic of interest for a long time now. The capability of them to learn anything provided to them makes it easy to make it happen. The model can efficiently be used for Nepali Digits Recognition as show in the project. Using the neural networks the project was able to obtain an accuracy more than 95%. Although being a simple model with only two hidden layers and 32 neurons in each layer we were able to improve the performance of the model from 89% in baseline model to 95% in the final model using techniques such as regularization, normalization and other optimization techniques. Although there are rooms for improvement the project serves its purpose that too with a simple architecture.

## **7.2 Future Recommendations**

## Although the project has a good performance there are various aspects the project could improve upon. There are better and faster model architectures developed for the image related classification such as Convolutional Neural Networks and Vision Transformers. This has been proven by the various experiments conducted by the researchers in the field. The Project could improve on that aspect in future. The project is also only able to recognize the single characters not the character streams which would have a bigger implication and usage in the real world practice.

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