

Digit Recognizer EDA

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Digit Recognizer - Exploratory Data Analysis.

The Digit Recognizer dataset was downloaded from kaggle. It's based on MNIST database.

As usual, let's understand the data first.

Read the Data

```
library(data.table)

train <- fread("../dataset/train.csv", header = TRUE)
```

```
##
Read 95.2% of 42000 rows
Read 42000 rows and 785 (of 785) columns from 0.072 GB file in 00:00:03
```

```
str(train)
```

```
## Classes 'data.table' and 'data.frame':  42000 obs. of  785 variables:
## $ label   : int  1 0 1 4 0 0 7 3 5 3 ...
## $ pixel0  : int  0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 ...
## $ pixel1  : int  0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 ...
## $ pixel2  : int  0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 ...
## $ pixel3  : int  0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 ...
## $ pixel4  : int  0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 ...
## $ pixel5  : int  0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 ...
## $ pixel6  : int  0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 ...
## $ pixel7  : int  0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 ...
## $ pixel8  : int  0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 ...
## $ pixel9  : int  0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 ...
## $ pixel10 : int  0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 ...
## $ pixel11 : int  0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 ...
## $ pixel12 : int  0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 ...
```

[illegible]

```
## $ pixel67 : int 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 ...
## $ pixel68 : int 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 ...
## $ pixel69 : int 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 ...
## $ pixel70 : int 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 ...
## $ pixel71 : int 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 ...
## $ pixel72 : int 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 ...
## $ pixel73 : int 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 ...
## $ pixel74 : int 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 ...
## $ pixel75 : int 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 ...
## $ pixel76 : int 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 ...
## $ pixel77 : int 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 ...
## $ pixel78 : int 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 ...
## $ pixel79 : int 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 ...
## $ pixel80 : int 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 ...
## $ pixel81 : int 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 ...
## $ pixel82 : int 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 ...
## $ pixel83 : int 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 ...
## $ pixel84 : int 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 ...
## $ pixel85 : int 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 ...
## $ pixel86 : int 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 ...
## $ pixel87 : int 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 ...
## $ pixel88 : int 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 ...
## $ pixel89 : int 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 ...
## $ pixel90 : int 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 ...
## $ pixel91 : int 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 ...
## $ pixel92 : int 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 ...
## $ pixel93 : int 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 ...
## $ pixel94 : int 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 ...
## $ pixel95 : int 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 ...
## $ pixel96 : int 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 ...
## $ pixel97 : int 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 ...
## [list output truncated]
## - attr(*, ".internal.selfref")=<externalptr>
```

```
nrow(train)
```

```
## [1] 42000
```

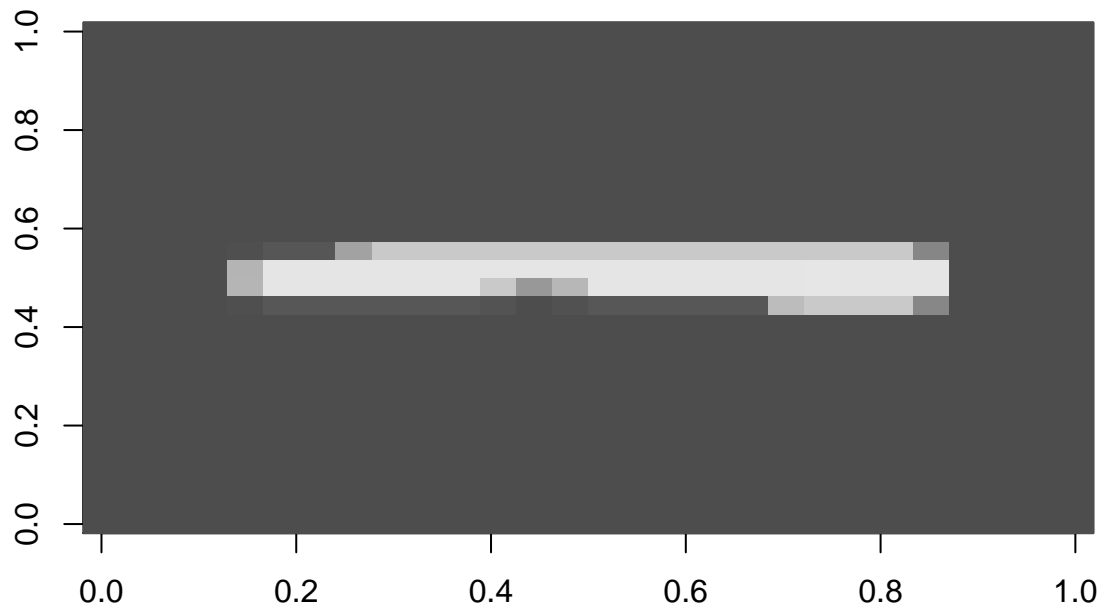
```
ncol(train)
```

```
## [1] 785
```

Display one of the row.

```
# each row has 785 columns, ie., 28 * 28 -> 784 + 1 target variable.
label_idx <- 1
# each row is a 28x28 -> 784 pixels. create a matrix for a given row
row3 <- matrix(unlist(train[3, -label_idx, with=FALSE]), nrow = 28, byrow = TRUE)

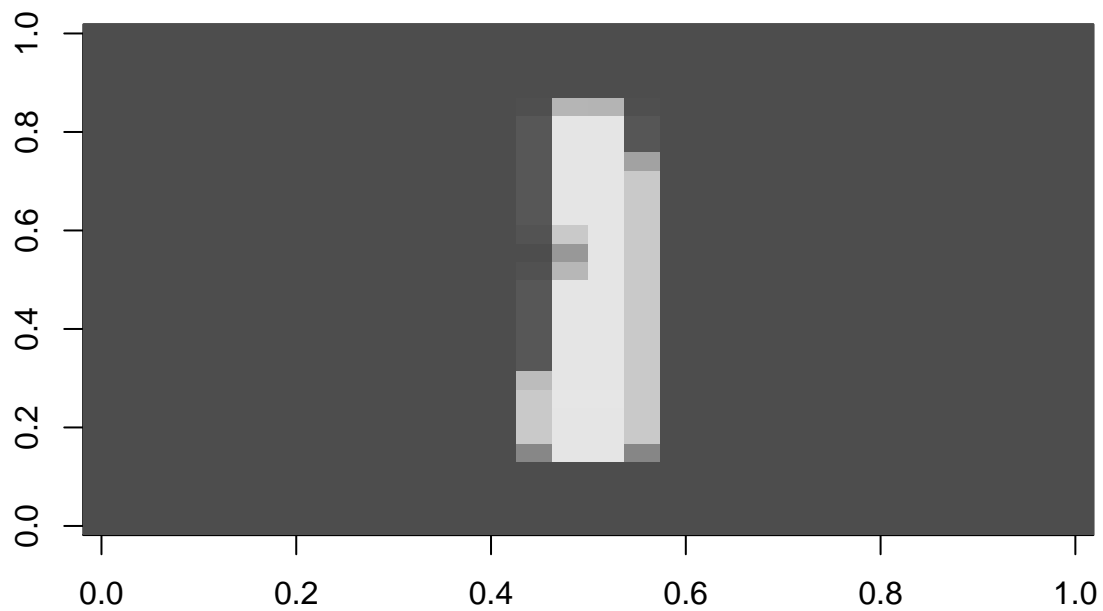
#plot row 3
image(row3, col=grey.colors(255))
```



Rotate the image

```
# define function rotate
rotate <- function(x) {
  # transpose after reversing the input
  t(apply(x,2, rev))
}

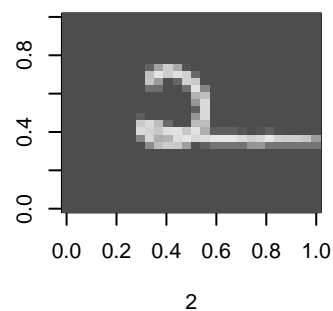
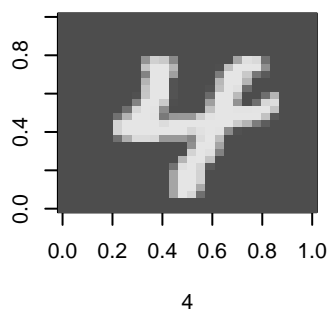
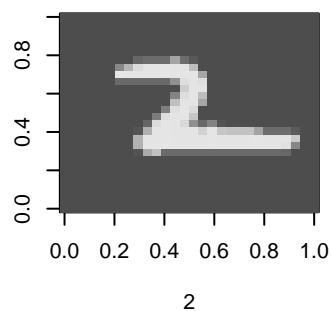
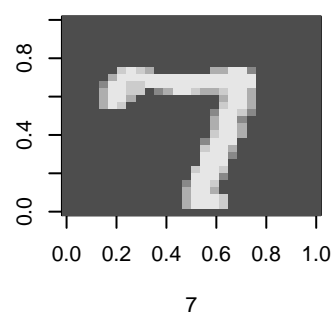
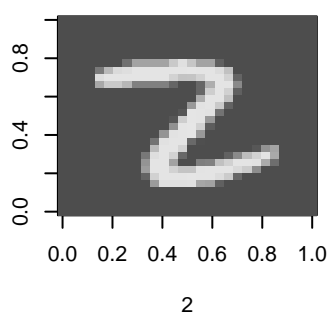
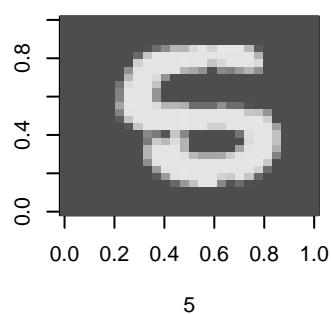
# try the example
image(rotate(row3), col=grey.colors(255))
```



Plot few more

```
# plot few more images
# set the params for image
par(mfrow=c(2,3))

lapply(
  c(20,25,30,45,50,56),
  function (x) image(
    rotate(matrix(unlist(train[x,-1, with=FALSE])), nrow = 28, byrow=T)),
    col = grey.colors(255),
    xlab = train[x,1, with=FALSE])
)
```



```
## [[1]]
## NULL
##
## [[2]]
## NULL
##
## [[3]]
## NULL
##
## [[4]]
## NULL
##
## [[5]]
## NULL
##
```

```
## [[6]]  
## NULL
```