

**CSE 2002**

**THEORY OF COMPUTATION AND COMPILER DESIGN**



**Submitted to:-**

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## **PROJECT TITLE: -**

Handwriting recognition using DFA

## **ABSTRACT: -**

In this project we will design and implement a NFA that can detect hand written digits. Image extraction will be done using Matlab.

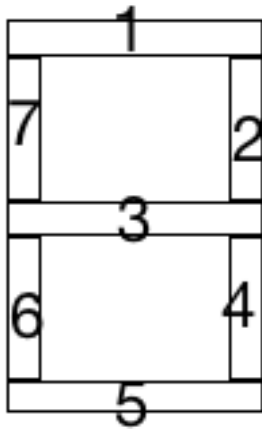
The implementation of NFA will be done in python.

## **Introduction:**

The domain we are working is numbers. Initially we represent the all the numbers using binary. We will draw a write transition states for the numbers and draw a NFA using it. Then we will get the hand written image and extract a single digit out of it. We will then process it using Matlab and get a binary representation using it. This binary numbers is given as an input to DFA program written in python which gives the right number as output.

## **Representation of numbers using binary:**

1. 0101000
2. 1110110
3. 1111100
4. 0111001
5. 1011101
6. 1011111
7. 1101000
8. 1111111
9. 1111101
0. 1101111



### **Transition states:**

**S is the start state:**

$tf[('s', '0')] = 'a';$

$tf[('s', '1')] = 'd';$

$tf[('a', '1')] = 'aa';$

$tf[('aa', '0')] = 'b';$

$tf[('aa', '1')] = 'c';$

$tf[('d', '0')] = 'e';$

$tf[('d', '1')] = 'h';$

$tf[('e', '1')] = 'ee';$

$tf[('ee', '1')] = 'eee';$

$tf[('eee', '1')] = 'eeee';$

$tf[('eeee', '0')] = 'f';$

$tf[('eeee', '1')] = 'g';$

$tf[('d', '1')] = 'h';$

$tf[('h', '0')] = 'i';$

$tf['i', '1'] = 'ii';$

$tf['ii', '0'] = 'j';$

$tf['ii', '1'] = 'k';$

$tf['h', '1'] = 'l';$

$tf['l', '0'] = 'm';$

$tf['l', '1'] = 'n';$

$tf['n', '1'] = 'nn';$

$tf['nn', '0'] = 'o';$

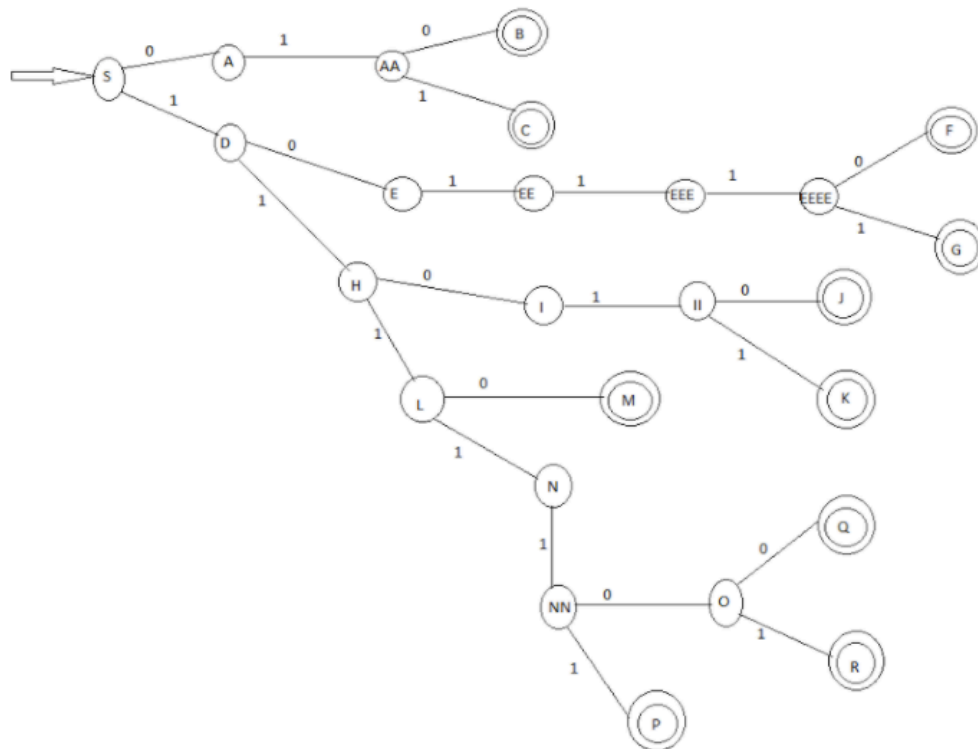
$tf['o', '0'] = 'q';$

$tf['o', '1'] = 'r';$

$tf['nn', '1'] = 'p';$

**Note: tf represents transition function.**

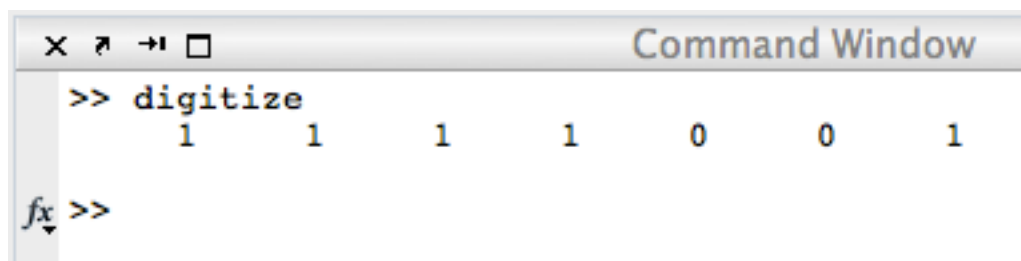
**NFA:**



### **Example input:**



This image is given as an input to matlab code which generates an array of binary digits as an output.

A screenshot of the MATLAB Command Window. The title bar says 'Command Window'. The command prompt '>>' is followed by the command 'digitize'. Below the command, the output is displayed as a row of seven binary digits: '1 1 1 1 0 0 1'. At the bottom left, there is a 'fx' icon and another command prompt '>>'.

This array of digits is given as an input to NFA and the given digit is recognized by the DFA.

### **Efficiency:**

Total number of steps to identify a digit normally = 7 to 70 steps.

Number of steps to identify using NFA = 3 to 7 steps.

On an average we have improved the efficiency by 5 to 6 times using NFA.

### **Conclusion:-**

By converting images into limited binary numbers, we were able to recognize handwritings using NFA. We have not only identified the digits but also have done them efficiently.

### **Scope of project:**

### **References:**

1. <http://pythonfiddle.com/dfa-simple-implementation/>
2. [http://lrn.noip.info/other/books/neural/Neocognitron/1991\\_handwritten\\_alphanumeric.pdf](http://lrn.noip.info/other/books/neural/Neocognitron/1991_handwritten_alphanumeric.pdf)
3. <http://citeseerx.ist.psu.edu/viewdoc/download?doi=10.1.1.259.3553&rep=rep1&type=pdf>
- 4.