Project Report

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Optical Character Recognition

over

MNIST dataset

using

Optimized Neural Network

Note: We have changed the project topic.

(1) Introduction

We are dealing with Optical Character Recognition which is a relatively common application of Machine Learning. Here a model is trained on MNIST dataset which consists of 10 digits from 0 to 9. Then we attempt to classify the digits into classes and test the accuracy of our trained model.

(2) Problem Definition and Algorithm

(a) <u>Task Definition</u>

We want to achieve the best possible training accuracy for Optical Character Recognition over MNIST dataset. We are using Keras Backend and a Neural Network to accomplish the task. First, we need to train the system over the training data. Then we do validation testing and then we test our model over the test set.

Then we plot 2 graphs to evaluate our model. First – Accuracy vs Epoch, Second – Loss vs Epoch.

(b) Algorithm Definition

We define Batch Size, Number of classes as 10(0-9), number of epochs, size of image Rows and Columns (28 X 28).

We split the training and testing data and then reshape the data to fit the input shape to be given to the first layer.

We specify the input image as a linear vector and normalize its value for efficient classification. The class vector is specified as a vector with length 10 due to Keras requirements.

The model specified is sequential with four layers.

Layer 1: Input layer, Convolutional, Hidden, gets input shape, Max Pooling, Dropout, Relu Activation

Layer 2: Convolutional, Hidden, Max Pooling, Dropout, Relu Activation

Layer 3: Dense, Flattened, Dropout, Relu Activation

Layer 4: Output Layer, Dense, Softmax Activation

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	0	Ö	0	0
Newrong	32	6 4	128	10
Actuation	Rehu	Ralw	Relu	Softmax
Dropout	0.4	0.4	0,5	
	as emal	(one 20	Denge	Denge
	Manhool (XX)	Manhool (2x2)		

(3) <u>Experimental Evaluation</u>

(a) Methodology

As mentioned in [5], there are multiple models to achieve this task. The best possible error rates for these models are:

Classifier	Best Error Rate %(Test)
Linear	7.6
KNN(L2)	1.8
Boosted Trees	1.53
Quadratic	3.3
SVM	1.1
2 Layer NN	3.8
35 Convolution Nets	0.23

Our model achieves:

Test Loss = 0.01782 = 1.782%

Test Accuracy = 0.9947 = 99.47%

(b) Results

We have created cases where some parameters of our model have been changed to find out the optimal model.

The default value of parameters set is:

Batch Size = 128

Number of Classes = 10

Image rows, Image Columns = 28 X 28

Layer 1: Input

Neurons 32, Conv2D, Kernel Size 5 X 5, Activation = Relu, Pool Size 2 X 2, Dropout 0.4

Layer 2

Neurons 64, Conv2D, Kernel Size 5 X 5, Activation = Relu, Pool Size 2 X 2, Dropout 0.4

Layer 3

Neurons 128, Dense, Activation = Relu, Dropout 0.5

Layer 4 : Output

Neurons 10, Dense, Activation = Softmax

In all the cases, only one parameter is changed, the rest remain same.

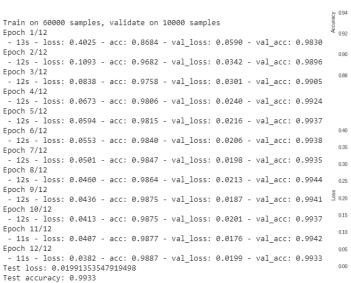
Cases:

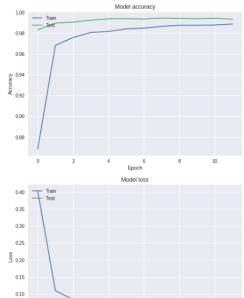
1. Add another convolutional layer

Total Time: 143 seconds

Test Loss: 1.991%

Test Accuracy: 99.33%





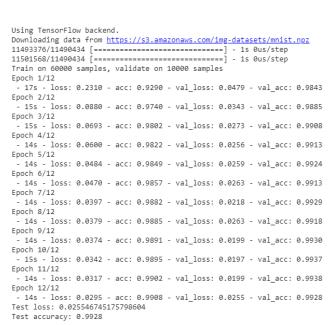
2. Change in Batch Size

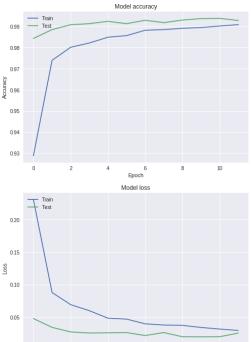
a. 64

Total Time: 174 seconds

Test Loss: 2.5546%

Test Accuracy: 99.28%



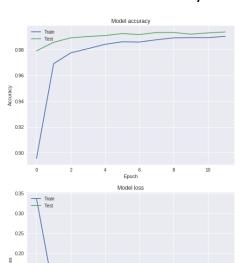


b. 256

Total Time: 85 seconds

Test Loss: 1.9904%

Test Accuracy: 99.36%



0.15

```
Epoch 1/12
 - 8s - loss: 0.3366 - acc: 0.8957 - val_loss: 0.0628 - val_acc: 0.9790
Epoch 2/12
 - 7s - loss: 0.1042 - acc: 0.9691 - val_loss: 0.0406 - val_acc: 0.9856
Epoch 3/12
 - 7s - loss: 0.0783 - acc: 0.9774 - val_loss: 0.0333 - val_acc: 0.9891
Epoch 4/12
 .
- 7s - loss: 0.0647 - acc: 0.9807 - val_loss: 0.0280 - val_acc: 0.9901
Epoch 5/12
 - 7s - loss: 0.0542 - acc: 0.9841 - val_loss: 0.0251 - val_acc: 0.9908
Epoch 6/12
 - 7s - loss: 0.0474 - acc: 0.9860 - val_loss: 0.0232 - val_acc: 0.9924
Epoch 7/12
 - 7s - loss: 0.0458 - acc: 0.9858 - val_loss: 0.0249 - val_acc: 0.9916
Epoch 8/12
 - 7s - loss: 0.0402 - acc: 0.9876 - val_loss: 0.0213 - val_acc: 0.9932
Epoch 9/12
 - 7s - loss: 0.0352 - acc: 0.9890 - val_loss: 0.0214 - val_acc: 0.9932
Epoch 10/12
 - 7s - loss: 0.0346 - acc: 0.9892 - val_loss: 0.0256 - val_acc: 0.9919
Epoch 11/12
 - 7s - loss: 0.0348 - acc: 0.9892 - val_loss: 0.0213 - val_acc: 0.9929
Epoch 12/12
  - 7s - loss: 0.0309 - acc: 0.9902 - val_loss: 0.0199 - val_acc: 0.9936
Test loss: 0.01990412887528437
Test accuracy: 0.9936
```

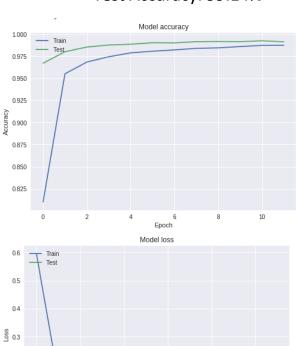
Train on 60000 samples, validate on 10000 samples

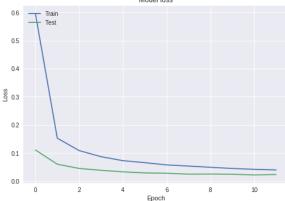
c. 1024

Total Time: 73 seconds

Test Loss: 2.3634%

Test Accuracy: 99.14%





```
Train on 60000 samples, validate on 10000 samples
Epoch 1/12
 - 7s - loss: 0.5953 - acc: 0.8100 - val loss: 0.1109 - val acc: 0.9671
Epoch 2/12
 - 6s - loss: 0.1527 - acc: 0.9551 - val_loss: 0.0602 - val_acc: 0.9801
Epoch 3/12
 - 6s - loss: 0.1087 - acc: 0.9684 - val_loss: 0.0452 - val_acc: 0.9854
Epoch 4/12
 - 6s - loss: 0.0870 - acc: 0.9744 - val_loss: 0.0385 - val_acc: 0.9877
Epoch 5/12
 - 6s - loss: 0.0728 - acc: 0.9788 - val_loss: 0.0332 - val_acc: 0.9886
Epoch 6/12
 - 6s - loss: 0.0658 - acc: 0.9807 - val_loss: 0.0292 - val_acc: 0.9903
Epoch 7/12
 - 6s - loss: 0.0577 - acc: 0.9822 - val_loss: 0.0282 - val_acc: 0.9901
Epoch 8/12
 - 6s - loss: 0.0537 - acc: 0.9839 - val_loss: 0.0249 - val_acc: 0.9915
Epoch 9/12
 - 6s - loss: 0.0493 - acc: 0.9845 - val_loss: 0.0253 - val_acc: 0.9917
Epoch 10/12
 - 6s - loss: 0.0451 - acc: 0.9860 - val_loss: 0.0245 - val_acc: 0.9915
Epoch 11/12
- 6s - loss: 0.0421 - acc: 0.9873 - val_loss: 0.0220 - val_acc: 0.9925
Epoch 12/12
 - 6s - loss: 0.0399 - acc: 0.9874 - val_loss: 0.0236 - val_acc: 0.9914
Test loss: 0.023634856985054284
Test accuracy: 0.9914
```

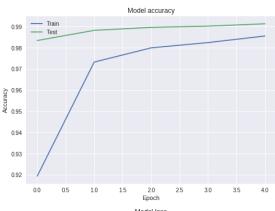
3. Change in Epochs

a. 5

Total Time: 50 seconds

Test Loss: 2.6717%

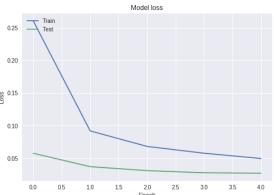
Test Accuracy: 99.13%



Train on 60000 samples, validate on 10000 samples Epoch 1/5

- 10s loss: 0.2609 acc: 0.9194 val_loss: 0.0574 val_acc: 0.9834 Epoch 2/5
- 10s loss: 0.0918 acc: 0.9732 val_loss: 0.0368 val_acc: 0.9882 Epoch 3/5
- 10s loss: 0.0679 acc: 0.9799 val_loss: 0.0307 val_acc: 0.9896 Epoch 4/5
- 10s loss: 0.0575 acc: 0.9824 val_loss: 0.0274 val_acc: 0.9902 Epoch 5/5
- 10s loss: 0.0494 acc: 0.9855 val_loss: 0.0267 val_acc: 0.9913 Test loss: 0.02671768427727293

Test accuracy: 0.9913

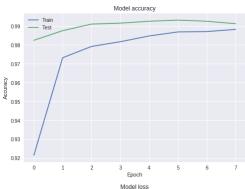


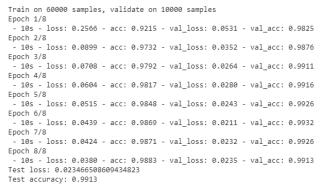
b. 8

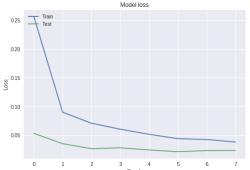
Total Time: 80 seconds

Test Loss: 2.2347%

Test Accuracy: 99.13%





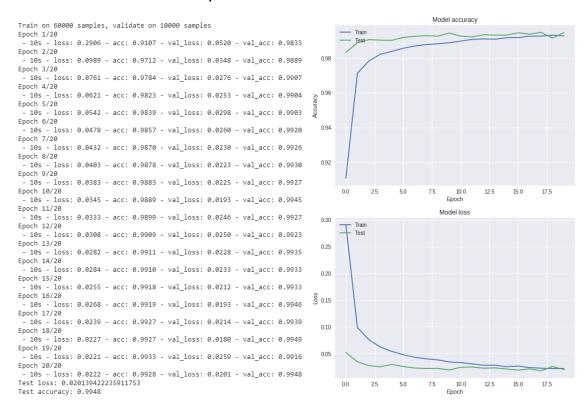


c. 20

Total Time: 200 seconds

Test Loss: 2.0139%

Test Accuracy: 99.48%



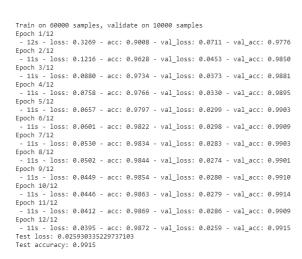
4. Change in Kernel Size

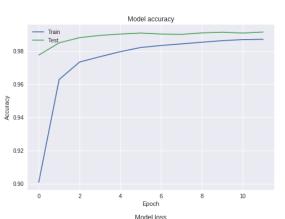
a. 3 X 3

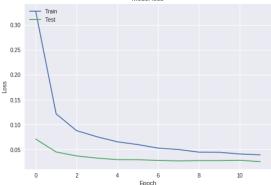
Total Time: 143 seconds

Test Loss: 2.5930%

Test Accuracy: 99.15%





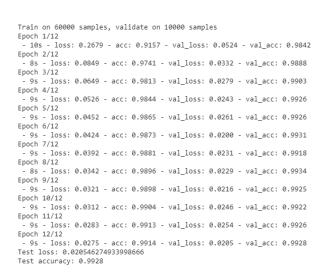


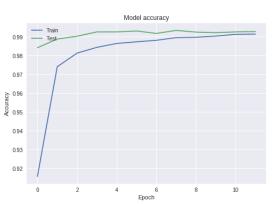
b. 8 X 8

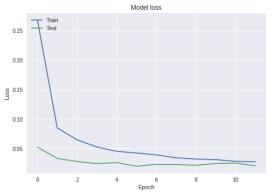
Total Time: 107 seconds

Test Loss: 2.0547%

Test Accuracy: 99.28%







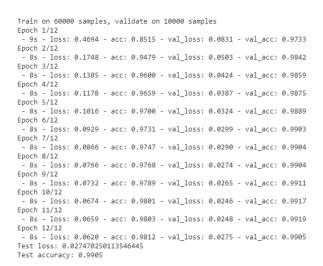
5. Change in number of Neurons

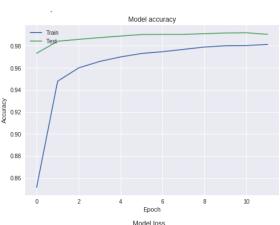
a. 16, 32, 64 combination

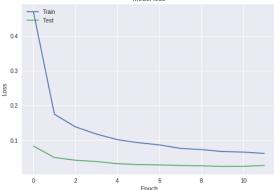
Total Time: 97 seconds

Test Loss: 2.747%

Test Accuracy: 99.05%





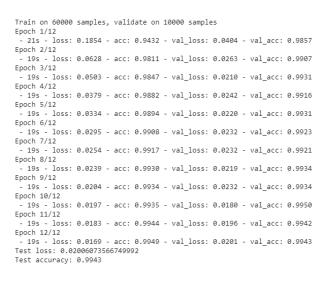


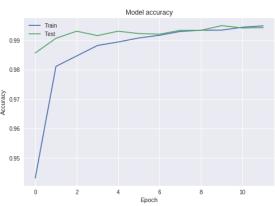
b. 64, 128, 256 combination

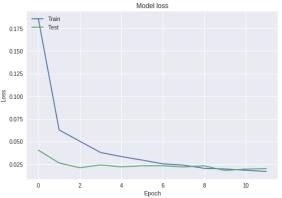
Total Time: 230 seconds

Test Loss: 2.006%

Test Accuracy: 99.43%





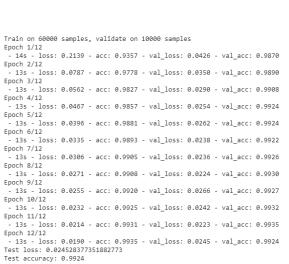


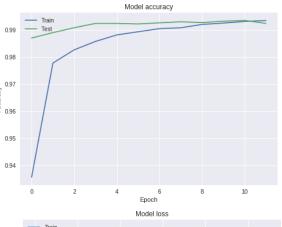
6. Without Max Pooling

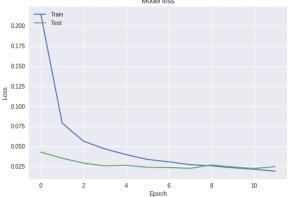
Total Time: 157 seconds

Test Loss: 2.4528%

Test Accuracy: 99.24%





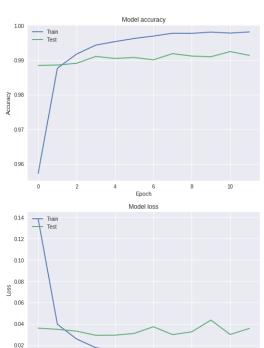


7. Without Dropout

Total Time: 96 seconds

Test Loss: 3.5775%

Test Accuracy: 99.14%



0.00

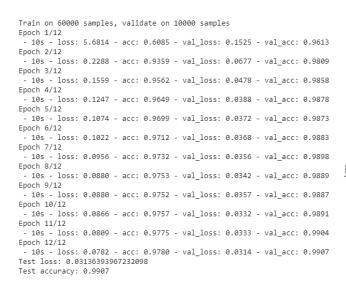
```
Train on 60000 samples, validate on 10000 samples
Epoch 1/12
 - 8s - loss: 0.1385 - acc: 0.9572 - val_loss: 0.0361 - val_acc: 0.9885
Epoch 2/12
 - 8s - loss: 0.0397 - acc: 0.9877 - val_loss: 0.0349 - val_acc: 0.9886
Epoch 3/12
 - 8s - loss: 0.0259 - acc: 0.9918 - val_loss: 0.0333 - val_acc: 0.9891
- 8s - loss: 0.0146 - acc: 0.9954 - val_loss: 0.0295 - val_acc: 0.9905
- 8s - loss: 0.0111 - acc: 0.9963 - val_loss: 0.0311 - val_acc: 0.9908
Epoch 7/12
 - 8s - loss: 0.0094 - acc: 0.9970 - val_loss: 0.0374 - val_acc: 0.9901
Epoch 8/12
 - 8s - loss: 0.0070 - acc: 0.9978 - val_loss: 0.0300 - val_acc: 0.9919
Epoch 9/12
 - 8s - loss: 0.0072 - acc: 0.9978 - val_loss: 0.0326 - val_acc: 0.9912
 .
- 8s - loss: 0.0060 - acc: 0.9981 - val_loss: 0.0436 - val_acc: 0.9910
Epoch 11/12
 - 8s - loss: 0.0064 - acc: 0.9978 - val_loss: 0.0301 - val_acc: 0.9925
Epoch 12/12
 - 8s - loss: 0.0057 - acc: 0.9982 - val_loss: 0.0358 - val_acc: 0.9914
Test loss: 0.03577511838136388
Test accuracy: 0.9914
```

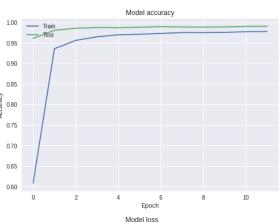
8. Without Normalization

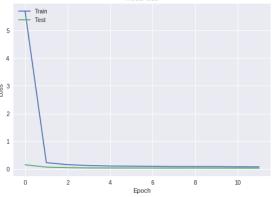
Total Time: 120 seconds

Test Loss: 3.136%

Test Accuracy: 99.07%





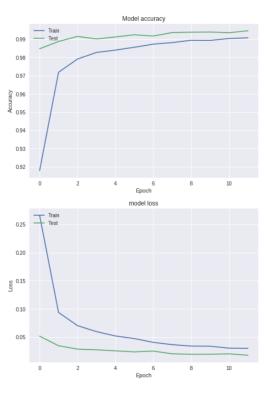


9. Default and Optimized

Total Time: 121 seconds

Test Loss: 1.782%

Test Accuracy: 99.47%



```
Train on 60000 samples, validate on 10000 samples
Epoch 1/12
 - 11s - loss: 0.2661 - acc: 0.9179 - val_loss: 0.0517 - val_acc: 0.9848
 - 10s - loss: 0.0938 - acc: 0.9719 - val_loss: 0.0347 - val_acc: 0.9888
Epoch 3/12
 - 10s - loss: 0.0704 - acc: 0.9792 - val_loss: 0.0287 - val_acc: 0.9916
Epoch 4/12
 - 10s - loss: 0.0598 - acc: 0.9828 - val_loss: 0.0275 - val_acc: 0.9902
Epoch 5/12
 - 10s - loss: 0.0520 - acc: 0.9841 - val_loss: 0.0257 - val_acc: 0.9913
Epoch 6/12
 - 10s - loss: 0.0475 - acc: 0.9856 - val_loss: 0.0238 - val_acc: 0.9925
Epoch 7/12
 - 10s - loss: 0.0407 - acc: 0.9873 - val_loss: 0.0252 - val_acc: 0.9918
 - 10s - loss: 0.0366 - acc: 0.9882 - val_loss: 0.0203 - val_acc: 0.9937
Epoch 9/12
 - 10s - loss: 0.0341 - acc: 0.9895 - val loss: 0.0196 - val acc: 0.9939
Epoch 10/12
 - 10s - loss: 0.0339 - acc: 0.9894 - val_loss: 0.0196 - val_acc: 0.9940
 - 10s - loss: 0.0304 - acc: 0.9904 - val_loss: 0.0203 - val_acc: 0.9936
Epoch 12/12
 - 10s - loss: 0.0301 - acc: 0.9908 - val_loss: 0.0178 - val_acc: 0.9947
Test loss: 0.017822115575458885
Test accuracy: 0.9947
```

(c) <u>Discussion</u>

To achieve higher accuracy, we had to implement a more complex model. Complex models lead to more computations and thus more time. So, to make it time efficient, complexity had to be reduced.

Normalization improves the accuracy by 0.4%(approx.) Dropout improves the accuracy by 0.3%(approx.) Max Pooling improves the accuracy by 0.2%(approx.)

Reducing the number of Neurons decreases the accuracy, increasing them leads to more computation time. Any change in Kernel size leads to a reduce in accuracy. We are unable to figure out why a 5X5 Kernel leads to better accuracy. Increasing the number of Epochs leads to increase in accuracy but the time required to complete the process increases exponentially. Lesser Epochs lead to less accuracy.

No solid conclusion can be said for change in Batch Size and change in number of layers. The accuracy fluctuates in these cases. Computation time increases as the complexity increases.

(4) Related Work

A number of techniques have been implemented for an efficient task of Optical Character recognition like:

Fast Contour Matching using Approximate Earth Mover's Distance - [1]

Fast Pruning using Generalized Shape Contexts - [2]

Gradient-based learning applied to document recognition. – [3]

A Global Geometric Framework for Nonlinear Dimensionality Reduction. - [4]

(5) <u>Future Work</u>

There is a possibility of using an efficient GPU or a GPU efficient framework like Caffe. There might be other combinations of the parameters which would lead to

better results. The structure could be modified in terms of layers to get better results.

There have been a lot of algorithms implemented for efficient Optical character recognition for MNIST dataset. Some algorithms using Neural Nets get errors <1%.

There also have been SVM implementation using different kernels. But it is yet to be seen how ours and all other implementations fare against another dataset. MNIST is a pretty standard dataset that is used widely, thus it cannot give an idea of the real world performance of the algorithms.

We could use some algorithms like ISOMAP - [4] which are extensions of PCA to get the intrinsic dimension of the data. By doing this we can find out the algorithms which give us better classification accuracy for a non MNIST dataset.

We could also use some computer vision algorithm for shape detection to get lesser error rate.

(6) Conclusion

We have presented a Neural Network with Optimized parameters to perform the task of Optical Character Recognition. Any change in the parameters leads to either reduced accuracy or slightly improved accuracy with exponential increase in computation time.

The optimized parameters are:

Batch Size = 128

Number of Classes = 10

Image rows, Image Columns = 28 X 28

Layer 1: Input

Neurons 32, Conv2D, Kernel Size 5 X 5, Activation = Relu, Pool Size 2 X 2, Dropout 0.4

Layer 2

Neurons 64, Conv2D, Kernel Size 5 X 5, Activation = Relu, Pool Size 2 X 2, Dropout 0.4

Layer 3

Neurons 128, Dense, Activation = Relu, Dropout 0.5

Layer 4: Output

Neurons 10, Dense, Activation = Softmax

Total Time: 121 seconds

Test Loss: 1.782%

Test Accuracy: 99.47%

(7) **Bibliography**

[1] K Grauman and T Darrell. Fast contour matching using approximate earth movers distance. Proceedings of the 2004 IEEE Computer Society Conference on Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition 2004 CVPR 2004, 1(June):220–227, 2004.

- [2] Greg Mori, Serge Belongie, Jitendra Malik, and Senior Member. Efficient shape matching using shape contexts. IEEE Trans. Pattern Analysis and Machine Intelligence, 27:1832–1837, 2005.
- [3] Y. LeCun, L. Bottou, Y. Bengio, and P. Haffner. "Gradient-based learning applied to document recognition." Proceedings of the IEEE, 86(11):2278-2324, November 1998
- [4] J. B. Tenenbaum, V. de Silva and J. C. Langford. A Global Geometric Framework for Nonlinear Dimensionality Reduction. Science 290 5500,2319, (2000)
- [5] http://yann.lecun.com/exdb/mnist/