## Clustering With EMNIST

Identifying Handwritten Letters With Basic Computers

## Agenda

- Problem Statement
- Machine Learning Approaches
- Results
- Summary

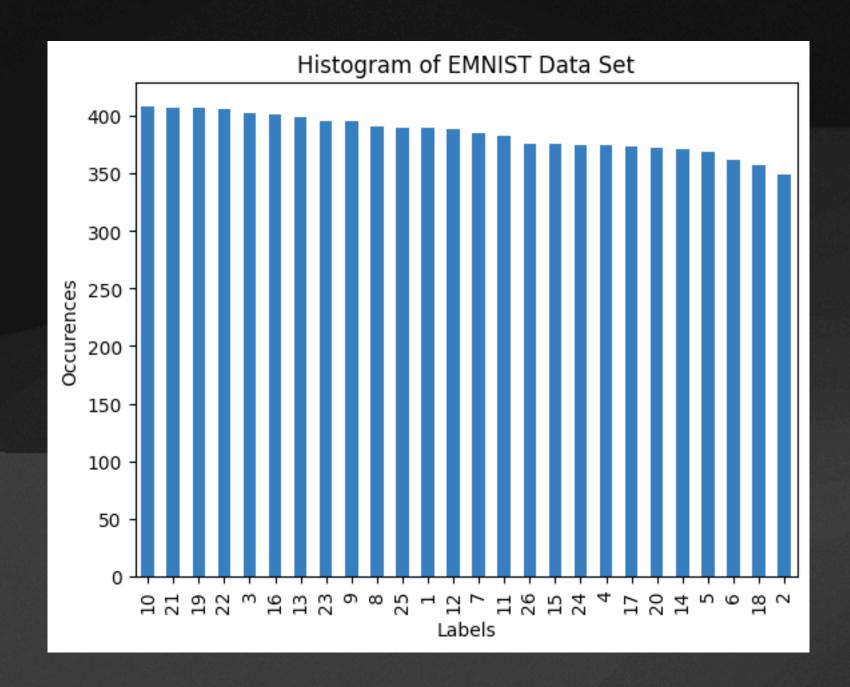
### Problem Statement

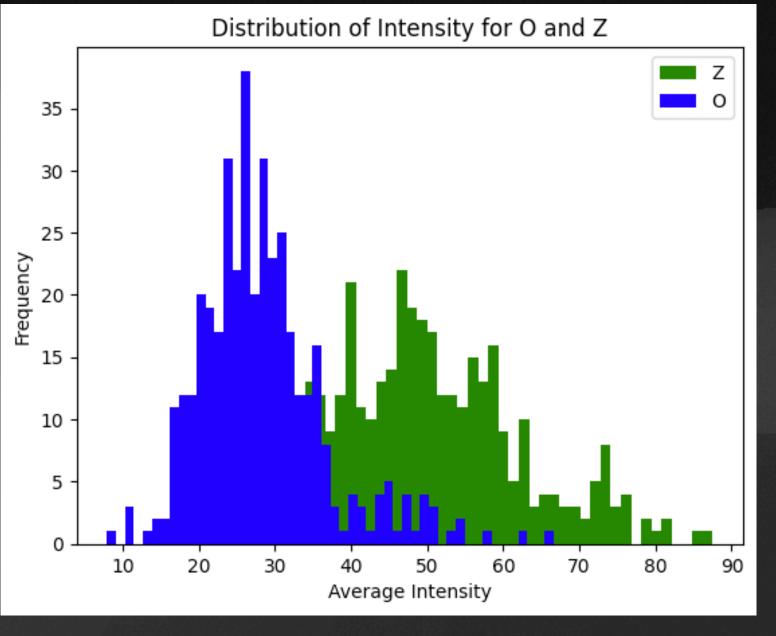
#### Problem Statement

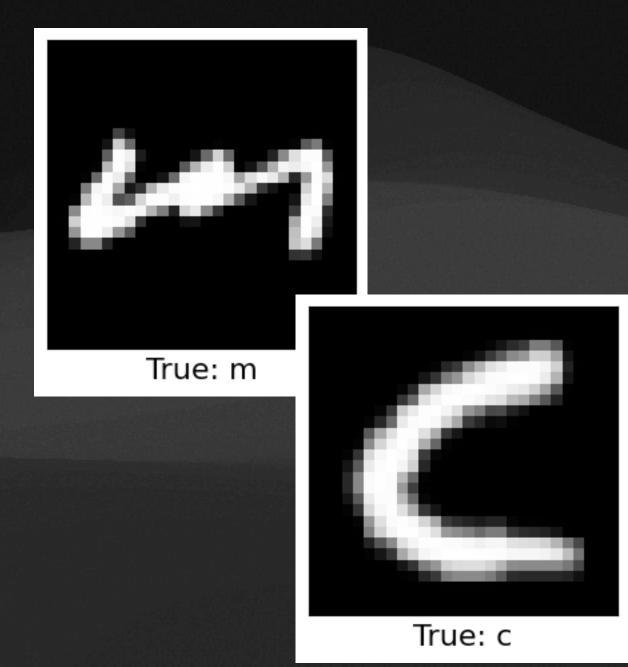
- Image Classification si becoming increasingly important in many industries, including: Medicine, Agriculture, Autonomous Vehicles, Natural Language Processing, and many more. One specific use case this project will be focusing on is the classification of handwritten letters.
- Often times this type of classification uses computationally intensive Machine Learning models, like Convolutional Neural Nets. This project aims to show that it's possible to use basic, unsupervised and supervised learning techniques to train high performance classifiers, which can be ran on everyday computers.

## EMNIST

#### An Overview





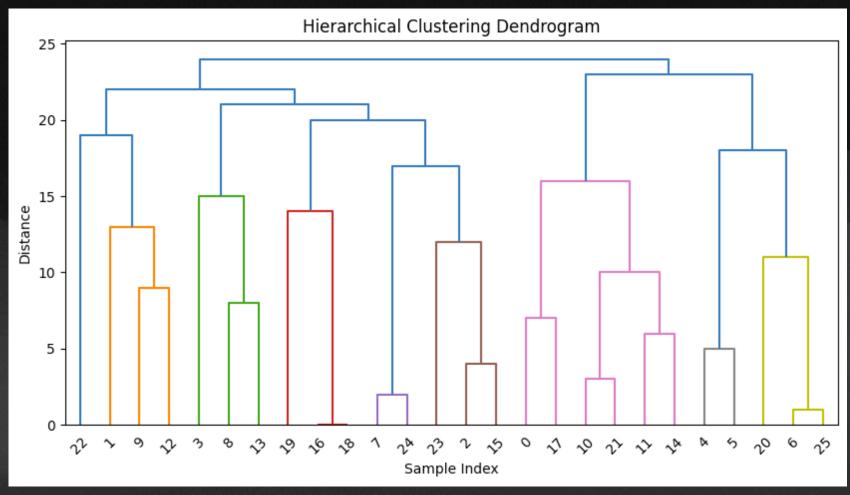


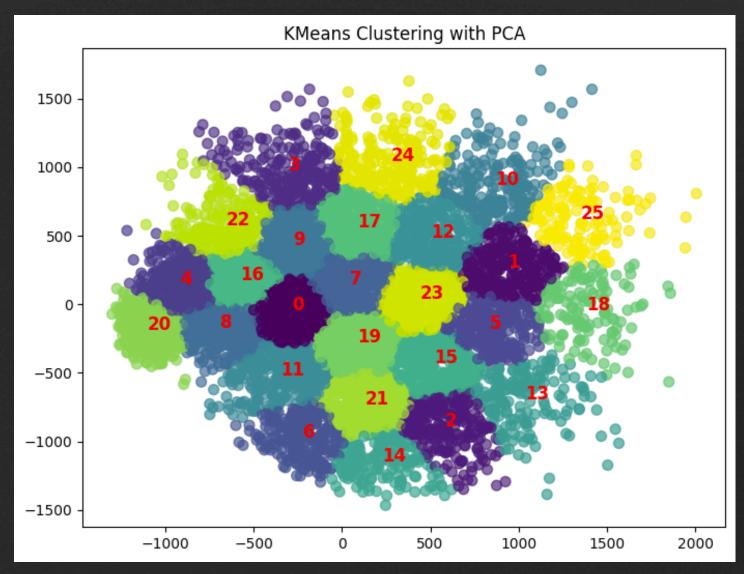
- This project uses the EMNIST Letters Dataset, which contains over 88,000 28x28 handwritten letters. This data was compiled from the NIST Special Database 19.
  - Trained on a down-selected, 10,000 image, sample.

### Models Used

#### Agglomerative, K-Means Clustering, and K Nearest Neighbor

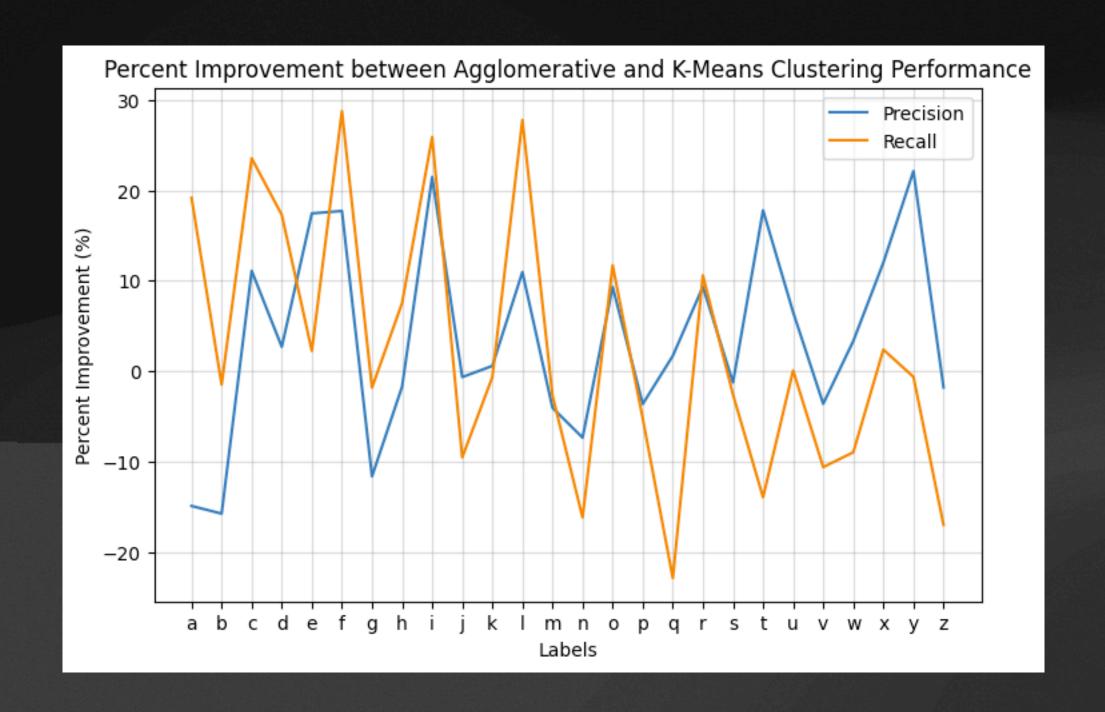
- In this project, I chose to use Agglomerative and K-Means Clustering as my Unsupervised Learning Models, along with KNN as a Supervised Model.
- These are perfect for building simple Classifiers that enable quick iterative designs. All of these fare well in datasets where features are diverse and clustered.
- As we'll see, Agglomerative Clustering performs the best, with K-Means and KNN not too far behind.

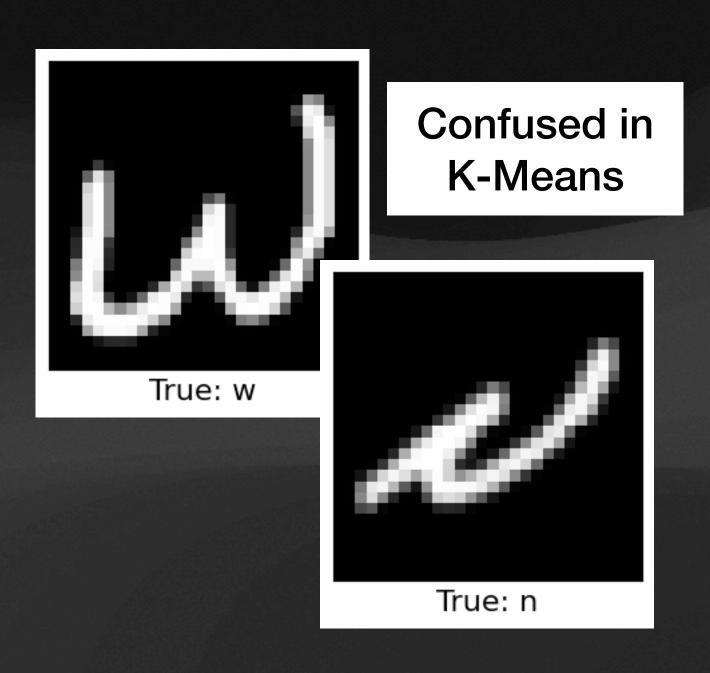




### Performance Summary

#### Agglomerative and K-Means Clustering

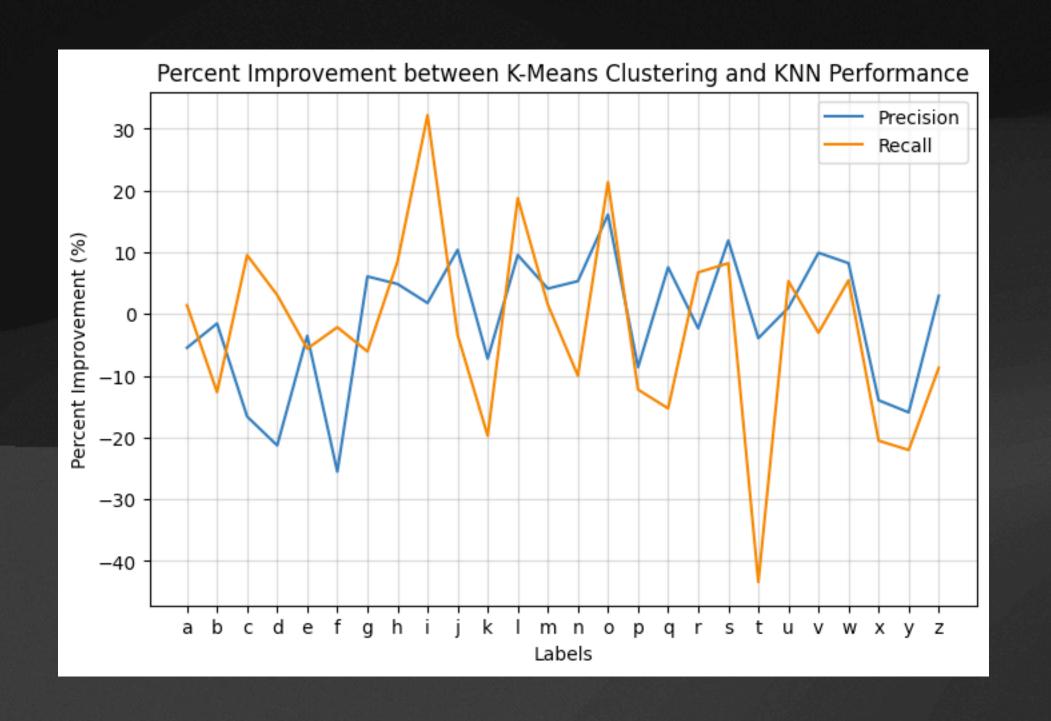


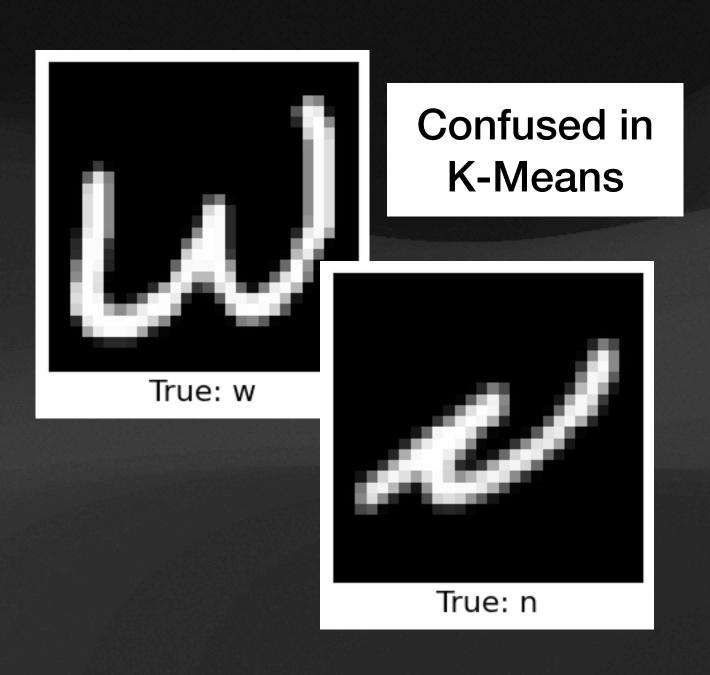


Model	Accuracy	Mean Recall	Mean Precision
Agglomerative	79%	80%	81%
K-Means	76%	76%	77%

### Performance Summary

#### Agglomerative and K-Means Clustering





Model	Accuracy	Mean Recall	Mean Precision
K-Means	76%	76%	77%
KNN	76%	76%	78%

### Takeaways

- Able to achieve up to 80% classification accuracy using minimal tuning
- Models are easily developed and iterated upon
- Allows for models to be developed on everyday computers and used on a larger scale.

# Thank You!