

Computer Vision Final Project

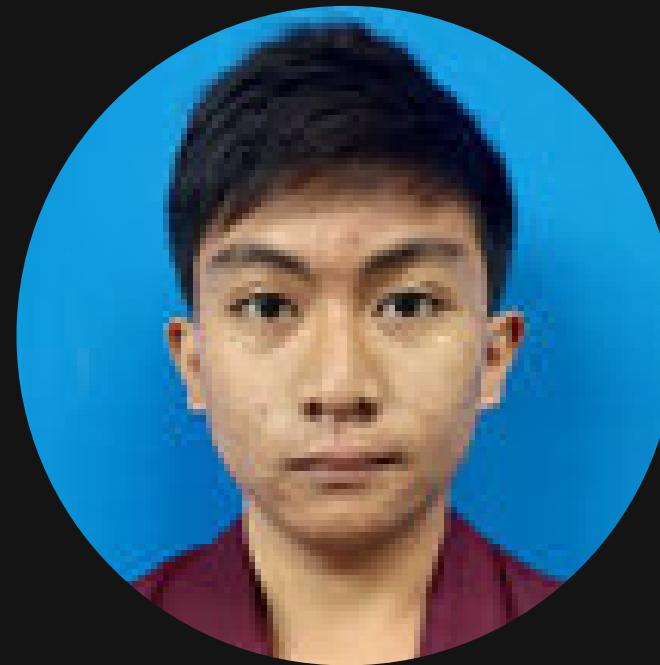
Drawable Digit Recognition

COMP7116001 - LB01 - LEC

Team



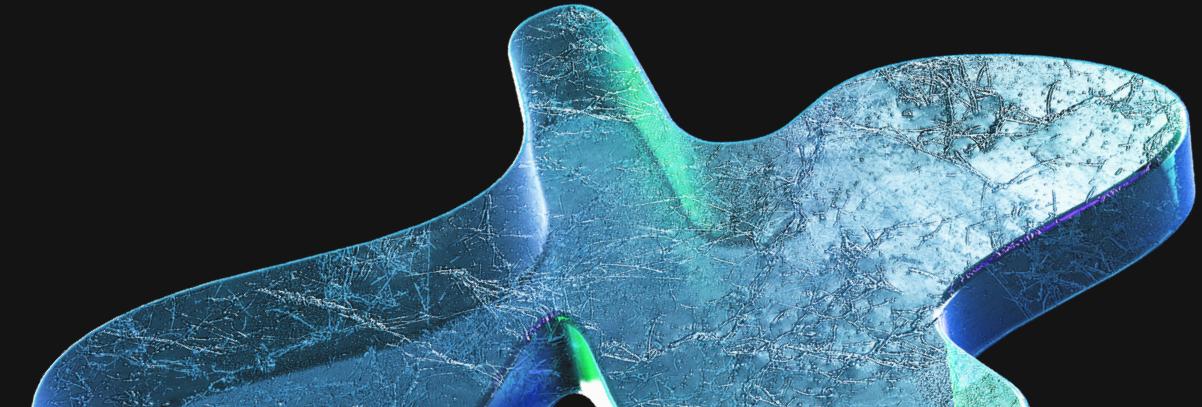
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What you need to know

about Digit Recognition



What is Digit Recognition?

Dataset

Main Background

Data Collecting

Challenges

Pre-Processing

Libraries

Feature Extraction

Framework & API

Classification

Modules

Result



What is Digit Recognition?

Digit Recognition is the ability of computers to recognize digits/numbers from human handwriting

What is the background?

Handwritten character recognition is one of the practically important issues in pattern recognition applications. The applications of digit recognition include postal mail sorting, bank check processing, data entry forms, etc.



What are the challenges?

DATASET

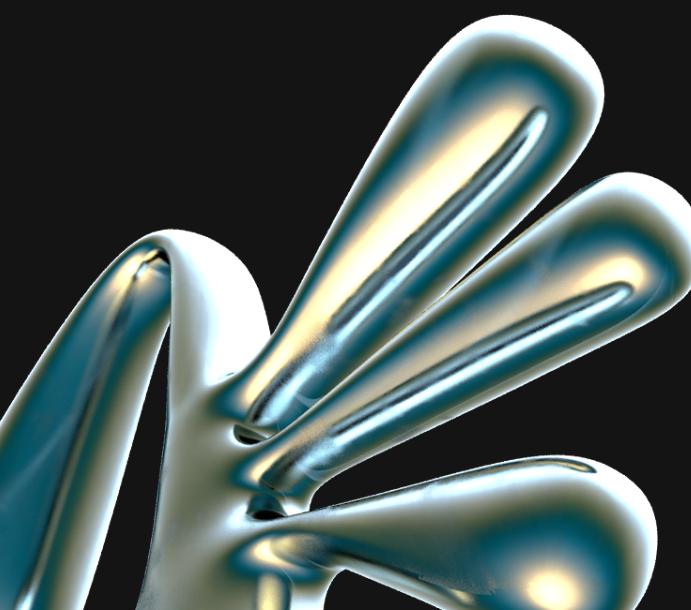
Handmade Dataset
(0-1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9)

METHOD/ALGORITHM

KNN - SVM - RANDOM FOREST -
Tensorflow Keras

ACCURACY

DIFFERENCES IN THE ACCURACY OF
EACH METHOD/ALGORITHM



What are the libraries?

Python Libraries

NUMPY

OPENCV

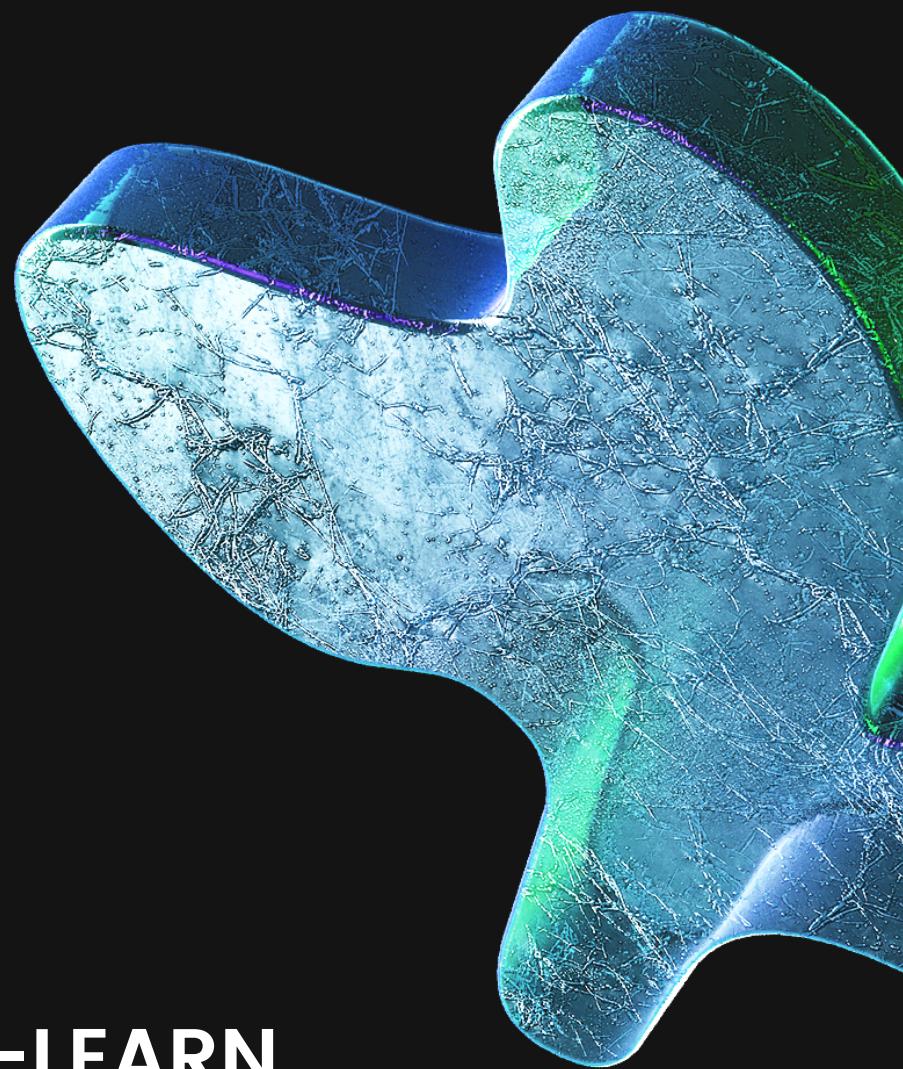
KERAS

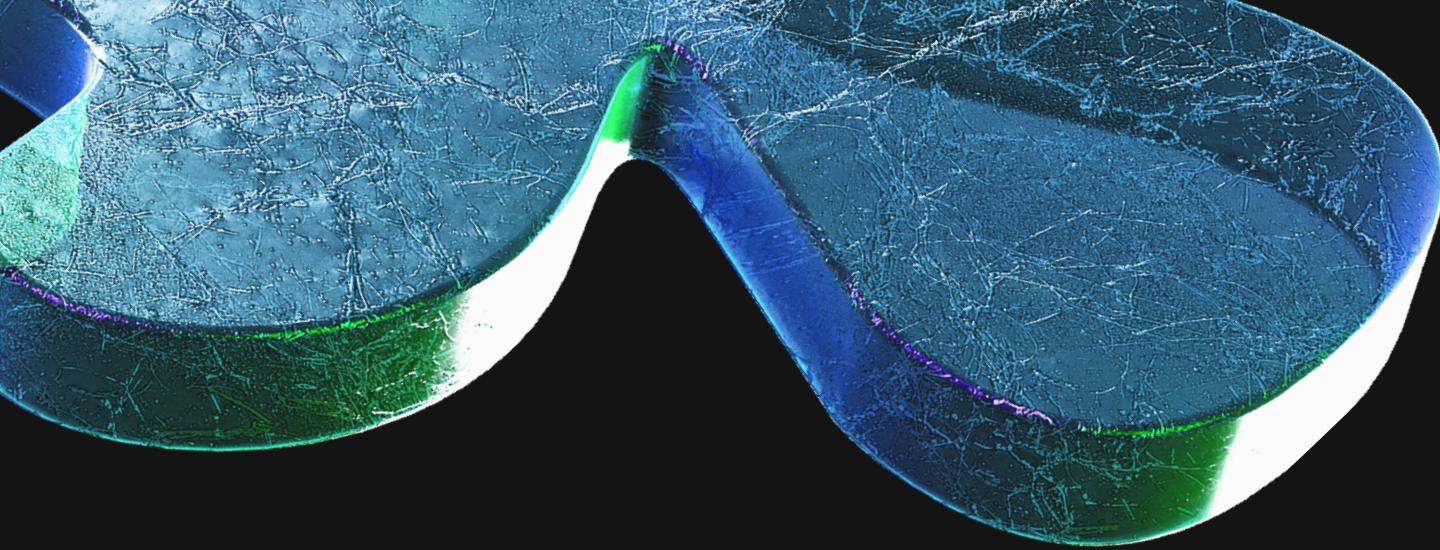
MATPLOTLIB

PILLOW

SCIKIT-LEARN

TENSORFLOW





What are the framework & API?

Python Framework & API

STREAMLIT

INTERACTIVE WEB -
INTERACTIVE VISUALIZATION
DATA

PYNGROK

Local Web Server -
Building Webhook
Integrations - Enabling
SSH Access - Testing
Chatbots - Demo App -
Integration

LOCALTUNNEL

Web Local Services -
Unique Accessible URL

What are the module?

Python Modules

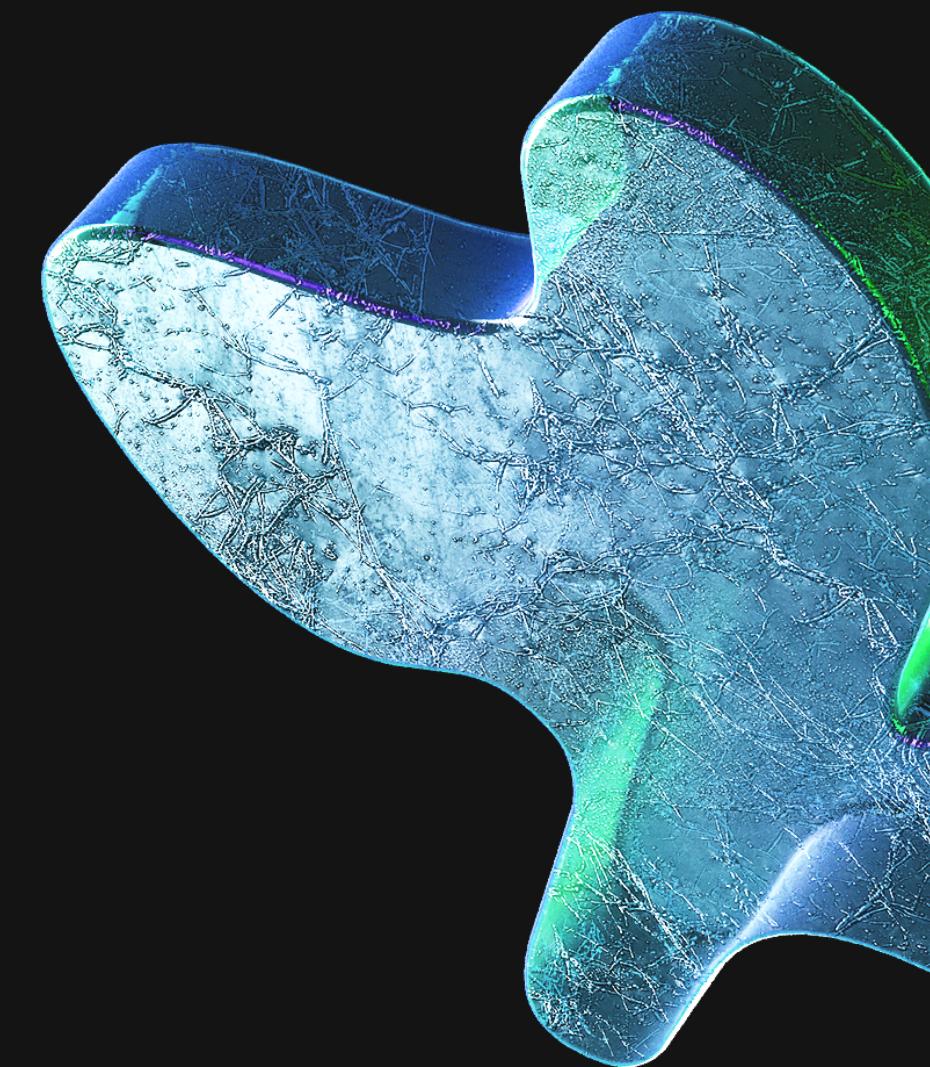
UUID

Unique Random ID - 128 BIT ID
Converter - Hardware ID - MAC ID
- Generate Random
Documents/ Address

IO PYTHON

Input & Ouput Operation -
UnNICODE Data

Classes: BytesIO & StringIO



Data Collecting



```
pip install pillow
```

run the code “`pip install pillow`” to import the pillow library into the program



```
!pip install streamlit==1.13.0  
!npm install -g localtunnel
```

run the code “`!pip install streamlit==1.13.0`” to import the streamlit framework and “`!npm install -g localtunnel`” to call the localtunnel module into the program



```
!pip install streamlit-drawable-canvas
```

run the code “`!pip install streamlit drawable-canvas`” to import the streamlit framework

Data Collecting

Streamlit App

```
playfile app.py
import numpy as np
import streamlit as st
from streamlit_drawable_canvas import st_canvas
import cv2
import joblib

st.title("Drawable Digit Recognition using Support Vector Machine")
st.markdown("> This app demonstrates Digit Recognition using SVM. The app allows users to draw digits on a canvas and predict the digit using an SVM model. The app also provides a download feature to save the drawn digit image." data-bbox="65 425 490 515")
st.markdown(">Disclaimer : The performance of our SVM Model on Drawable Digit Recognition is not very good. It's accuracy is around 70%." data-bbox="65 515 490 545")
st.header("💡 How to Use the Application")
st.markdown(
    """
    * Draw Digits freely as you want!
    * You can Undo, Redo or Delete your drawing with button in the bottom left of the canvas
    * Please Don't forget to Press ⏮ Send Button in the bottom left of the canvas
    * Press Predict Button if you're done with your drawing and the result will appear
    """
)
st.write(" ")
st.write(" ")
st.write(" ")

st.markdown("Draw Digits [0-9]")
# Create a canvas component
canvas_result = st_canvas(
    fill_color="rgba(255, 165, 0, 0.3)", # Fixed fill color with some opacity
    stroke_width=9,
    stroke_color="black",
```

Streamlit Create Dataset

```
[ ] playfile app.py
import numpy as np
import streamlit as st
from streamlit_drawable_canvas import st_canvas
import cv2
import uuid
from io import BytesIO, BufferedReader

st.title("Drawable Canvas for Digit Recognition Dataset")
st.markdown(">The app lets users draw digit on to a canvas and input label of the digit." data-bbox="540 455 965 515")
st.header("💡 How to Use the Application")
st.markdown(
    """
    * Draw Digit as your desire
    * You can Undo, Redo or Delete your drawing with button in the bottom left of the canvas
    * Please Don't forget to Press ⏮ Send Button in the bottom left of the canvas
    * Input the Drawed Digit label in the Label Section!
    * Press Input Button if you're done with your drawing and the inputted data will appear
    * Now download Button will be appear
    * Press download Button and the drawn digit image will be downloaded for you
    """
)
st.write(" ")
st.write(" ")
st.write(" ")

st.markdown("Draw Digit [0-9]")
# Create a canvas component
```

Streamlit Application Code

Streamlit Create Dataset Code

Data Collecting

Local Tunnel



`!streamlit run app.py & npx localtunnel --port 8501`

run the code “`!streamlit run app.py & npx localtunnel --port 8501`” in the “Local Tunnel” column to run the Streamlit application on the local web in the browser

```
2023-01-15 15:45:23.278 INFO    numexpr.utils: NumExpr defaulting to 2 threads.  
[#####.....] / extract:localtunnel: verb lock using /root/.npm/_locks/s  
Collecting usage statistics. To deactivate, set browser.gatherUsageStats to False.
```

You can now view your Streamlit app in your browser.

Network URL: <http://172.28.0.2:8501>

External URL: <http://34.125.102.129:8501>

npx: installed 22 in 3.254s

your url is: <https://mighty-rockets-think-34-125-102-129.localtunnel.com>

Localtunnel URL

Data Collecting

mighty-rockets-think-34-125-102-129.loca.lt

Friendly Reminder

This website is served via a [localtunnel](#). This is just a reminder to always check the website address you're giving personal, financial, or login details to is actually the real/official website.

Phishing pages often look similar to pages of known banks, social networks, email portals or other trusted institutions in order to acquire personal information such as usernames, passwords or credit card details.

Please proceed with caution.

[Click to Continue](#)

If you're the developer...

You and other visitors will only see this page from a standard web browser once per IP every 7 days.

Webhook, IPN, and other non-browser requests "should" be directly tunneled to your localhost. If your webhook/ipn provider happens to send requests using a real browser user-agent header, those requests will unfortunately also be blocked / be forced to see this tunnel reminder page. FYI, this page returns a 401 HTTP Status.

Options to bypass this page:

1. Set and send a `Bypass-Tunnel-Reminder` request header (its value can be anything).
2. or, Set and send a custom / non-standard browser `User-Agent` request header.

This localtunnel session is sponsored by: [Tunetz.com - music discovery made easy](#)

Please proceed with caution.

[Click to Continue](#)

Continue Column

Localtunnel Local Website

Draw Digit [0-9]

Data Collecting

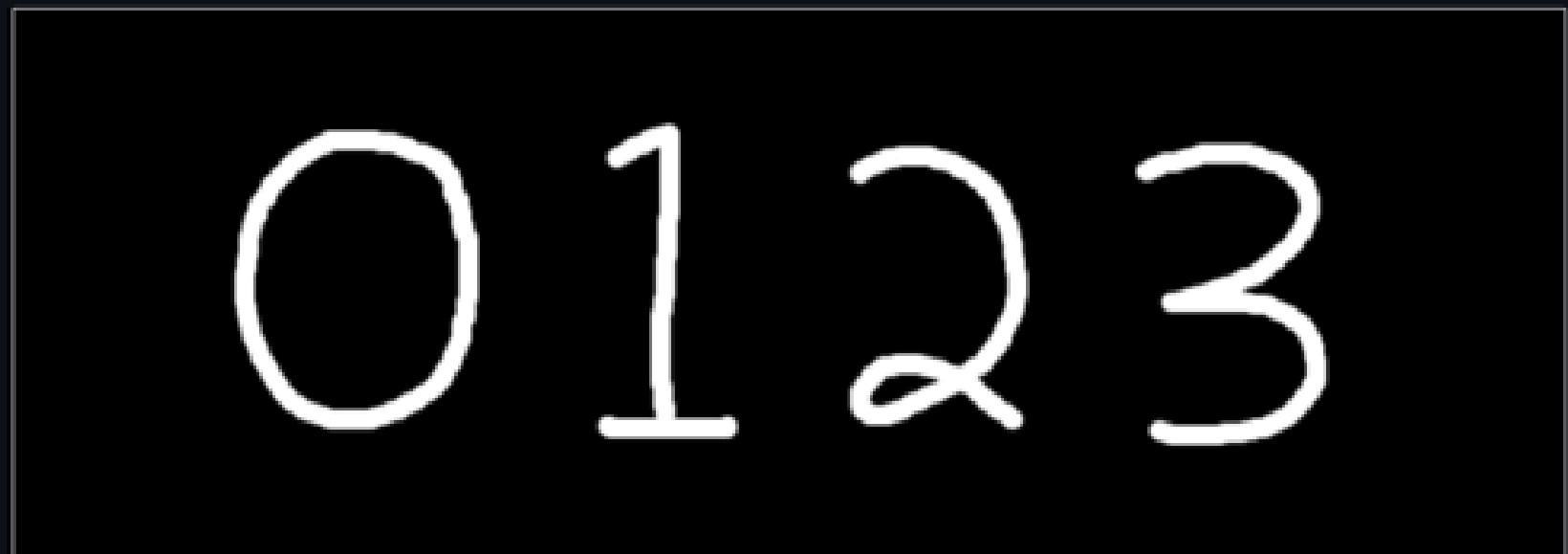
Drawable Canvas for Digit Recognition Dataset

The app lets users draw digit on to a canvas and input label of the drawn digit. Then it will show the inputted data and user can download drawn digit image for Digit Recognition Dataset

🎲 How to Use the Application

- Draw Digit as your desire
- You can Undo, Redo or Delete your drawing with button in the bottom left of the canvas
- Please Don't forget to Press  Send Button in the bottom left of the canvas!
- Input the Drawed Digit label in the Label Section!
- Press Input Button if you're done with your drawing and the inputted data will be shown bellow
- Now download Button will be appear!
- Press download Button and the drawn digit image will be downloaded for your dataset!

Draw Digit [0-9]



Inputted Data



Drawable Canvas on Streamlit Application

Download Digit Image for Dataset

Pre-Processing

```
def recognize_digit(image):
    gray = cv2.cvtColor(image, cv2.COLOR_BGR2GRAY)
    blur = cv2.GaussianBlur(gray, (5,5), 0)

    canny = cv2.Canny(blur, 30, 150)

    contours, _ = cv2.findContours(canny.copy(), cv2.RETR_EXTERNAL, cv2.CHAIN_APPROX_SIMPLE)
    boundingBoxes = [cv2.boundingRect(c) for c in contours]

    display = []
    image_numbers = []

    for contour in contours:
        (x, y, w, h) = cv2.boundingRect(contour)

        if w>= 5 and h>=20:
            area = blur[y:y+h, x:x+w]
            ret, area = cv2.threshold(area, 127, 255, cv2.THRESH_BINARY_INV)

            new_square = drawSquare(area)
            number = resize(new_square, 100)
            result = number.reshape((1, 10000));
            # number = resize(new_square, 20)
            # result = number.reshape((1, 400));
            result = result.astype(np.float32);
            image_numbers.append(number)

    #knn opencv
    # ret, res, neighbours, distance = model_cv_knn.findNearest(result, k=1)
    # n = str(int(float(res[0]))); print(res.shape)
    # display.append(n)

    #svm
    # res = model_svm_mnist_new.predict(result)
    res = model_svm_manual_new.predict(result)
    n = str(int(float(res)))
    display.append(n)

    #tensor keras
    # result = np.array(result).astype(np.float32)
    # res = model_tensor.predict(result)
    # n = str(int(float(res[0][0])))
    # display.append(n)

    # draw rectangle around individual digit
    cv2.rectangle(image, (x,y), (x+w, y+h), (255,0,0), 1)
    cv2.putText(image, n, (x,y-10), cv2.FONT_ITALIC, 2, (0,255,0), 2)

return image, display, image_numbers
```

Pre-Processing Image

Create Model

Feature Extraction

```
# Loading the digits data
data = cv2.imread('./drive/MyDrive/DigitRecognition_Dataset/digits.png')
gray = cv2.cvtColor(data, cv2.COLOR_BGR2GRAY)

# Resizing each digit from 20x20 to 10x10
resized = cv2.pyrDown(gray)

# Splitting image original image into 5000 different arrays of size 20x20
# Resulting array: 50 * 100 * 20 * 20
arr = [np.hsplit(i, 100) for i in np.vsplit(gray, 50)]
arr = np.array(arr)

# Spliting into training and test set
# Total: 5000, Train: 3500 images, Test: 1500
X_train_mnist = arr[:, :70].reshape(-1, 400).astype(np.float32)
X_test_mnist = arr[:, 70:100].reshape(-1, 400).astype(np.float32)

## Targets for each image
y = [0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9]

y_train_mnist = np.repeat(y, 350)[:, np.newaxis]
y_test_mnist = np.repeat(y, 150)[:, np.newaxis]
```

MNIST Dataset

```
train_root_path = './drive/MyDrive/DigitRecognition_Dataset/Train'
train_names = get_path_list(train_root_path)
train_image_list,
image_classes_list,
image.blur_list = get_class_id(train_root_path, train_names)

(x_train, x_test, y_train, y_test) = train_test_split(train_image_list,
                                                    image_classes_list,
                                                    test_size=0.25,
                                                    random_state=42)
```

DigitRecognition_Dataset

Classification

KNN with OpenCV Algorithm

```
# Using K-NN(k- nearest neighbors) as the ML algorithm
classifier_knn = cv2.ml.KNearest_create()
classifier_knn.train(X_train_mnist, cv2.ml.ROW_SAMPLE, y_train_mnist)
response, result, neighbours, distance = classifier_knn.findNearest(X_test_mnist, k=3)

# Testing and calculating the accuracy of knn classifier
correct = result == y_test_mnist
correct = np.count_nonzero(correct)
accuracy = correct * (100.0/result.size)
print ("MNIST Dataset : ", accuracy)
```

MNIST Dataset : 93.46666666666667

MNIST Dataset

Handmade Dataset

```
# Using K-NN(k- nearest neighbors) as the ML algorithm
model_cv_knn = cv2.ml.KNearest_create()
model_cv_knn.train(X_train, cv2.ml.ROW_SAMPLE, y_train)
response, result, neighbours, distance = model_cv_knn.findNearest(X_test, k=3)

# Testing and calculating the accuracy of knn classifier
res_flatten = result.flatten()
correct = res_flatten == y_test
correct = np.count_nonzero(correct)
accuracy = correct * (100/res_flatten.size)
print ("Manual Dataset : ", accuracy)
```

Manual Dataset : 77.35849056603773

Classification

KNN with Scikit-Learn Algorithm

```
model_knn_sklearn = KNeighborsClassifier(n_neighbors=5,algorithm='auto',n_jobs=10)
model_knn_sklearn.fit(X_train_mnist,y_train_mnist)
confidence = model_knn_sklearn.score(X_test_mnist,y_test_mnist)
y_pred_mnist = model_knn_sklearn.predict(X_test_mnist)
accuracy = accuracy_score(y_test_mnist, y_pred_mnist)
print ("MNIST Dataset : ", accuracy*100)
```

```
/usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages/sklearn/neighbors/_classification.py:198: D:
    return self._fit(X, y)
MNIST Dataset :  93.13333333333334
```

MNIST Dataset

Handmade Dataset

```
model_knn_sklearn = KNeighborsClassifier(n_neighbors=5,algorithm='auto',n_jobs=10)
model_knn_sklearn.fit(X_train,y_train)
confidence = model_knn_sklearn.score(X_test,y_test)
y_pred = model_knn_sklearn.predict(X_test)
accuracy = accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred)
print ("Manual Dataset : ", accuracy*100)
```

```
Manual Dataset :  78.30188679245283
```

Classification

CNN with TensorFlow Algorithm

```
model_rf = RandomForestClassifier(n_estimators=100, n_jobs=10)
model_rf.fit(X_train_mnist,y_train_mnist)
confidence = model_rf.score(X_test_mnist,y_test_mnist)
y_pred_mnist = model_rf.predict(X_test_mnist)
accuracy = accuracy_score(y_test_mnist, y_pred_mnist)
print ("MNIST Dataset : ", accuracy*100)
```

```
<ipython-input-16-d210f56e470b>:2: DataConversionWarning: A col
  model_rf.fit(X_train_mnist,y_train_mnist)
MNIST Dataset :  93.06666666666666
```

MNIST Dataset

Handmade Dataset

```
model_rf = RandomForestClassifier(n_estimators=100, n_jobs=10)
model_rf.fit(X_train,y_train)
confidence = model_rf.score(X_test,y_test)
y_pred = model_rf.predict(X_test)
accuracy = accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred)
print ("Manual Dataset : ", accuracy*100)
```

```
Manual Dataset :  81.13207547169812
```

Classification

```
# Sequential create a stack of layers
model_tensor = keras.Sequential([
    keras.layers.Dense(10, input_shape=(400,), activation='sigmoid')
])

# Optimizer will help in backproagation to reach better global optima
model_tensor.compile(
    optimizer='adam',
    loss='sparse_categorical_crossentropy',
    metrics=['accuracy']
)

# Does the training
model_tensor.fit(X_train_mnist, y_train_mnist, epochs=50)
model_tensor.evaluate(X_test_mnist, y_test_mnist)
```

CNN with TensorFlow Algorithm

Classification

SVM Algorithm

```
model_svm_mnist = svm.SVC(gamma=0.001, kernel='poly')
model_svm_mnist.fit(X_train_mnist,y_train_mnist)
y_pred_mnist = model_svm_mnist.predict(X_test_mnist)
accuracy = accuracy_score(y_test_mnist, y_pred_mnist)
print("MNIST Dataset : ", accuracy*100)
```

```
/usr/local/lib/python3.8/dist-packages/sklearn/utils/va
    y = column_or_1d(y, warn=True)
MNIST Dataset :  93.53333333333333
```

Handmade Dataset

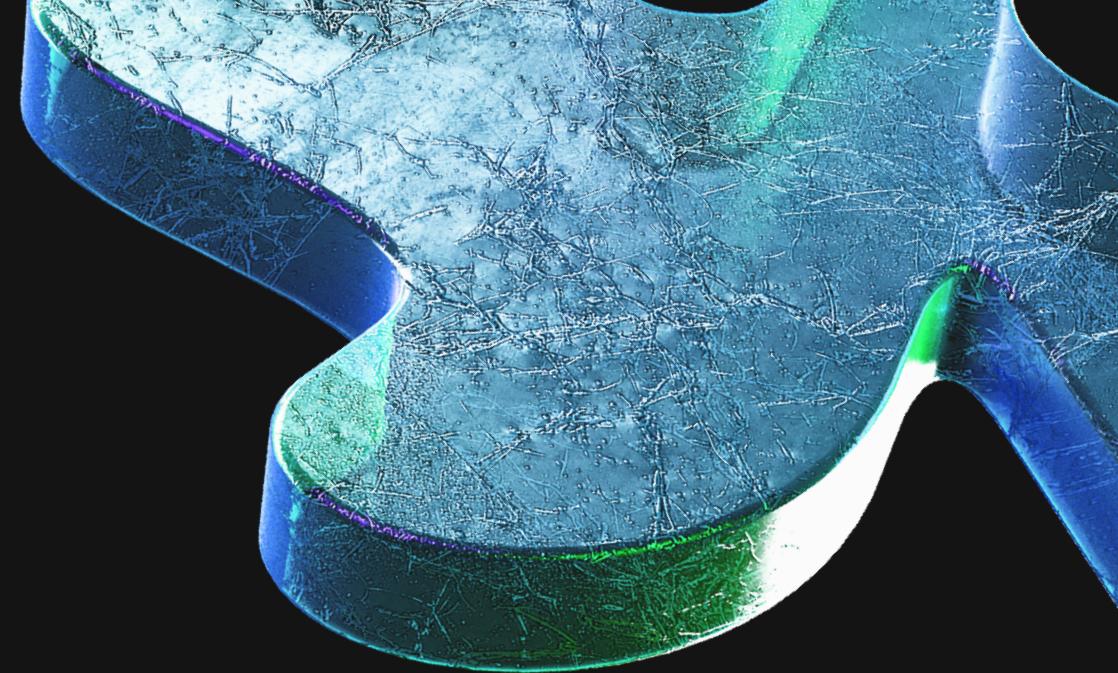
MNIST Dataset

```
model_svm_manual = svm.SVC(gamma=0.001, kernel='poly')
model_svm_manual.fit(X_train,y_train)
y_pred = model_svm_manual.predict(X_test)
accuracy = accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred)
print("Manual Dataset : ", accuracy*100)
```

```
Manual Dataset :  83.9622641509434
```

Result

Comparison Result From All Method



Algorithm	Dataset	
	MNIST	DigitRecognition
KNN with OpenCV (k = 3)	93.46%	77.35%
KNN with Scikit-Learn (k=3)	93.13%	78.30%
Random Forest	93.06%	81.13%
CNN with TensorFlow (50 epochs)	86,59%	73,58%
SVM	93.53%	83.96%

Table 1. Comparison Table Result of First Trial

Algorithm	Dataset	
	MNIST	DigitRecognition
KNN with OpenCV (k = 3)	93.46%	83.33%
KNN with Scikit-Learn (k=3)	93.13%	84.12%
Random Forest	93.26%	86.11%
CNN with TensorFlow (50 epochs)	86,40%	82,53%
SVM	93.53%	88.09%

Table 2. Results Table Comparison of the Second Trial



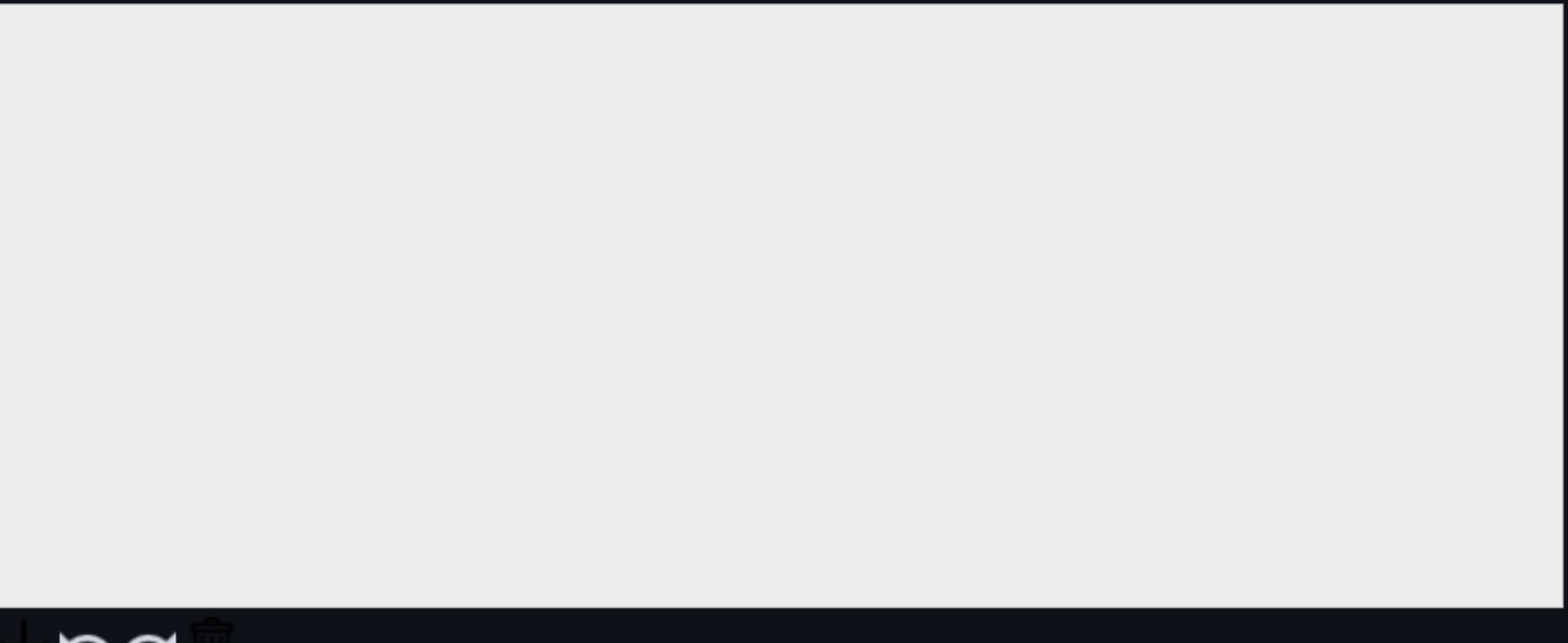
How to Use the Application

- Draw Digits freely as you want!
- You can Undo, Redo or Delete your drawing with button in the bottom left of the canvas
- Please Don't forget to Press Send Button in the bottom left of the canvas!
- Press Predict Button if you're done with your drawing and the result will be shown bellow

Result

The Drawable Canvas for
Digit Recognition based
on Web Application

Draw Digits [0-9]



Predict

2	8	6	9	7	0	9	1	6	2	8	3	6	4	9	5
8	6	8	7	8	8	6	9	1	7	6	0	9	6	7	0

Thank You

Do you have any questions?



<https://github.com/FadlyHaikal/DigitRecognition>

3	8	6	9	6	4	5	3	8	4	5	2	3	8	4	8
1	5	0	5	0	2	4	1	6	3	0	1	2	6	0	1