**GREGG SHORTHAND TRANSLATOR USING OPTICAL CHARACTER RECOGNITION**

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**Chapter 1**

**INTRODUCTION**

* 1. **Background of the Study**

Shorthand is a system for rapid writing that uses symbols or abbreviations for letters, words, or phrases (Russon, 2017). The process of writing in shorthand is called stenography, which derives from two Greek words, stenos means “narrow”, and graphein means “to write”. It was also called brachygraphy and tachygraphy, which respectively mean short writing and swift writing. Throughout the centuries, shorthand has been written in systems based on orthography, phonetics, and arbitrary symbols while improving the speed and brevity of writing compared to the conventional method of writing. This will allow a well-trained person in the system to write approximately as fast as someone speaks.

As the world evolves, the shorthand system is also evolving. There were several shorthand systems introduced, but the majority of them were only temporary. Among the modern systems, Gregg shorthand is the most popular and efficient shorthand system. It was invented by John Robert Gregg, who originally called it Light-Line Phonography, and published under that name in pamphlet form in 1888 in England (The Editors of Encyclopaedia Britannica, 2016). Gregg’s system used the curvilinear motion of longhand writing while employing phonetic rather than alphabetic spelling (Norman, 2022). Pen strokes of Gregg shorthand are formed as straight lines, ellipses, or curved lines in varying sizes; each shape is assigned to a specific letter sound. These shapes are then joined together to form whole words according to the same basic principle of writing in cursive longhand (Farrer, 2022). Since its first publication, it has been adapted into many languages including Afrikaans, Chinese, Esperanto, French, German, Hebrew, Irish, Italian, Japanese, Polish, Portuguese, Russian, Spanish, Thai, and Tagalog.

The benefits of shorthand writing have enhanced its general acceptability and recognition in the world of business. Knowledge of shorthand can contribute to the development of administration and office skills by speeding up transcription, improving accuracy, and enhancing listening skills. The skill is essential in business offices, courtrooms, government offices, committee meetings, or for those in office-based roles where recording and note-taking are required. Normal human speech is too fast for the average person to write comprehensive transcriptions in longhand cursive without missing significant information. Thus, shorthand remains in use to this day. People with several years of Gregg shorthand experience are often able to transcribe at rates of over 200 words per minute (Farrer, 2022). As a result, professionals who are experts in Gregg shorthand can record speech presentations with much greater accuracy and completeness.

Despite the advancement and modification of Gregg shorthand or other shorthand systems, students still have difficulty learning shorthand. Student experience tension, inability of students to retain what they have learnt, poor English language background, low vocabulary knowledge, lack of career guidance, students attitude to shorthand, large class etc. (Afribary, 2018). In addition to this concern, learning and comprehending shorthand will be more challenging for stenography newbies or even non-shorthand writers.

To address this problem, the researchers will propose a Gregg Shorthand Translator using Optical Character Recognition. Optical Character Recognition (OCR) is the electronic conversion of handwritten content, printed text, or image-only digital documents into a machine-readable and searchable digital data format (Callaghan, 2021). The application of OCR in this study will translate Gregg shorthand to longhand, wherein each Gregg shorthand stroke has a corresponding English word. The system is mainly used for image processing and recognition of characters.

* 1. **Statement of the Problem**

Learning shorthand is like learning a new foreign language. This means that it requires extensive learning and practice. The art of shorthand has long been a skill that can be quite tedious. Gregg shorthand usually takes several months or more than a year to master. Therefore, many individuals are still unable to read and write this shorthand writing. For this reason, the researchers will be creating a system that would address this problem.

Particularly, the researchers aim to answer these questions:

1. How to design a system for Gregg Shorthand Translator using Optical Character Recognition?

2. How accurate would the system be in translating Gregg Shorthand stroke into its corresponding English word?

3. How fast would the system translate a Gregg Shorthand stroke into its corresponding English word?

* 1. **Objectives of the Study**

This study aims to create a Gregg shorthand translation system by using optical character recognition.

At the culmination of the study, the researchers aimed to achieve the following:

1. To be able to design and develop a Gregg shorthand translator using optical character recognition.

2. To be able to recognize Gregg shorthand characters.

3. To be able to translate Gregg shorthand characters into its corresponding English word.

4. To be able to determine the runtime speed of the proposed system.

5. To be able to create a system that will help stenography beginners and non-shorthand writers.

**1.4 Scope and Limitation**

The research scope and limitation are enumerated as follows:

**1.4.1 Scope:**

The proposed system shall take an image from the user input. This will then undergo pre-processing and translation. The corresponding longhand translation shall then be shown to the user as the output.

* + 1. **Limitations:**

1. The translation process in the system can only translate one shorthand character at a time.
2. The system is limited to recognizing only the words in the Gregg shorthand dictionary.
3. Since homophones have identical shorthand characters, the most commonly used word which is in the reference dictionary shall be the output.
4. The shorthand character must be in a significantly darker color than the background.
5. Only a desktop app shall be developed for the user interface.
6. The output of this study is only a prototype of the proposed system.
   1. **Significance of the Study**

The study will be beneficial to the following:

**Non-Shorthand Writers.** The non-shorthand writers can utilize this system to be able to read without much prior knowledge of Gregg shorthand.

**Stenographers.** Stenographers can use the shorthand writing system for faster note-taking without the concern of non-shorthand writers not understanding the transcript.

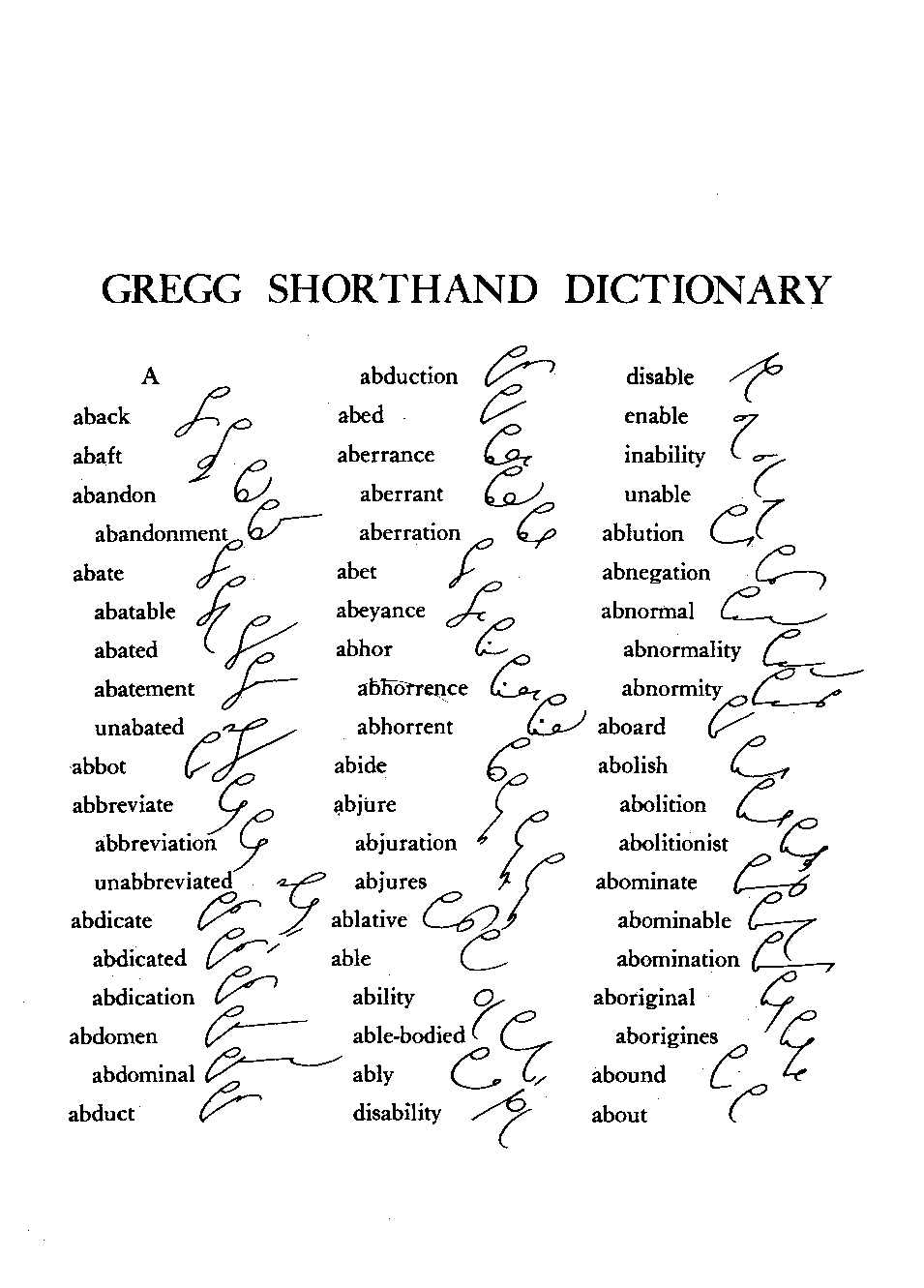
**Gregg Shorthand Beginners.** The Gregg shorthand beginners will be able to practice reading and improve their rapid writing skills with this Gregg shorthand translation system.

**Researchers.** The researchers will be able to learn new things and apply their knowledge to the development of this study.

**Future Researchers.** Future researchers may use this study as a source of reference data when performing their own studies or use this as a foundation for further improvements.

* 1. **Theoretical Background**

**1.6.1 Gregg Shorthand Stenography**

Gregg Shorthand, invented by John Robert Gregg in the late 19th century, is a writing system that utilizes curves, lines, hooks, and loops to deliver a handwriting speed of up to more than 200 words per minute. As technology engulfs the field of speed writing, handwritten Gregg shorthand has slowly been replaced by stenotypes. Also known as a shorthand machine or steno writer, this device requires simultaneously pressing a combination of keys to spell out words or phrases. Although commonly used in modern courtrooms, stenotypes are not widely accessible in the country due to their price and the absence of local manufacturers.

**Figure N First Page of the Gregg Shorthand Anniversary Dictionary**

In the Philippines, the Gregg shorthand is still widely used in courtrooms and among journalists. What makes it preferable to other existing shorthand writing systems is its phonetic system and intuitive nature which mimics human’s natural language processing. Phonetically superfluous or redundant letters from the alphabet are deleted such as “C” and “Q” which are mostly used with the “K” and “S” sound. Phonemes with a combination of several letters such as “th” are represented by one character. Even silent letters such as “gh” in “thorough” are omitted, as well as unstressed vowels.

At present, there are no existing methods for non-Gregg shorthand writers to translate the said writing system to English longhand. As much as the Gregg shorthand aids in speed writing, transcribing it requires time and expertise. The proposed Gregg Shorthand Translator shall address the problem by implementing OCR with a KNN classifier.

**1.6.2 Optical Character Recognition**

In 1974, the first Optical Character Recognition (OCR) product was developed by Ray Kurzweil. Later on, OCR was used to create a text-to-speech machine to help blind people. Since then, OCR has become popular and is now applied to different fields, especially in the business sector wherein automation of complex document-processing workflows is important.

OCR takes the image of a scanned physical document and converts it to a black and white format wherein the characters are in white and black is the background. Depending on the implementation, this algorithm may include the identification of blocks or lines of text before moving on to the classification of the characters. There are two ways to do so: pattern recognition and feature recognition. For this study, the feature recognition algorithm shall be used wherein rules are applied regarding specific features of a character. For example, the word “patch” is comprised of three features: a curve that looks like the letter C, a loop, and a diagonal line. The combination of these features in this order is unique to the aforementioned word. This help the OCR program differentiate characters.

**1.6.3 K-Nearest Neighbors**

There are different ways to implement OCR. For this study, the researchers shall develop a K-Nearest Neighbors (KNN) model to classify the characters into their corresponding English longhand translations. KNN is one of the many algorithms that utilize Supervised Machine Learning. It uses labeled data – called training data – to predict labels of unlabelled data.

The KNN algorithm works by calculating the distance between the unlabelled data and each training data. The calculated distance shall then be sorted in ascending order wherein k number of data shall be selected. The label that appears the most in the said selection is the predicted label of the unlabelled data.

This machine learning algorithm is using a lazy learning method as it stores all training data and knows that test data shall be classified to establish the classification. Contrary to other algorithms which require a learning phase and need the construction of a general model before accepting test data to be classified, KNN omits the learning phase. Although faster in learning, KNN is slower when it comes to classifying test data as it computes the distance of every sample to all training data every time a new sample needs to be classified.

**1.7 Legal Basis**

There are laws considered as legal basis and justification for the conduct of the study.

A section of the Philippine Supreme Court, Administrative Circular No. 24-90 states:

*“[2] (a) All stenographers are required to transcribe all stenographic notes and to attach the transcripts to the record of the case not later than twenty (20) days from the time the notes are taken. The attaching may be done by putting all said transcripts in a separate folder or envelope which will then be joined to the record of the case.”*

Jotting down stenographic notes is fast, but transcribing them to longhand requires an ample amount of time. With the limited period that a stenographer has to submit transcripts, a system that can speed up this process can be helpful. Such a system may also address the underlying problem which caused the release of this administrative circular – the absence of a stenographer who could translate shorthand transcripts of inherited cases that were passed from one Judge to another.

Another law of the constitution supports the conduct of this study. The 1987 Constitution of The Republic of The Philippines, Article XIV Section 10 states:

*“Science and technology are essential for national development and progress. The State shall give priority to research and development, invention, innovation, and their utilization; and to science and technology education, training, and services. It shall support indigenous, appropriate, and self-reliant scientific and technological capabilities, and their application to the country’s productive systems and national life. ”*

The state stresses the importance of science and technology towards the development of the country. In line with this, citizens are encouraged to partake in activities that contributes to research and development, invention, and innovation such as the conduct of this study. With the support of the state, research studies are further strengthened and empowered for the improvement of the lives of the Filipino people.

**Gregg Shorthand Stenography** (Dionis A. Padilla, Nicole Kim U. Vitug, Julius Benito S. Marquez, 2020)

“…Transcribing shorthand writing is time-consuming and sometimes confusing because of a lot of characters or words to be transcribed…”

**Optical Character Recognition** (Arindam Chaudhuri, Krupa Mandaviya, Pratixa Badelia, Soumya K. Ghosh, 2017)

“…process of classification of optical patterns contained in a digital image…”

**K-Nearest Neighbors** (Lishan Wang, 2019)

“…has been applied to text categorization in early research strategies and is one of the highly operational methods…”

**PHILIPPINE SUPREME COURT, ADMINISTRATIVE CIRCULAR NO. 24-90**

“…All stenographers are required to transcribe all stenographic notes and to attach the transcripts to the record of the case not later than twenty (20) days from the time the notes are taken …”

**THE 1987 CONSTITUTION OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES, ARTICLE XIV Section 10**

“…The State shall give priority to research and development, invention, innovation, and their utilization…”

Gather training data from Gregg shorthand dictionary

Develop, train and test K-Nearest Neighbor model for Optical Character Recognition

Design of Desktop App for Gregg Shorthand Translator

Implementation of Gregg Shorthand Translator

**Figure N Theoretical and Conceptual Framework**

**1.8 Operational Definition of Terms**

The following terms are defined to fit the needs of the researchers to conduct the study.

**Gregg shorthand.** This is the type of stenography or shorthand writing that shall be translated by the proposed system.

**K-Nearest Neighbors Classifier.** This refers to the KNN model that shall be trained to classify the Gregg shorthand characters into English longhand.

**Longhand.** This refers to the English longhand output of the system which is comprised of words from the English language.

**Optical Character Recognition.** This refers to the algorithm to be used by the proposed system to perform shorthand translation to longhand.

**Shorthand.** This refers to the Gregg shorthand writing system which will be the input of the proposed system.

**Test data.** This refers to the set of shorthand images gathered from shorthand writers to test the system.

**Train data.** This refers to the set of shorthand images derived from a Gregg shorthand dictionary which shall be used to train the KNN model.

**Translation.** This refers to the process of converting the input image of a Gregg shorthand character into longhand text output.

**Chapter 2**

**REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE**

* 1. **Introduction**

Stenography, also known as shorthand writing, is most likely the most recognizable action or method of capturing spoken words by writing in shorthand and utilizing a stenotype machine. A manual or written shorthand is a means of writing quickly by replacing letters, sounds, words, or sentences with characters, abbreviations, or symbols. It allows for quick or brief communication and representation. Machine shorthand is another word for writing created by a stenotype, which is an atypical keyboard (Capistrano et al., 2021).

* 1. **Related Literature**

Gregg Shorthand is the most widely used shorthand system in the world. It has been adapted to many languages other than English, for which the system was originally designed. The system's success in different languages demonstrates the genius of the inventor, John Robert Gregg, in devising the most brilliant shorthand alphabet in two thousand years of shorthand history (Leslie & Zoubek, 1949).

Gregg shorthand distinguishes itself by the absence of shading or thickening (in contrast to Pitman shorthand), the expression of vowels by circles and hooks inserted in word outlines in their natural order, the use of curved motion to aid writing, and on-the-line writing. Gregg shorthand has an abbreviation principle and uses brief forms for some of the most common words, consonant clusters, and suffix and prefix forms (Gregg Shorthand, 2016). According to one research, Gregg shorthand enthusiasts use this technique because it is one of the world's fastest ways to record conversations, thoughts, and take notes. Once a person has mastered this shortened version of writing language, he or she has a powerful tool at his or her fingertips. Individuals who speak German, English, Hebrew, French, or any other language can use this type of stenography to write their words more quickly (Wiley, 2016).

According to the article from Capistrano et al. (2021), there are several options for stenographers and secretaries, as well as journalists and court reporters, who can take notes quickly with a pen and afterwards convert their notes from shorthand to text. As a result, they claim that shorthand is a useful tool; it is also useful for personal usage. However, due to the enormous number of letters or phrases to be copied, transcription of shorthand writing takes time and might be confusing. Additionally, only a stenographer is capable of understanding and translating shorthand writing. What if a stenographer is not present to interpret a document? A technology such as optical character recognition (OCR) plays an important part in resolving these issues. This research offers the associated literature of works that make use of a corresponding technology to recognize characters from transcriptions of printed or written texts. In this chapter, we have gathered some related studies and literature on the application of various methodologies that might be useful for a better understanding of the Gregg shorthand translation utilizing OCR.

* 1. **Related Studies**

Optical character recognition (OCR) is the technique of classifying optical patterns included in a digital image that correlate to alphanumeric or other characters that is acquired by optical means, typically a scanner or a camera. Segmentation, feature extraction, and classification are critical phases in character recognition. One article said that OCR has gained increasing attention in both academic research and industry (Chaudhuri et al., 2016). According to Chugh and Arya (2017), OCR is classified into two types: handwritten character recognition and printed character recognition. Due to the variety of human handwriting styles and traditions, the former is more difficult to accomplish than the latter. All recognition approaches are significantly dependent on the type of data to be recognized. To distinguish the characters written by various users, the recognition procedure has to be considerably more rapid and precise. It has been shown that when a template matching approach is applied for the recognition of English character images, recognition improves.

An example of an OCR application is the study of Nour I. Ismail and Elhafiz Mustafa (2022), in which they studied the idea of building a system that recognizes very quickly the common Arabic names. A Probabilistic Neural Network was used to holistically recognize 15 names whose frequency in the data set is 60 or above and represent 41% of the whole data set. By choosing an appropriate rejection threshold, the network was able to recognize 64% of the 20 names where the error was less than 1%.

Another application is the work of Jahandad et al. (2019) on two Convolutional Neural Network Architectures; Inception-v1 and Inception-v3 and proved that these two algorithms can be successfully used to verify individuals in an organization using handwritten signatures and to classify genuine and skilled forged signatures of 1000 users. Each user having 24 genuine and 30 forged signatures. The experimental results from this effort on the Synthetic Signature Database of low-resolution images suggest that Inception-v3 can outperform Inception-v1 on high-resolution 3-dimensional images like ImageNet. According to the creators of Inception-v3, models with higher resolution receptive fields result in dramatically enhanced recognition performance. Inception-v1 with a 22-layer deep network outperformed Inception-v3 with a 42-layer deep network for existing low-resolution input pictures. Their research is vital for effectively identifying persons in an organization, which is critical since companies rely on biometric technologies for individual verification.

Vianny et al. (2022) presented a project that employed CNN and LSTM (BLSTM) for handwriting recognition, and an encoder-decoder employing LSTM for language recognition. They used a combination of handwriting recognition and language translation to accurately recognize handwritten words and translate them into one of India's native languages (Hindi). Their study is significant in the field of handwriting recognition systems for various languages and scripts since it is difficult for everyone to understand every handwriting because each individual has a unique handwriting and even forgeries are not always correct.

A developing multidisciplinary challenge at the junction of computer vision, natural language processing, and artificial intelligence (AI) is generating a natural language description from an image. Image-to-text conversion is one such example. Image-to-text generation is a vital multidisciplinary field that combines computer vision and natural language processing. It also serves as the technological foundation for a number of critical applications. However, in tasks like image classification, the content of an image is often basic, consisting of a prominent object to be categorized. When we want computers to interpret complicated scenarios, the problem might become considerably more difficult. One such task is image captioning (He & Deng, 2017). An example of this is a system that uses optical character recognition to convert a shorthand writing into English text.

Recently, some new study on this topic has been proposed. Kumar et al. (2022) investigated word recognition of handwritten Hindi characters and its application to handwritten forms. Their paper used segmentation-based methodologies to present an end-to-end word detection system for the Hindi language. Their suggested architecture employs an end-to-end technique for recognizing handwritten Hindi words from printed forms and translating them into English. Sentiment analysis is conducted on feedback forms utilizing Random Forest algorithms and NLTK packages such as Porter stemmer and Stop words, yielding an accuracy of 88 percent. This program will assist many individuals in rural regions by making it simple to fill out paperwork without having to worry about the language. They would only need to upload a photograph of the completed form in their local language to the app. This would reduce such people's reliance on others while also making the form-filling procedure easier.

Another example is the study of Perin (2021) in which the researcher developed a mobile Android app that could transliterate main Eskaya characters to their equivalent Latin letters. The supervised machine learning model for transliterating Eskaya characters to Latin, which used k-Nearest Neighbors (k-NN) as the method of choice, performed well, as seen by its high accuracy rate of 89.93 percent. In its present form, the software simply transliterates single Eskaya characters. Future work on the API might train the machine learning model to identify all Eskaya characters, which would be in line with the study's objective of spreading Eskaya literacy. As a result, the program may convert entire Eskaya words into simple Abidiha or more complicated Simplit, perhaps assisting in the preservation of the native language for future generations.

In OCR, numerous algorithms can be used. One such algorithm is the K-Nearest Neighbor. Some studies aim to investigate the mechanism behind OCR by employing the K-Nearest Neighbor algorithm, one of the most influential machine learning algorithms. They also aim to determine how precise an OCR program's algorithm is (Ong & Suhartono, 2016).

Ong and Suhartono's (2016) study demonstrates and explains the application of the K-Nearest Neighbor algorithm in an optical character recognition program. The K-Nearest Neighbor algorithm can be used to classify images into alphabets in an OCR. As demonstrated by their experiment, it also does an excellent job of recognizing it precisely.

**Chapter 3**

**METHODOLOGY**

**3.1 Introduction**

The main objective of this study is to create a system prototype that translates an image of a Gregg shorthand stroke into its corresponding English word. This shall help in translating documents in Gregg shorthand easier for stenography beginners or even to non-shorthand writers. To accomplish this, the researchers shall use Optical Character Recognition (OCR) with K-Nearest Neighbors (KNN) algorithm.

An overview of the research process shall be discussed in this chapter. Information regarding the \*insert parts here\* shall be provided. This chapter shall serve its purpose to explain the design and implementation process as well as the methods to be used to create the proposed system.

* 1. **Experimental Design**

The experimental method shall be applied for this study. Concepts that shall be utilized include computer vision, image processing, and machine learning. The researchers shall take into account factors that are vital to the integrity of the proposed system. Factors include diversity and amount of the training data, accuracy of the Gregg shorthand translation, and user satisfaction. In times when a Gregg shorthand document needs to be translated but a stenographer is not present, the proposed system shall alleviate such a problem. For learners of the writing system, it can be used as a tool to aid learning.

**3.2.1 Research Procedure**

Data gathering

Develop the system

Training the system

Testing the system

Collect user feedback

Deploy to participating users

**Figure N Research Procedure Block Diagram**

To guide the researchers in conducting the study, Figure N shall be utilized. The study starts with the data gathering which includes images of training and testing Gregg shorthand strokes. A dataset that is comprised of 15280 cropped images from a Gregg shorthand dictionary shall be used for training the KNN classifier. As for the testing data, handwritten Gregg shorthand strokes shall be gathered from different 2nd-year BS Office Administration students of Bohol Island State University-Main Campus.

Once the dataset has been prepared, the system development phase shall begin. The researchers shall develop the OCR backend of the system which utilizes Python and the OpenCV library. These two will also be used to create the KNN classifier. The system design shall be discussed in more detail later on in this paper.

Following are the training and testing of the system. This process shall be repeated until the system’s accuracy reaches around 80 percent. The user interface shall then be developed and tested. Once ready, the system shall be distributed to participating BS Office Administration students of Bohol Island State University-Main Campus to collect user feedback which will give the statistics of correctly and incorrectly predicted shorthand characters.

**3.2.1 Software Development Life Cycle**

Requirements Gathering

System Design and

Software Design

Implementation

System Testing

Operation and

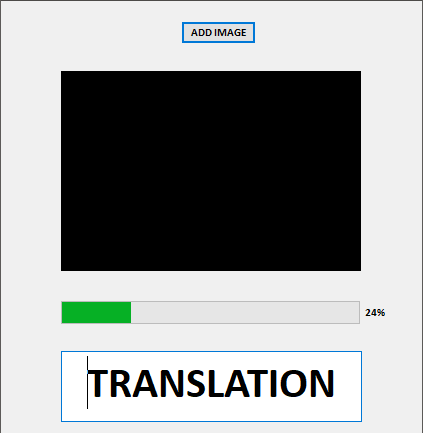
Maintenance

**Figure N Iterative Waterfall Model**

For the life cycle of the software development, the iterative waterfall model shall be used as seen in Figure N. Similarly to the classical waterfall model, this model allows the researchers to approach the development of the system in an organized manner which also has the flexibility of going back to certain stages after gathering feedback which results to parts of the system that needs to be redone.

Requirements gathering includes gathering training and testing data. Designing the software is the next step wherein the OCR algorithm along with a KNN model shall be used to pre-process the data images which shall be used for training. Once the design is polished, the implementation shall commence. Following is the testing for the accuracy and operation and maintenance.

**3.2.2 System Design**



**Figure N Proposed System User Interface**

Image acquisition via user input

Image pre-processing

Stroke recognition with KNN classifier

Translate to longhand

Output result to user interface

**Figure N System Flow Diagram**

As seen in Figure N, the system first acquires an image from the user which will then undergoes pre-processing which includes converting to grayscale, blurring, thresholding, and converting to a binary image. The image pre-processing is demonstrated in Figure N.



**Figure N Image pre-processing (from left to right: original, grayscale, Gaussian blur, threshold and binary)**

After the features are extracted, these will be fed to the KNN classifier for the stroke to be recognized and translated to its corresponding English word. The result shall then be displayed on the user interface.

**3.3 Statistical Treatment**

A confusion matrix shall be utilized to calculate the accuracy of the system. The said matrix is a two-by-two table that contains false positives, false negatives, true positives, and true negatives for a test. In this study, the following definitions are made of the classes:

Predicted:

* “Correct prediction” is the positive class
* “Incorrect prediction” is the negative class

Actual:

* “Character existing in train data” is the positive class
* “Character not existing in train data” is the negative class

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | | **Predicted** | |
| **Negative** | **Positive** |
| **Actual** | **Negative** | True Negative (TN) | False Positive (FP) |
| **Positive** | False Negative  (FN) | True Positive (TP) |

**Table N Confusion Matrix for system accuracy evaluation**

As seen in Table N, a character not existing in train data predicted incorrectly yields a true negative result. False negative is the result for a character existing in train data predicted incorrectly. False positive is the result of a character not existing in train data predicted correctly. A character existing in train data predicted correctly results in a true positive.

The accuracy of the system is defined as:

Where:

= accuracy of the system’s translation in percentage

= True Positive

= True Negative

= False Positive

= False Negative

**3.4 Proposed Gantt Chart of Design Process**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| GREGG SHORTHAND TRANSLATOR USING OPTICAL CHARACTER RECOGNITION | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DESIGN PROCESS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ACTIVITY | SEPT | | | | OCT | | | | | NOV | | | | | DEC | | | | JAN | | | | FEB | | | | |
|  | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 | | 3 | 4 | 1 | | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 | | 3 | 4 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | |  |  |  | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | |  |  |
| 1. Planning and Design | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1.1 Chap 1 Introduction |  |  |  |  |  |  | |  |  |  | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | |  |  |
| 1.2 Chap 2  RRL |  |  |  |  |  |  | |  |  |  | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | |  |  |
| 1.3 Chap 3 Methodology |  |  |  |  |  |  | |  |  |  | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | |  |  |
| 1. Preparation | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2.1 Train Data Gathering |  |  |  |  |  |  | |  |  |  | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | |  |  |
| 2.2 Test Data Gathering |  |  |  |  |  |  | |  |  |  | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | |  |  |
| 1. Development | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3.1 Dataset Pre-processing |  |  |  |  |  |  | |  |  |  | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | |  |  |
| 3.2 Coding of Algorithms |  |  |  |  |  |  | |  |  |  | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | |  |  |
| 3.3 Designing of User Interface |  |  |  |  |  |  | |  |  |  | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | |  |  |
| 1. Testing | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4.1 Training of Data |  |  |  |  |  |  | |  |  |  | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | |  |  |
| 4.2 Accuracy Testing |  |  |  |  |  |  | |  |  |  | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | |  |  |
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| ALL MEMBERS | | | | | | | | | | |  | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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