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To cite this article: Jayakumar Sadhasivam *et al* 2017 *IOP Conf. Ser.: Mater. Sci. Eng.* **263** 042033

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Identifying images of handwritten digits using deep learning in H₂O

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Abstract: Automatic digit recognition is of popular interest today. Deep learning techniques make it possible for object recognition in image data. Perceiving the digit has turned into a fundamental part as far as certifiable applications. Since, digits are composed in various styles in this way to distinguish the digit it is important to perceive and arrange it with the assistance of machine learning methods. This exploration depends on supervised learning vector quantization neural system arranged under counterfeit artificial neural network. The pictures of digits are perceived, prepared and tried. After the system is made digits are prepared utilizing preparing dataset vectors and testing is connected to the pictures of digits which are separated to each other by fragmenting the picture and resizing the digit picture as needs be for better precision.

1. Introduction:

This study relates the recognition of digit images which are segmented from the set of other digits. The individual digits are used as input vectors which are further assigned to target classes required for creating a learning vector quantization network (LVQ).

Neural network mainly known as artificial neural network (ANN) works similar to human brain, the idea behind neural network is to simulate software so that they can function interconnected brain cells basically neurons to recognize patterns and for decision making purpose. The architecture comprises of units: Input, Hidden, output units where input units receive information to be learned on one side and output units are those which respond to such information. These units are connected to each other through weights or biases. Exceptional form of artificial neural network is learning vector quantization abbreviated as LVQ.

Convolution systems were propelled by organic processes and are varieties of multilayer discernments intended to utilize insignificant measures of pre-processing. They have wide applications in picture and video acknowledgment, recommender systems and regular dialect processing.

Image segmentation is another concept to retrieve network information to find the performance of the classified digit which divides the image into elements fed to the network for testing and calculating performance through built LVQ network and target matrix measuring the performance of the digit.



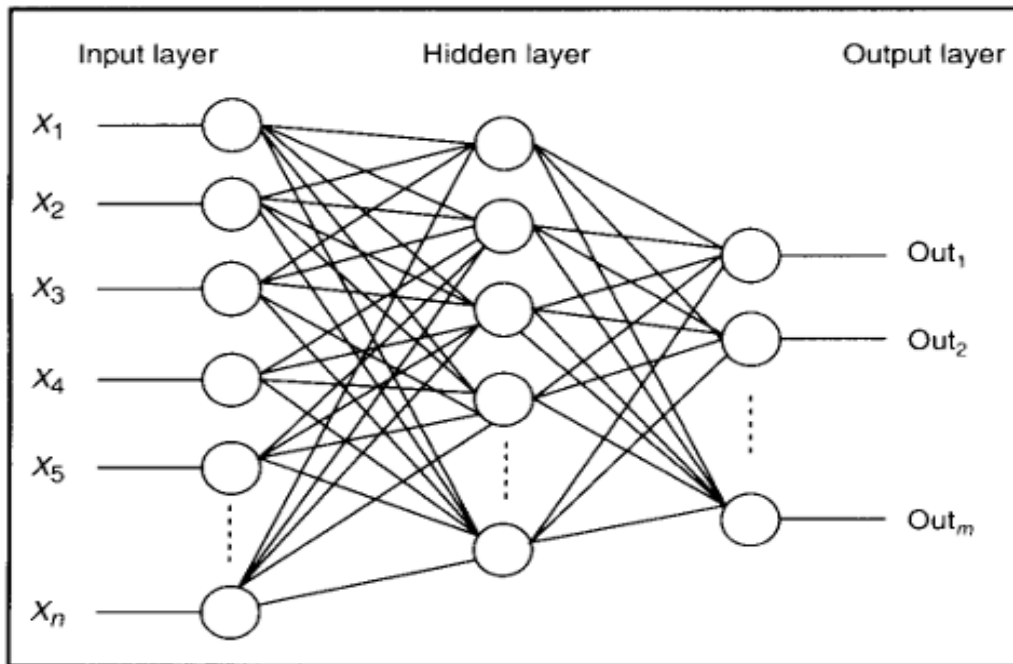


Figure. 1 Neural Network Architecture

H2O is brisk, adaptable, open-source machine learning and significant learning for More astute Applications⁸. With H2O, tries like PayPal, Nielsen, Cisco, and others can use each one of their data without investigating to get correct desires speedier [8]. Pushed estimations, like Deep Learning, Boosting are verifiable to help application engineers make more adroit applications through rich APIs. Some of our basic customers have manufactured skilled space particular prescient motors for Suggestions, Client Stir, and Penchant to Purchase, Dynamic Evaluating, and Misrepresentation Location for the Protection, Human services, Broadcast communications, Advertisement Tech, Retail, and Installment Frameworks wanders.

Using as a piece of memory weight, H2O handles billions of data segments in-memory, even with a little gathering. To make it less complex for non-designers to make complete informative work procedures, H2O's stage joins interfaces for R, Python, Scala, Java, JSON, and JavaScript, and also an inalienable web interface, Flow.H2O was worked close by (and on top of) Hadoop and Start Bunches and consistently passes on inside minutes.

H2O incorporates numerous machine learning algorithm, such as generalized linear modeling (linear regression, logistic regression, etc.), Naïve Bayes, principal components analysis, time series, k-means clustering, and others⁸. H2O additionally implements best-in-class algorithm at scale, such as Random Forest, Gradient Boosting and Deep Learning. Customers can build thousands of models and compare the results to get the best predictions [8].

Some Features of H2O

- a) It is a scalable in-memory platform for machine learning.
- b) It is free and open source.
- c) It is cross-platform and supports R, Python, Scala, and Java.
- d) Last but not least, it has a dedicated team of developers continually making improvements to their product.

2. Review of Literature

Maind et al. [1] proposed the working of artificial neural network, how they are built with the help of neurons and trained on the datasets to recognize the pattern. It also includes the description of architecture of neural network to solve a particular problem and benefits of ANN.

Kader et al. [2] focused on the use of input image matrix to conduct training and testing on sample images acquiring the recognition accuracy establishing the network by adjusting the weights in a supervised manner.

Gregory et al. [3] applied the method of semi supervised learning on the handwriting recognition of English and Arabic documents, the labeled data are trained giving better results.

Nagare [4] proposed the number plate recognition using back propagation and learning vector quantization neural network and compared the results of both types. Extracted Characters are converted to features and are trained to check the performance.

Neural network uses different types of techniques such as supervised and unsupervised learning on various applications of data classification [5].

3. Methodology

The data which is entered into the GUI is in the form of image containing digits are randomly selected for the recognition purpose. Size of the input values are specified as 28×28 pixels and different sizes gives varied results. Initially, digit images are loaded along with the labels describing which digit is recognized by the user interface



Figure 2. Random Images

The digits are separated used to individually recognize the number which is further transformed into different input elements. These input elements are assigned to target classes under 1 and 2 going through training process of the designed network. Furthermore, this has been developed by using R

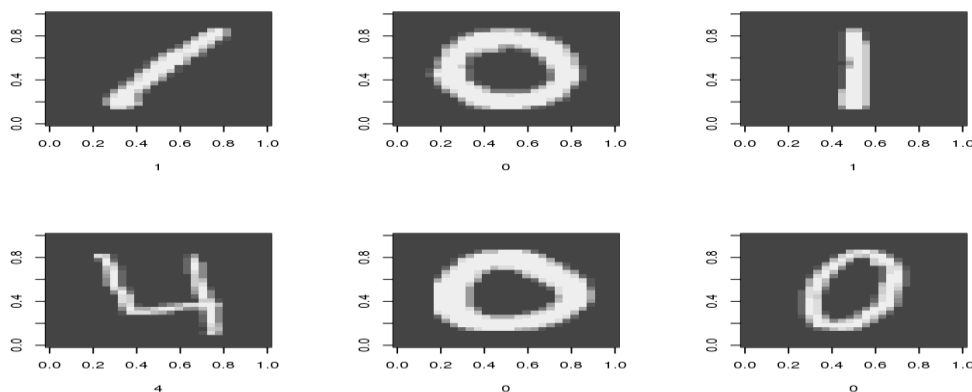


Figure 3, Recognized Images

4. Proposed Work

The model depicts the procedure to creation of neural network with the input cell array which is fed to the network for training process. Various parameters are set like number hidden neurons, learning rate value and target elements estimating the performance results.

First Input Images are captured and send to layer of preprocessing which makes our Machine learning algorithm Works fine, extracted digits are arbitrarily recognized through command line, converted into input vectors and divided into columns

The competitive layer contains the number of neurons which are subclasses assigned to the output classes for creating the learning vector. After the Target Class is created and called, the network is trained which means that weights are adjusted for the competitive layer producing performance results.

R is incredible with regards to exploratory investigation and information perception. It has a major group and in the event that you have a R related question it was presumably as of now addressed on the web. The fundamental issue for R is its productivity and speed. Since, everything is done in the memory there are quick points of confinement forced on the size of the issue. One of the approaches to adapt to this issue is to deliver expansions like h2o which for cases uses virtual Java bunches to do its work quick. I ponder what utilizing Julia feels like when moving toward the Digit Recognizer issue.

The model I settled on has the following attributes:

- Rectified Linear Units as the activation function
- Input dropout ratio
- Hidden dropout ratio
- Neuron architecture
- epochs
- ADADELTA adaptive learning rate

After training the model accuracy of the model also been calculated and, we can pass the test set through the model to create a prediction array. This array was written out in a csv in a format.

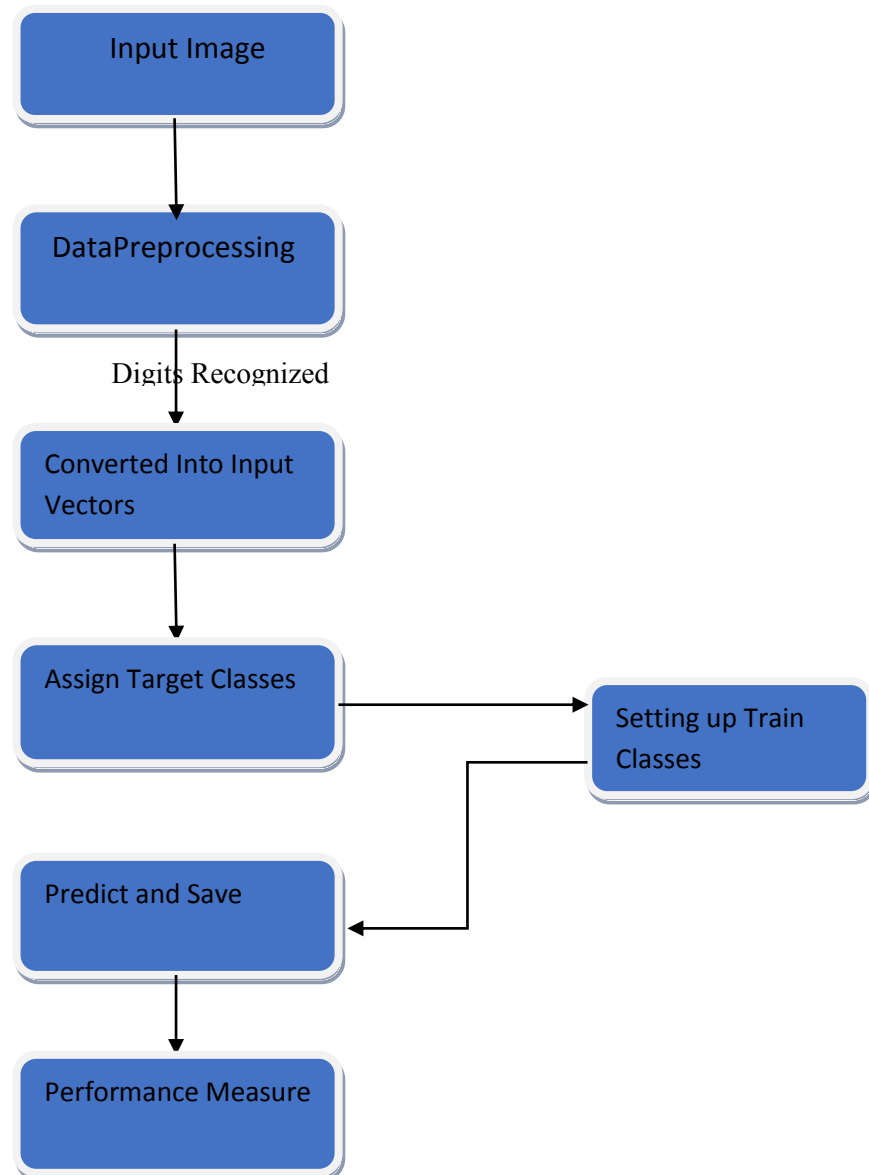


Figure 4. Proposed Model

5. Discussion

5.1 Character extraction:

Disengaged character affirmation much of the time incorporates looking at an edge or record created sooner or later some time recently. This suggests the individual characters contained in the analyzed picture ought to be expelled. Mechanical assemblies exist that are prepared for playing out this progression. Regardless, there are a couple of essential deformities in this movement. The most generally perceived is when characters that are related are returned as a singular sub-picture containing both characters. This causes an imperative issue in the affirmation organize. However various computations are open that reduce the risk of related characters.

5.2 Character recognition:

After the extraction of individual characters happens, an acknowledgment motor is utilized to distinguish the comparing PC character. A few diverse acknowledgment methods are at present accessible.

5.3 Neural Network System:

Neural system recognizers gain from an underlying picture preparing set. The prepared system then makes the character distinguishing pieces of proof. Each neural system remarkably takes in the properties that separate preparing pictures. It then searches for comparable properties in the objective picture to be recognized. Neural systems rush to set up; nonetheless, they can be off base on the off chance that they learn properties that are not essential in the objective information.

5.4 Feature Extraction:

This approach gives the recognizer more control over the properties utilized as a part of ID. However, any framework utilizing this approach requires significantly more advancement time than a neural system on the grounds that the properties are not adapted naturally.

6. Conclusion

As we discussed earlier, handwritten recognition or HWR is the capacity of a PC to get and translate clear transcribed contribution from sources, for example, paper reports, photos, touch-screens and different gadgets. The picture of the composed content might be detected "disconnected" from a bit of paper by optical filtering (optical character acknowledgment) or wise word acknowledgment. Then again, the developments of the pen tip might be detected "on line", for instance by a pen-based PC screen surface, a by and large simpler undertaking as there are more pieces of information accessible.

Handwritten recognition chiefly involves optical character acknowledgment. Be that as it may, an entire Handwritten recognition framework additionally handles designing, performs rectify division into characters and finds the most conceivable words.

In this Field, still there are different Data scientists working for giving right solution, I trust this work can be future Developed.

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