# Enhancing Study Experience using Handwritten Character and Digit Recognition and Text Summarization.

Franklin Robert Viegas
*Department of Computer Engineering*
*PVPIT*
ronyveg@gmail.com

Anjali Arvind Bodke
*Department of Computer Engineering*
*PVPIT*
anjalibodke2022@gmail.com

Paridhi Sudhir Wasnik
*Department of Computer Engineering*
*PVPIT*
paridhiwasnik23@gmail.com

Avinash Manojan Choran
*Department of Computer Engineering*
*PVPIT*
choranavinash@gmail.com

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**Abstract -** The integration of Handwritten characters and, Digit Recognition and Deep Learning in education heralds a transformative era in learning methodologies. This abstract delves into the multifaceted benefits derived from the amalgamation of these technologies, redefining the educational landscape. Handwritten characters and Digit Recognition technology facilitates the seamless digitization of handwritten content, transcending the limitations of manual note-taking. Its introduction into educational frameworks enhances accessibility, promotes organization, and augments the searchability of diverse educational materials. Deep Learning, acting in tandem with Handwriting Recognition, amplifies these advantages manifold. Deep learning powered study assistants offer personalized learning experiences tailored to individual needs, adapting to varied learning styles. Additionally, these assistants facilitate collaborative opportunities, providing real time feedback and evaluation tools that revolutionize the learning process.

***Key Words:*** Image recognition, CNN, RNN, LSTM, Neural Networks, SVM, Deep Learning, Convolutional layer, PreLU, ReLU, Text Summarization, Extractive text summarization, Tokenization.

## INTRODUCTION

In a time of rapid technological development, the educational landscape is changing dramatically. The combination of handwriting recognition technology and Text summarization has become a catalyst for transforming the conventional method of learning. This paper explores the ground-breaking potential and game-changing effects of implementing these technologies to improve the learning environment. The combination of text summarization and handwriting recognition technology has opened up new possibilities and completely changed the way that students engage with instructional materials. The seamless integration of digital technologies that analyze, interpret, and optimize handwriting inputs has enhanced traditional learning methods and empowered learners in ways never seen before.

This project aims to explore the multifaceted benefits and implications of leveraging deep learning powered handwriting recognition in educational settings. By capturing the essence of this technological synergy, we aim to illuminate how it augments the learning process, fosters academic growth, and reshapes the dynamics of knowledge acquisition. Through an in-depth analysis of case studies, technological frameworks, and real-world applications, this report aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of the symbiotic relationship between Deep learning, handwriting recognition, and the educational landscape. Moreover, it will shed light on the potential challenges, ethical considerations, and prospects associated with this innovative paradigm in education.

As we navigate through this transformative journey, it becomes evident that the fusion of AI and handwriting recognition technologies stands as a cornerstone in the evolution of learning methodologies. By embracing these advancements, educators, students, and institutions embark on a path toward a more personalized, adaptive, and inclusive approach to education. The subsequent sections of this report will delve into the intricacies, possibilities, and implications of this groundbreaking amalgamation, illustrating how it reshapes the educational paradigm and propels us into an era of unparalleled learning experiences.

## RECENT WORK

1. “High-accuracy handwriting recognition based on improved CNN algorithm”,Xian Wu; Yanhan Ji; Xiao Li

In this article, we propose an improved convolutional neural network model based on the Adam optimizer for network training, replacing the commonly used activation function ReLu with an advanced activation function PreLu.This algorithm addresses the current problem of low accuracy and efficiency in handwritten digit recognition based on support vector machine

(SVM) classifiers and nearest neighbor classification techniques. Model training uses dropout regularization techniques to improve the model's generalization ability and reduce overfitting. We use his MNIST dataset of handwritten digits to study the impact of his ReLU activation function and his PreLU activation function on accuracy and convergence. The accuracy of the Model is compared to other handwritten digit recognition technologies. Experimental results show that the advanced CNN model outperforms other detection techniques with high algorithm convergence and 99.60-degree accuracy when trained on the MNIST dataset.

2. “Handwritten Text Recognition and Conversion Using Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) Based Deep Learning Model”, Jebaveerasingh Jebadurai; Immanuel Johnraja Jebadurai; Getzi Jeba Leelipushpam Paulraj; Sushen Vallabh Vangeepuram

Handwritten document recognition has been an interesting research area for several years. It is still intended to convert handwritten information into digital text for sharing or storage without having to manually enter the information. The mentioned model takes handwritten text image as intake and changes it into digital text format. Convolutional neural networks (CNN) are used to study features of similar objects from multiple image samples and classify them. Since text consists of sequential data, long short-term memory (LSTM), an extension of recurrent neural networks (RNN) with longer memory, is used. To handle different positions of text in images, Connection Time Classification (CTC) loss is used. The IAM handwriting database contains handwriting samples from over 600 writers and images from over 100,000 words are used for training. After training for several epochs, the model recorded an accuracy of 94 and a drop of 0.147 for the training data and an accuracy of 85 and a drop of 1.105 for the validation data.

3. “Handwritten Text Recognition using Deep Learning Algorithms”, Arbaj Ansari; Baljinder Kaur; Manik Rakhra; Arun Singh; Dalwinder Singh

Because pens are more practical than keyboards, most writing today is done by hand; This often leads to errors due to human writing being illegible. To address this problem, handwriting recognition has quickly become a major research priority. Computer vision algorithms related to optical character recognition have been used in traditional handwriting recognition systems. It is difficult to train an optical character recognition (OCR) system with these limitations.
The OCR method has many problems. In this study, we use a convolutional neural network (CNN), a long short-term memory (LSTM) built on a recurrent neural network (RNN) architecture, and an end-time classifier. Concatenation (CTC) to recognize handwritten text (CTC). To train and evaluate the network, we use the MNIST analysis dataset, which includes an English handwriting test. Here, image processing is accomplished through OpenCV, while word recognition and training are performed by TensorFlow. Python was used throughout the development of this model, with the console posing as the final destination for the output.

4. “Handwriting Recognition using Convolutional Neural Network and Support Vector Machine Algorithms”, P. Latchoumy; G. Kavitha; S. Anupriya; H. Shaila Banu

The goal of a handwritten text recognition system is to convert human handwriting into digital text. Handwriting recognition is one of the active and challenging areas for research in the field of image processing and pattern recognition. Going back to the history of handwriting recognition, the first step was the creation of a special pen, or RI pen, which was introduced in 1964. Since then, technology has developed well. This technology will be further improved in the future; One of these tests is the proposed system. The study proposes to use a convolutional neural network and support vector machine as a classifier, EMNIST as a dataset with suitable parameters for training and testing of handwriting recognition and providing accuracy of 95.41 precision with less computational time to recognize the English alphabet from A to Z, as well as the numbers 0.–9. Algorithms, Convolutional Neural Networks, and Support Vector Machines are used here in this study.

5. “Optimizing Spaced Repetition Schedule by Capturing the Dynamics of Memory”, Jingyong Su; Junyao Ye; Liqiang Nie; Yilong Cao; Yongyong Chen

Spaced repetition, in which learners review material on a set schedule, is effective in retaining and perfecting skills. Most current spaced repetition methods focus on predicting student recall or designing an optimal review schedule, thereby ignoring the integrity of the spaced repetition system. In this work, we propose a novel spaced iteration scheduling framework by capturing memory dynamics, predicting interleaved memory, and optimizing scheduling to improve the efficiency of learner assessment. This framework first collects students' assessment logs and creates memory models with Markov properties to capture memory dynamics. The spaced iteration optimization is transitioned into an assumptive shortest path problem and solved using the value iteration method. We also built a new spaced repetition benchmark dataset, which is the first to contain chronological information during learners' retention. Experimental results on data collected in real and simulated environments show that the proposed method reduces errors by 64% and costs by 17% in predicting recovery rates and optimizing schedules compared to some benchmarks.

6. “Text recognition on images using pre-trained CNN”, Afgani Fajar Rizky, Novanto Yudistira, Edy Santoso

Text on images often stores important information and directly conveys high-level semantics, making it an important source of information and a very active research topic. Many studies have shown that the use of CNN-based neural networks is very effective and accurate in image classification, which forms the basis for text recognition. It can also be improved by using transfer learning from a pre-trained model on the ImageNet dataset as initial weights. In this study, recognition is trained using the Chars74K dataset and then the best results of the model are tested on several samples from the IIIT-5K dataset. The results of the study showed that the best accuracy was the model trained using the VGG-16 architecture applying a 15° rotation image transform, 0. 9 image scale, and Gaussian blurring. The search model has an accuracy of 97. 94% on validation data, 98.16% on test data, and 95.62% on test data of IIIT-5K dataset. Based on these results, it can be concluded that the pre-trained CNN can produce good accuracy for text recognition and the model architecture used in this study can be used as a reference in developing future text detection systems.

7. "Comparative Analysis of Different Text Summarization Techniques Using Enhanced Tokenization", Tanzirul Islam;Mofazzal Hossain; MD. Fahim Arefin

Since a large amount of data is generated every day, text summarization is an indispensable technique to get the necessary information succinctly. Summarizing reduces reading time. When it comes to finding documents, summaries make the job easier. The challenge of creating a concise, fluent summary while preserving important information content and overall meaning is called automatic text summarization. Since a large amount of data is generated every day, text summarization is an indispensable technique to get the necessary information succinctly. It's easy to manage summaries in other languages such as English, Turkish, and Arabic. Hzowever due to the diverse and complex nature of the Bengali language, the technique of synthesizing Bengali texts has not been implemented much. Considering the importance of text summarization, this paper focuses on creating an extraction-based summarization method that works on Bengali text documents. Here, we apply different types of models to generate a summary for a Bangla text document. Compared to other results, our test results stood out, and summary readers rated them. Further development of these methods will certainly yield attractive results. It can also contribute significantly to efforts to build smart machines, which form the basis of Industry 4.0.

8. "Text summarization using NLTK with GUI interface", S. Prathyusha; S. Jadhav; K. Kommu; M.S. Velpuru

In today's digital world, everything revolves around data. Now, every individual demands that things be done correctly and wants the work to be done as quickly as possible. So our project is mainly based on "Text Summarization", which is a process of deflating text to help people save time. If the data generated is very large then each individual will not have the time and patience to read and understand the data provided. In this project, we propose a solution to the problem faced by users to get an idea about big data by summarizing it. Text summarization is the process of automatically extracting a compressed version of a document while preserving its information. There are two types of extractive summary and abstract summary, use the extraction method which simplifies the problem by considering subsets of sentences and its goal is to cover sentences that are important to understanding the document. Whether. We developed this by looking at text classification algorithms, followed by encoding and vectorization. Experimental results show that our proposed method provides quality synthesis by retaining its information.

9. "Direct Text to Speech Translation System Using Acoustic Units", Victoria Mingote; Pablo Gimeno; Luis Vicente; Sameer Khurana; Antoine Laurent; Jarod Duret

This letter proposes a system for direct text-to-speech translation using discrete sound units. This framework uses text in different source languages as input to produce speech in the target language without transcribing the text in that language. Motivated by the success of audio units in previous work for direct speech-to-speech translation systems, we use the same procedure to extract audio units using the codec Speech encryption combined with a clustering algorithm. Once the units are obtained, the encoder-decoder architecture is trained to predict them. The voice encoder then generates speech from the units. This text-to-speech translation method was checked on the new CVSS corpus with two different mBART text models used as initialization. The presented systems report competitive performance for most of the evaluated language pairs. Furthermore, the results show a significant improvement when initializing our proposed architecture with a pre-trained model with more languages.

10. "Optical Character Recognition (OCR) for Text Recognition and its Post-Processing Method: A Literature Review", Ridvy Avyodri; Samuel Lukas; Hendra Tjahyadi

Most organizations around the world still rely on paper documents. The use of paper documents makes it difficult to extract necessary data from these documents. This heavy use of paper also reduces cost and time efficiency, not to mention the environmental impact of the deforestation required to produce these papers. These are some of the reasons behind the need to digitize paper documents. Converting the use of paper documents to dematerialized documents cannot be done immediately. When converted, these paper documents are often scanned into image formats to reduce paper usage. Therefore, there is a need for technology capable of recognizing and extracting data from scanned images of paper documents. Optical character recognition allows you to recognize text appearing in images. However, despite a long history of development, OCR for text recognition has not yet achieved 100% accuracy. In general, the OCR process will be divided into image preprocessing, text segmentation/localization, feature extraction, text recognition, and post-processing. Therefore, this study will review the works related to OCR and the methods used within this framework to support further research.

## MODEL ARCHITECTURE

The main goal of the project is to recognize handwritten characters using a Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) architecture. The input layer, convolutional layers for feature extraction, pooling layers for downsampling, activation functions like ReLU, and fully connected layers for classification are important parts. Character classes are predicted by the output layer. Normalization and reshaping are two aspects of data preprocessing. There are primarily two CNN architectures put forth: CNN, which is a more potent version, and CNN Light, which is a lighter version.

CNN employs Leaky ReLU and ReLU activation functions for various levels.After undergoing 5 epoch for training, the model's accuracy was 98%. Testing data is evaluated by comparing the predicted labels with the actual ones. Preprocessing and reshaping are necessary for external image prediction. The training and model building processes make use of the TensorFlow and Keras libraries. For easy user involvement, a graphical user interface can be created that enables users to contribute handwritten images for digital transcription.

In brief, CNN architectural design for handwritten character and digit recognition is the project's main focus. It uses common parts like as fully connected layers, activation functions, pooling layers, and convolutional layers. CNN Light and CNN are two systems that address distinct processing requirements. The implementation of TensorFlow and Keras libraries is described, along with the training, evaluation, and prediction procedures. For user comfort, a graphical user interface is also recommended in the proposal.

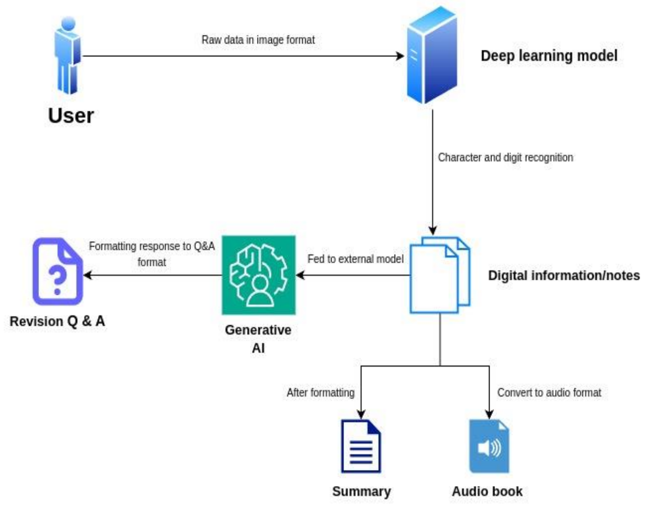


**Fig-1 :** Model Architecture

By "extracting" important information from the massive amounts of text that are provided, extractive text summarization organises it into succinct and understandable summaries.

The process is pretty simple: it extracts texts according to criteria like the content that needs to be summarised, the Top K (most significant phrases), and the importance of each sentence to the topic as a whole. This is the most popular technique employed by automatic text summarizers is extractive text summarising because of its ease of usage in the majority of use cases.

## CONCLUSION

In Conclusion, handwriting recognition utilizing Deep Learning and Neural Networks technology has the potential to transform written input into digital text. By providing personalized and interactive learning experiences, this technology can improve student engagement and efficiency. Through machine learning algorithms and neural networks, this system has demonstrated impressive accuracy in interpreting diverse handwriting styles. However, continuous refinement and expansion of the dataset alongside the improvement of model robustness would further enhance its effectiveness.

This project signifies DL's transformative role in bridging the gap between handwritten content and digital interfaces, paving the way for more efficient and accessible interactions across diverse mediums.

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