Abstract

Classification through learning from examples is extensively applied to character recognition from last three decades. Considerable improvements in terms of classification accuracies have been made using various classification methods. But, comparison of various classifiers for the same character dataset research is not exhaustive. This paper investigates the recognition performance of support vector machine (SVM) with various kernels, multi-layer perceptron (MLP), k-nearest neighbors (kNN), naive Bayes and minimum distance classifiers for character recognition on multi-script databases viz. Arabic, Oriya and Bengali. It is found that MLP performed the best for Oriya (95.20%) and Bengali (95.10%) datasets, and SVM with radial basis function (RBF) kernel performs the best for Arabic (96.70%) dataset. Among other classifiers, kNN is giving relatively better results. In all cases, minimum distance classifier gives the worst performance. In total, MLP followed by SVM RBF kernel is found to be the most efficient among all classifiers included in this study.
References


17. P. M. Barnaghi, V. A. Sahzabi, A. A. Bakar, “A comparative study for various methods of
A Comparative Study of Various Classifiers for Character Recognition on Multi-script Databases


Index Terms

Computer Science Information Sciences

Keywords

Bayes Classifier, Minimum Distance, K-Nearest Neighbors, Multi Layer Perceptron, Support Vector Machine, Linear Kernel, Quadratic Kernel, Polynomial Kernel, Radial Basis Function Kernel, Comparative Study