

Detection of Personality Using Machine Learning

Anshal Aggarwal^{1*}, Penmetsa Shrujan Varma², Lakshita Sehgal³, Kunjal Prashant Shah⁴,
Gunda Umamaheshwar Gupta⁵, Siddhartha Ranjan⁶

Abstract: Data that include the dynamically captured route, stroke, distance, length, strain and form of an individual's signature allow handwriting to be a dependable indicator of a character's identification. Forensic handwriting exam has a new frontier: the virtual signature in the biometric modality that uses, for popularity functions, the anatomic and behavioral traits that a person showcases when signing her/his name. Handwriting examiners regularly must determine if the signature is proper or simulated, dynamic information along with velocity and stress are fundamental and may be expected qualitatively. A person's handwriting is as particular as their personal, which makes it tempting to attach the two. Graphology is the analysis of the physical characteristics and styles of handwriting which will identify the author, indicating the mental country at the time of writing, or evaluating character traits. It is typically considered a pseudoscience.

Keywords: Forensic handwriting exam, graphology, handwriting, Machine Learning, OCR.

1. Introduction

Handwriting Analysis is the examination of handwriting, specifically while employed as a means of analyzing individuals. Deep mastering has been widely used to understand handwriting. In offline handwriting reputation, the textual content is analyzed after being written. Information, inclusive of a pen stroke, pressure and speed of writing are analyzed. It is particularly essential for historic files, archives, or mass digitization of hand-crammed bureaucracy.

It may be executed by the use of neural networks. Neural networks are able to learn capabilities from reading a dataset, and then classify an unseen photo based on weights. A neural network is a series of algorithms that endeavors to apprehend underlying relationships in a set of data through a manner that mimics the manner the human brain operates. In this experience, neural networks talk to structures of neurons, either natural or synthetic in nature. Neural networks can adapt to converting input; so, the network generates an excellent feasible end result without having to redesign the output standards.

The algorithm applied is Convolutional Neural Network (ConvNet/CNN). In this set of rules, capabilities are extracted in the convolutional layers, wherein a kernel is surpassed over the image to extract a positive function. In the stop result, multiple kernels examine all of the capabilities within a dataset, which will make classifications. This solves the difficulty of function extraction in OCR strategies.

Modules:

- Pre-processing
- Optical Character Recognition (OCR)
- Convolution Neural Network
- Symbol Matching
- Website Frontend

Technology used:

- Backend – Python/Tensorflow Library
- Frontend–HTML/CSS/BOOTSTRAP/JAVASCRIPT

Requirements:

- **Functional:**
 - Image analysis – The handwriting in the image will be analyzed for their personality.
 - A responsive website.
- **Non-Functional:**
 - The image should be analyzed quickly.
 - Privacy of information should be audited.
- **Domain:**
 - Easy to understand User Interface
 - Image scanning – user can scan an image
 - Image uploading – user can upload an image

Dataset used:

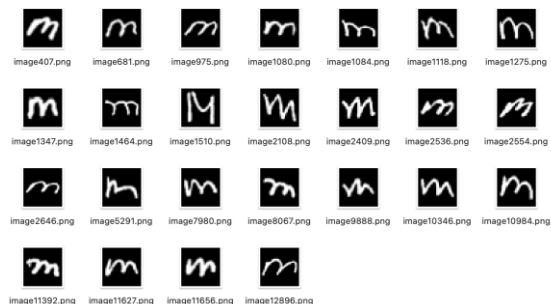


Fig. 1. m_not_worried

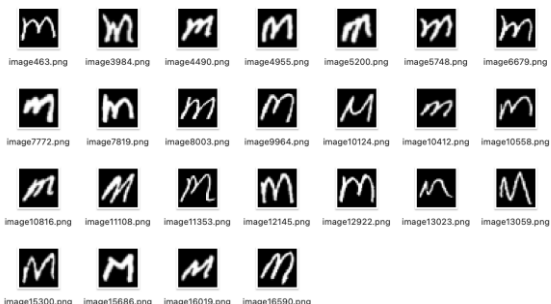


Fig. 2. m_worried

*Corresponding author: aggarwalanshal0911@gmail.com



Fig. 3. Use case diagram

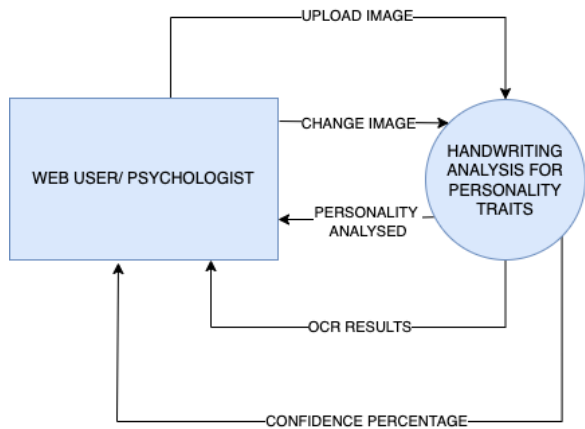


Fig. 4. Data flow diagram – Level 0

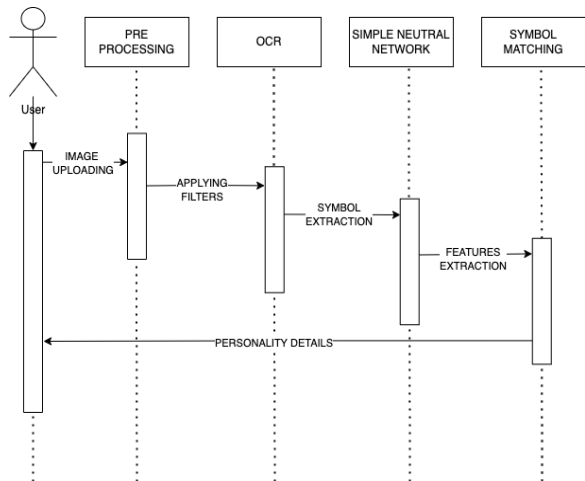


Fig. 5. Use case diagram – Level -1

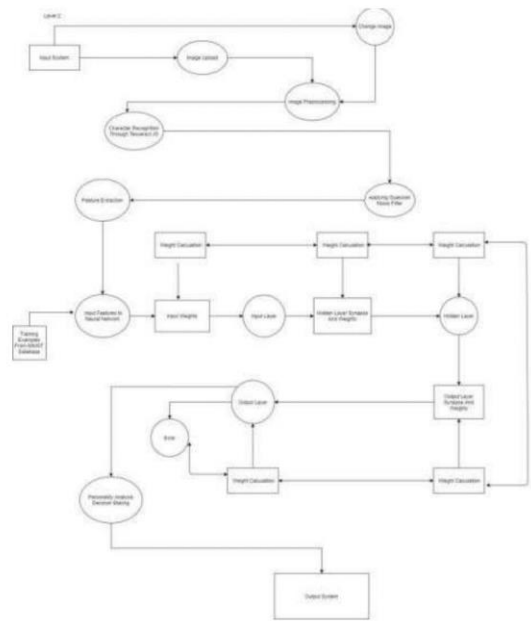


Fig. 6. Use case diagram – Level 2

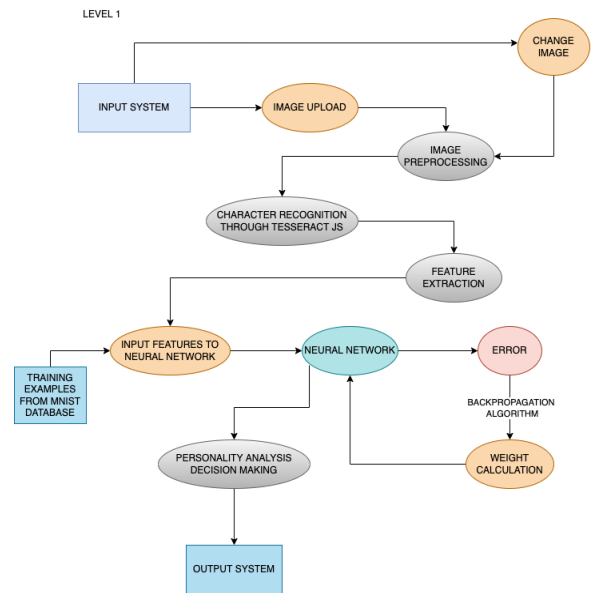


Fig. 7. Main module sequence

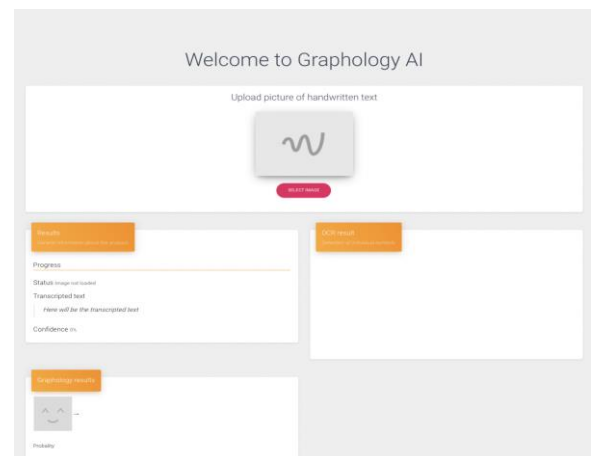


Fig. 8. User interface diagram

A. Module Wise Explanation

1) Image Pre-Processing

In this module, the picture is prepared such that operations carried out to it will provide the satisfactory possible result. The pictures are zoomed a bit, rotated, stretched and a few Gaussian noise is applied as it is vital for OCR and augmentation. In this module, the photo is normalized and all of the more records are eliminated from the photograph and it's far processed to get it ready for OCR.

2) OCR

Optical person reputation or optical person reader (OCR) is the electronic or mechanical conversion of pictures of typed, handwritten or printed text into system-encoded text, whether or not from a scanned document, an image of a document, a scene-picture (as an example the text on symptoms and billboards in a landscape picture) or from subtitle textual content superimposed on an photo (for example from a television broadcast).

Widely used as a shape of records entry from published paper records data – whether passport documents, invoices, bank statements, automatic receipts, business playing cards, mail, printouts of static-facts, or any suitable documentation – it is a not unusual approach of digitizing revealed texts so they can be electronically edited, searched, stored more compactly, displayed on-line, and utilized in machine methods including cognitive computing, device translation, (extracted) textual content-to-speech, key facts and textual content mining. OCR is an area of research in sample reputation, artificial intelligence and laptop imagination and prescient.

Early variations had to gain knowledge of the pix of each individual and worked on one font at a time. Advanced systems capable of generating an excessive degree of popularity accuracy for most fonts at the moment are commonplace and with help for the diffusion of digital photograph record layout inputs. Some systems are capable of reproducing formatted output that closely approximates the authentic web page which includes pics, columns, and different non-textual components.

In this module, each image is extracted using Tesseract JS. The library helps over 60 languages, automatic textual content orientation and script detection, a simple interface for analyzing paragraph, word and individual bounding bins. Tesseract JS was chosen as it has a self-belief variable for every image.

After extracting every image, we take people with the finest confidence of recognition and skip them as the center of our neural community to proceed with the graphological analysis.

3) Simple Neural Network

A neural community is a series of algorithms that endeavors to apprehend underlying relationships in a fixed of records thru a system that mimics the manner the human mind operates. In this sense, neural networks talk to structures of neurons, both organic and artificial. Neural networks can adapt to converting input; so the community generates the satisfactory possible result without needing to redecorate the output criteria. The idea of neural networks, which has their roots in artificial intelligence, is rapidly gaining recognition inside the development of buying and selling systems. Because the records set could be very limited for a CNN, on this module the

next approach is to use a lower back propagation set of rules with a simpler neural community. To resolve the issue of approximate loss of facts, Keras presents a clean API to make the batch of snapshots the usage of statistics augmentation so the neural community might be constructed using Keras. The idea is that the neural community will converge better with smaller statistics sets.

4) Symbol Matching

The image with all of the functions can be matched with the information and the person's persona will be displayed within the output.

5) Website Frontend

The part of a website that the user interacts with at once is called the front stop. It is likewise called the 'consumer aspect' of the utility. It includes the whole lot that customers experience without delay: text colourings and styles, photographs, graphs and tables, buttons, colors, and navigation menu. HTML, CSS, and Javascript are the languages used for Front End development. The shape, layout, behavior, and content material of the whole thing seen on the browser display screen when websites, web packages, or cell apps are spread out, is implemented with the aid of the Front End developers. Responsiveness and performance are two primary goals of the Front End. The developer ought to make sure that the website online is responsive i.E. It appears effectively on devices of all sizes no part of the website should behave abnormally irrespective of the dimensions of the display.

The website's front cease is made in HTML, CSS, Javascript and Bootstrap. The backend is tied up with the front end. The use of regular style the use of a CSS framework is performed to ensure a higher level in.

HTML: HTML stands for Hyper Text Markup Language. It is used to design the front end portion of web pages using markup language. HTML is the combination of Hypertext and Markup language. Hypertext defines the hyperlink among the net pages. The markup language is used to define the textual content documentation inside the tag which defines the structure of internet pages.

CSS: Cascading Style Sheets fondly known as CSS is a designed language intended to simplify the method of creating internet pages presentable. CSS permits you to apply patterns to web pages. More importantly, CSS allows you to do that independent of the HTML that makes up each web page.

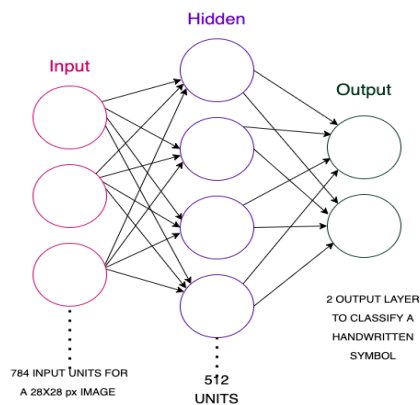


Fig. 9. Neural network

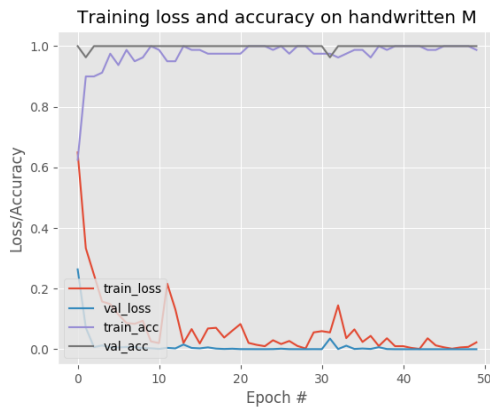


Fig. 20. Training loss and accuracy

2. Conclusion

This paper has proposed a methodology to expect the correct personality tendencies of an individual from the capabilities extracted from handwriting using a gadget mastering method. This paper explores the personality developments revealed with the aid of baseline, margin, the slant of the phrases and height of M-bar of a person's handwriting. These features could be extracted from the handwriting samples into function vectors which might be in comparison with an initially skilled records set; and then mapped to the elegance with corresponding persona traits. The baseline might be evaluated using the technique of Polygonalization while margin may be calculated

using the technique of vertical scanning. The height of the t-bar on the stem of the alphabet 'M' and word-slant would be calculated the usage of template matching.

A. Future Enhancement

TesseractJS could be replaced with Google OCR for better results. Right now the dataset is very limited, it has only 26 samples per class. It is best to have 500 samples per class and thus be able to better detect the characteristics of the letters. More characters can be used to make the graphological analysis, by making a neural network for each letter making the analysis closer to what a professional would have to say.

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