

# Pattern Recognition

Exercise Session 7

Word Spotting with Dynamic Time Warping

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Exercises 2a,2b,2c,2d

Deadline: **Today**

April 8, 2019 (end of day)

Push your solution to your GitHub's master branch

**Do not forget the individual task!**

Deadline: **Today**

April 8, 2019 (end of day)

Upload to Ilias!

How is it going?

Is only one person contributing?

Are you syncing regularly?

How do you communicate in your groups?

Email?

Have you considered instant messengers  
(WhatsApp, Telegram, ...)?

Communication and planning is crucial!

The next tasks will be more complex

You'll have to split up tasks

Shared to-do list?

Trello, Google Docs, ...

Meet early to discuss the next task

- Try to split it into subtasks and distribute them

- Make sure everybody is comfortable with their task

- Ensure each person has enough time for their task

Sync up regularly

- How is it going?

- Everything on track?

- Communicate delays, problems, etc.

Merge everything together early so you can handle unexpected issues

If you find yourself stuck on an exercise, because:

→ of something technical:

1. Google it, someone surely had this problem before
2. Ask your team members for advice/help
3. Ask in the forum on Ilias
4. Google it again ;-)
5. Send an email to Linda and me with your group in CC

→ the exercise is not clear:

1. Ask your team members
2. Ask in the forum on Ilias
3. Send an email to Linda and me with your group in CC

# Exercise 3

## Keyword Spotting Task

Deadline: April 29, 2019 (end of day)

Data and Info on Github:

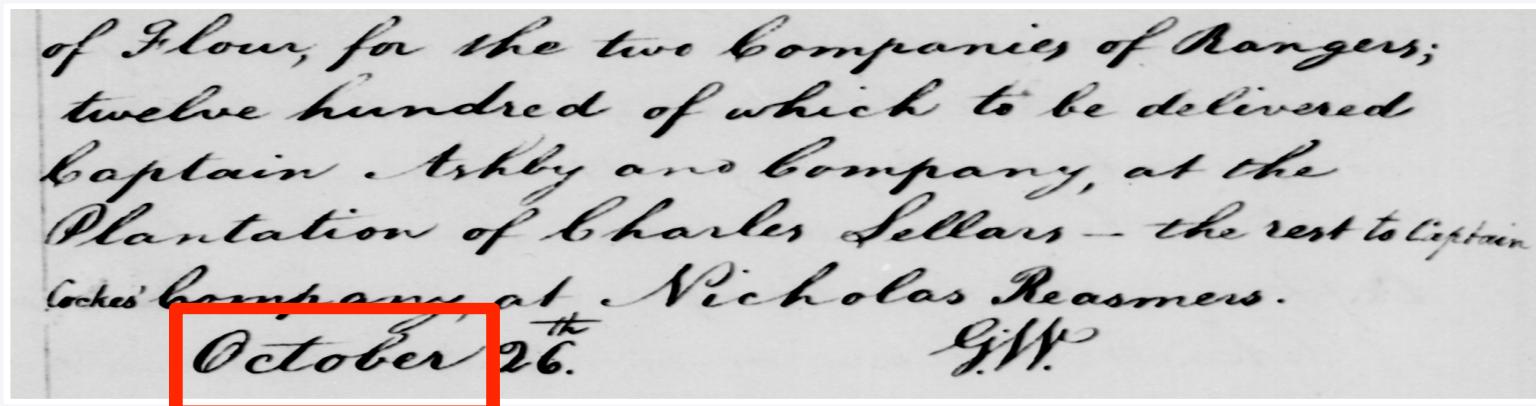
[https://github.com/lunactic/PatRec17\\_KWS\\_Data](https://github.com/lunactic/PatRec17_KWS_Data)

Digitizing historical manuscripts for cultural heritage preservation

Textual content: searching and browsing scanned page images

Widely unsolved for historical handwriting  
too many writing styles and languages

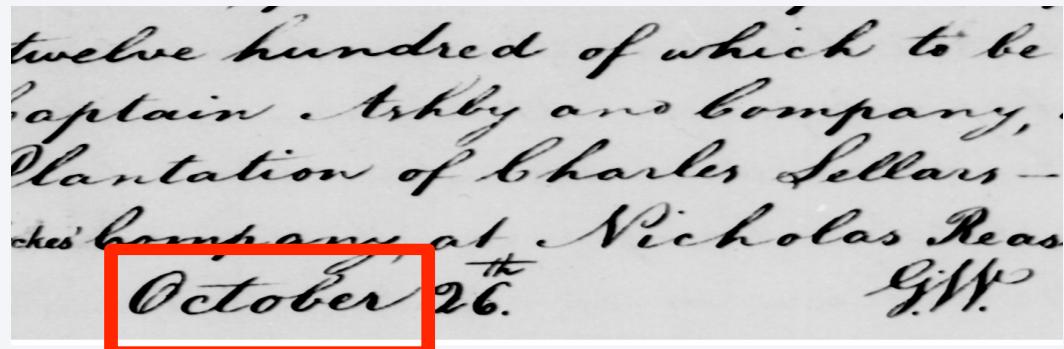
Keyword spotting is a “shortcut”: identify individual search terms



“one-shot learning”: provide one example word image

Goal: find similar word images in the manuscript

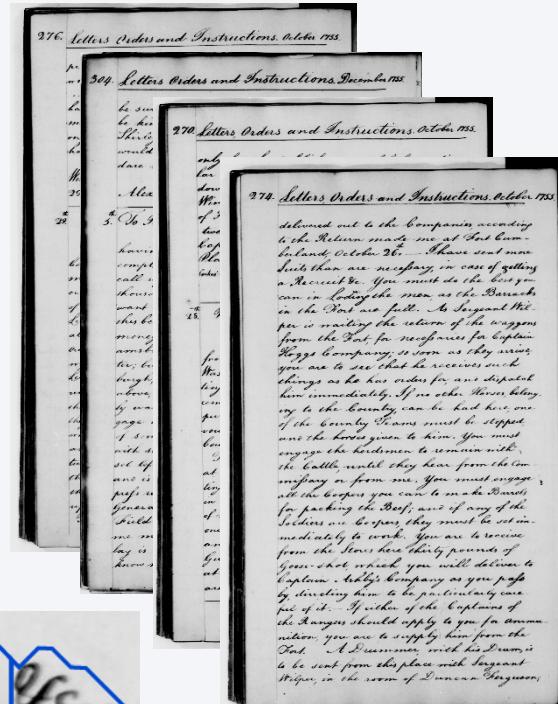
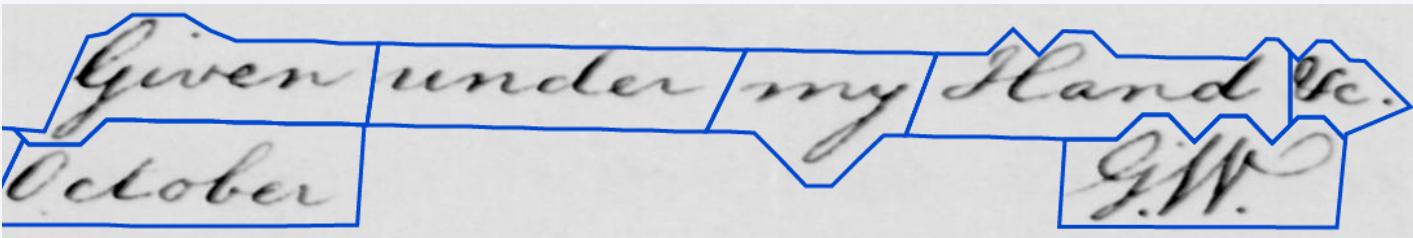
Usually constrained to a single-writer scenario  
(sample from the same manuscript)



## WashingtonDB

Letters of George Washington

Library of Congress

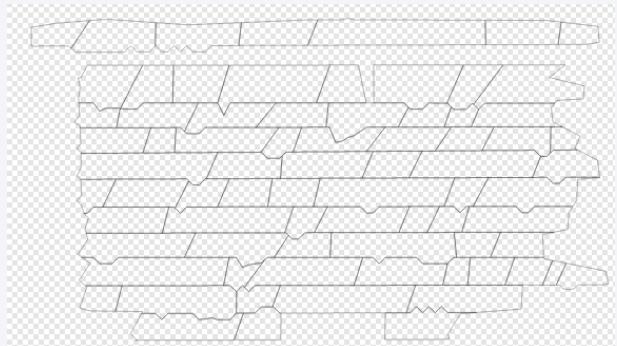
18<sup>th</sup> century, longhand script

/ground-truth/transcription.txt

Character based transcription

/ground-truth/locations/\*.svg

Polygons of word segments



/images/\*.jpg

The page images

/task

Splitting into train and validation set

Keywords.txt -> words that are contained in both sets

Analyze the data

Preprocessing

Binarization

Create Word Images

Compute some features

## Crop

Easiest: bounding box

Polygon as clipping mask

## Binarization

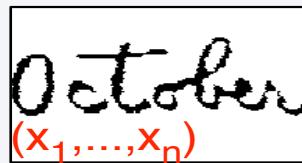
Otsu, Sauvola, Difference-of-Gaussian

# Exemplary Dissimilarity Approaches

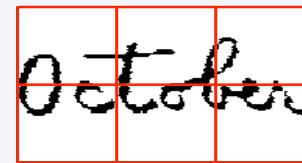
**Global:** extract global features, compute the Euclidean distance between the feature vectors

**Grid-based:** extract features for each cell, compute the sum of Euclidean distances over all cells

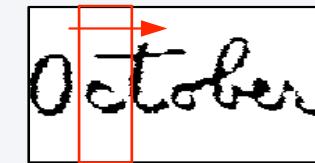
**Sliding window-based:** extract features for each window, compute the dynamic time warping (DTW) distance between two sequences of feature vectors



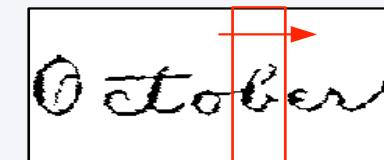
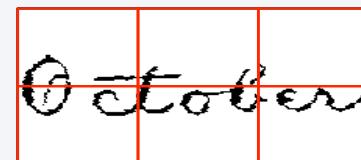
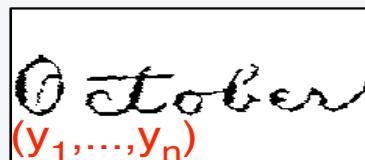
$$d(x,y) = \|x-y\|$$



$$d(x,y) = \sum \|x_i - y_i\|$$



$$d(x,y) = DTW(x,y)$$



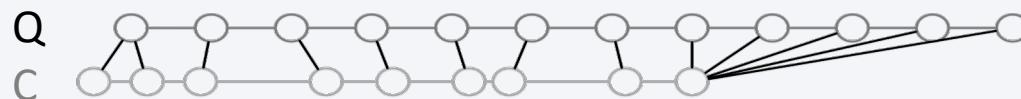
*Dissimilarity* between two feature vector sequences

$$\mathcal{Q} = q_1, \dots, q_N; q_i \in R^n$$

$$\mathcal{C} = c_1, \dots, c_M; c_i \in R^n$$

Dynamic time warping *aligns* two sequences ( $q_i \rightarrow c_j$ ), along a common time axis usually with Euclidean cost:

$$\phi(q_i \rightarrow c_j) = \|q_i - c_j\| = \sqrt{\sum_{k=1}^n (q_{i,k} - c_{j,k})^2}$$



# DTW – How To (1)

*Non-linear mapping* between 2 sequences  
minimizing the distance between them

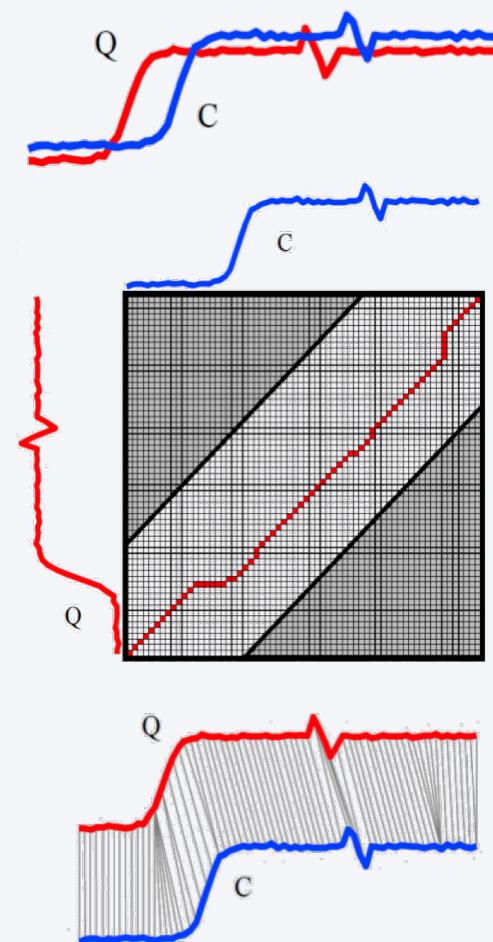
$$Q = q_1, \dots, q_N; q_i \in R^n$$

$$C = c_1, \dots, c_M; c_i \in R^n$$

N-by-M matrix, where ( $i^{\text{th}}$ ,  $j^{\text{th}}$ ) element alignment  
between points  $q_i$  and  $c_j$

$$d(q_i, c_j) = \sqrt{(q_i - c_j)^2}$$

Find the best match: retrieve a path through the matrix  
that minimizes the total cumulative distance



# DTW – How To (2)

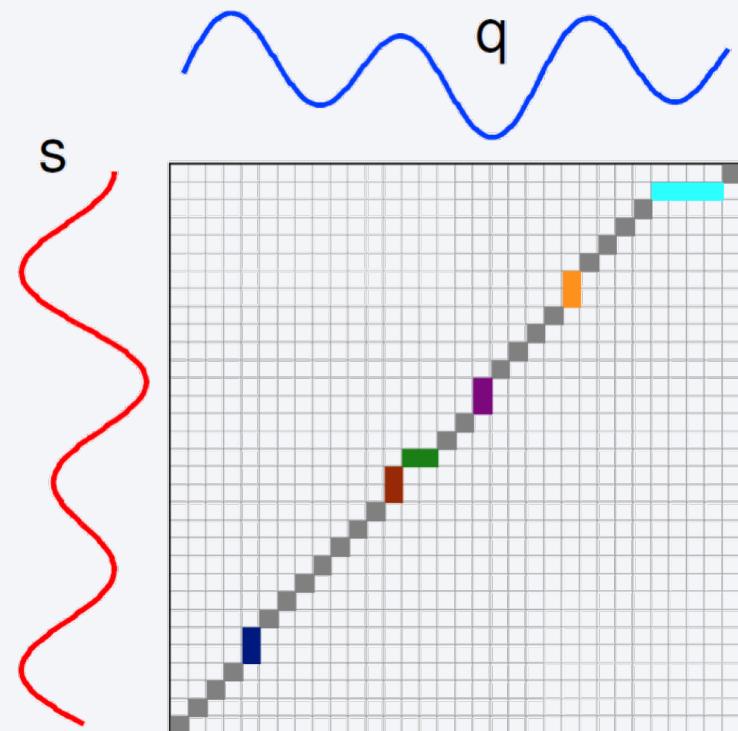
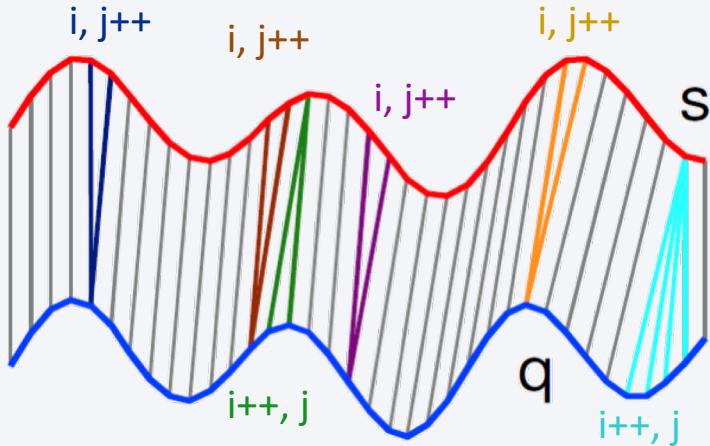
Start from  $(1,1)$  and end in  $(n,m)$

At each step, increase  $i$ ,  $j$ , or both

(never go back)

Jumping not allowed!

Sum distances in the path

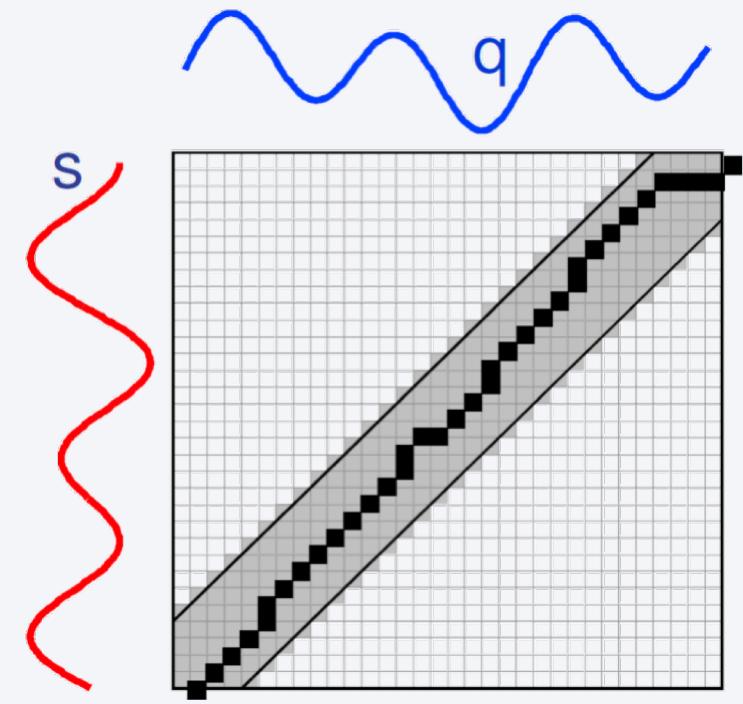
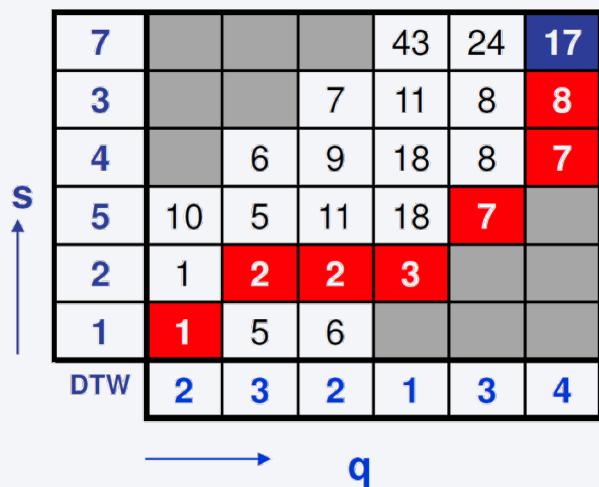


Sakoe-Chiba Band: Reduce the number of paths to consider

Excludes abnormal edit paths

Speeds up the computation

Sequences of same length

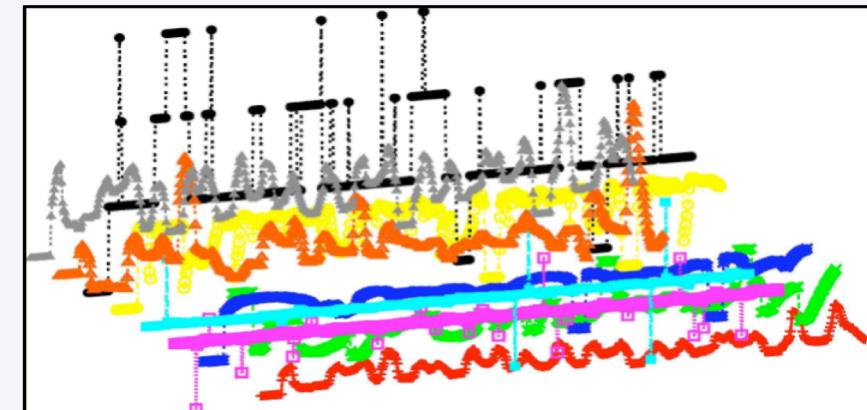
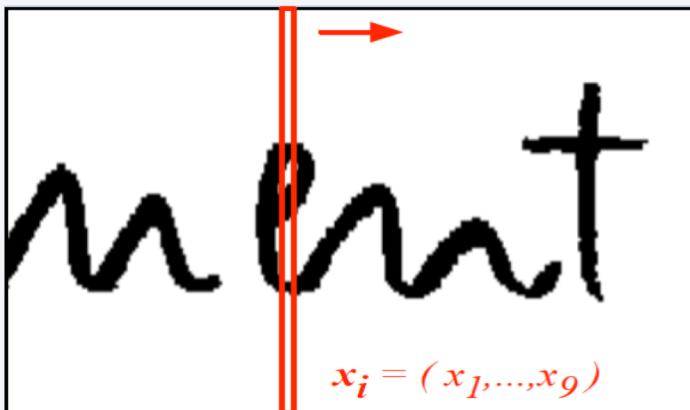


## Normalize

- Image dimensions (scale to same size, e.g.  $100 \text{ px} \times 100 \text{ px}$ )  
→ same-length sequence
- Feature vectors (e.g.  $\frac{x_i - \mu}{\sigma}$ )

Sliding window (suggestion: width 1 px, offset 1px)

- Lower contour (LC)
- Upper contour (UC)
- # b/w transitions
- Fraction of black px in the window
- Fraction of black px between LC and UC
- Gradient: difference LC<sub>i</sub>, UC<sub>i</sub> to LC<sub>i+1</sub>, UC<sub>i+1</sub>



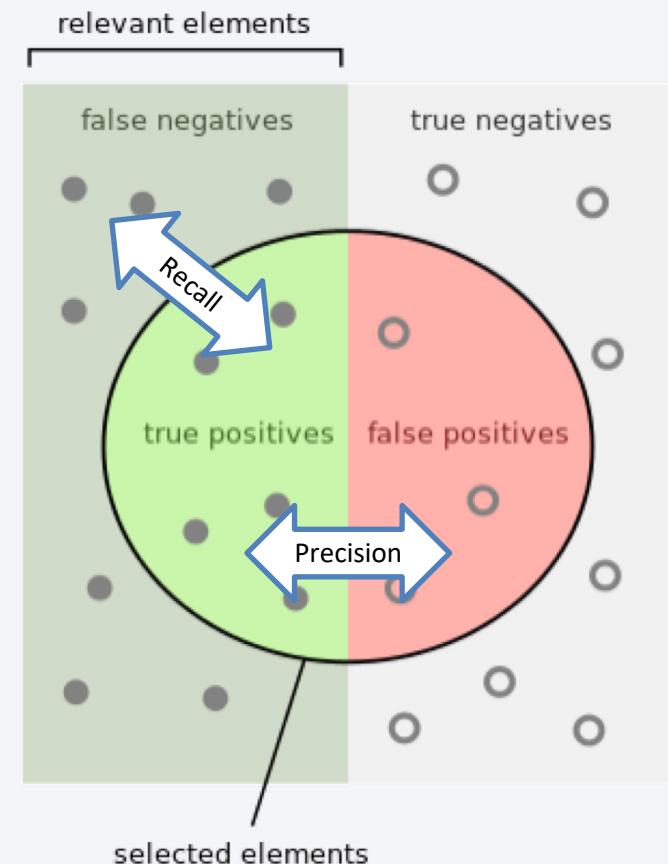
## Retrieval-Task: two main questions

How many selected items are relevant?

$$\text{Precision} = \frac{\text{TP}}{\text{TP} + \text{FP}}$$

How many of the relevant are selected?

$$\text{Recall} = \frac{\text{TP}}{\text{TP} + \text{FN}}$$



For image, each threshold, compute the

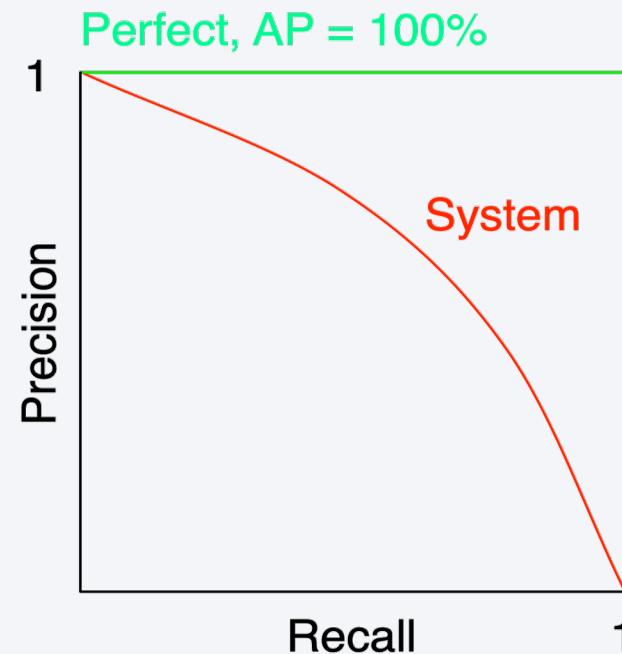
- True Positives (TP)
- False Positives (FP)
- False Negatives (FN)

$$\text{Recall} = \frac{\text{TP}}{\text{TP} + \text{FN}} = \text{True Positive Rate (TPR)}$$

$$\text{Precision} = \frac{\text{TP}}{\text{TP} + \text{FP}}$$

### Average Precision (AP)

Area under the Recall-Precision curve



# Questions?