

"[The] main goal of [the] study is not that of building a top performing recognition system, but rather to verify that the use of page layout features allows obtaining satisfactory results."

Ainsi, nous avons essayé plusieurs modèles de classification afin de trouver un modèle plus précis, et nous avons finalement choisi RandomForest Classifier.

"[A secondary objective was to} perform a statistical analysis of the considered features in order to characterize the discriminating power of each of them."

Ici, nous avons déterminé que les deux variables aux plus bas scores n'étaient pas nécessaires à l'analyse, et en les retirant, nous obtenons une meilleure précisions (de 99,765% à 99,817%).

Table 3. Feature ranking according to the five considered measures. For each row, the most left numeric value indicates the best feature, while the most right value denotes the worst one.

| Measure                         | Ranking |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |   |  |
|---------------------------------|---------|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|---|--|
| Chi Squared $(C_S)$             | 4       | 3 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 9 | 7 | 6  | 10 | 8 |  |
| Relief $(R_F)$                  | 5       | 4 | 1 | 9 | 3 | 7 | 6 | 10 | 8  | 2 |  |
| Gain Ratio $(I_R)$              | 4       | 5 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 9 | 7 | 6  | 10 | 8 |  |
|                                 | 4       | 3 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 9 | 7 | 6  | 10 | 8 |  |
| Symmetrical Uncertainty $(I_S)$ | 4       | 3 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 9 | 7 | 6  | 10 | 8 |  |

Table 4. Overall ranking of the features.

| id | feature                           | score |
|----|-----------------------------------|-------|
| 4  | exploitation                      | 44    |
| 3  | lower margin                      | 35    |
| 5  | row number                        | 34    |
| 1  | intercolumnar distance            | 32    |
| 2  | upper margin                      | 24    |
| 9  | peak number                       | 22    |
| 7  | interlinear spacing               | 16    |
| 8  | weight                            | 16    |
| 6  | modular ratio                     | 11    |
| 10 | modular ratio/interlinear spacing | 6     |



#### "Abstract:

The Avila data set has been extracted from 800 images of the 'Avila Bible', an XII century giant Latin copy of the Bible.

The prediction task consists in associating each pattern to a copyist."

| Data Set Characteristics:  | Multivariate   | Number of Instances:  | 20867 | Area:               | Computer   |
|----------------------------|----------------|-----------------------|-------|---------------------|------------|
| Attribute Characteristics: | Real           | Number of Attributes: | 10    | Date Donated        | 2018-06-20 |
| Associated Tasks:          | Classification | Missing Values?       | N/A   | Number of Web Hits: | 36519      |

Les diapositives suivantes représentent les caratéristiques initales de notre dataset.

La description de ce dataset ne rentrant pas dans des détails suffisants, nous avons donc cherché son origine, et nous avons trouvé l'article de recherche associé à ce dataset.

https://www.researchgate.net/publication/221356167\_A\_Method\_for\_Scribe\_Distinction\_in\_M edieval\_Manuscripts\_Using\_Page\_Layout\_Features

Nous avons donc déduit que chaque ligne de données (tuple) correspond à M lignes, avec M = 4 dans les cas de ce dataset.

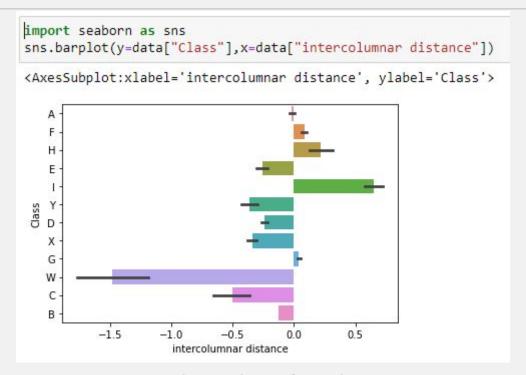
Les données proviennent d'une bible écrite avec 2 colonne par page



#### Il y a 3 sets d'attributs

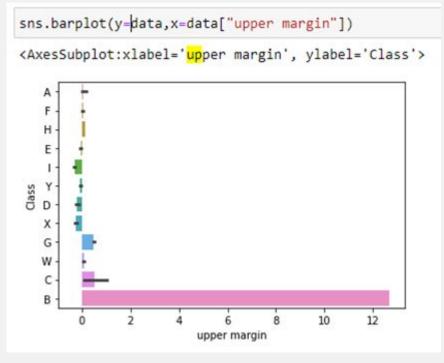
- 1. Les attributs de la page upper margin , lower margin , intercolumnar distance
  - 2. Les attributs de la colonne number of rows in the column and column exploitation coefficient
- 3. Les attributs de la ligne weight, modular ratio, interlinear spacing, modular ratio/interlinear spacing ratio and peaks number





Distance intercolumnaire





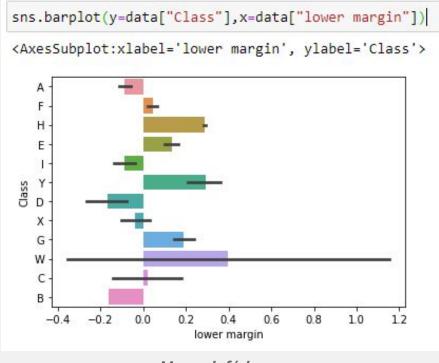
Marge supérieure





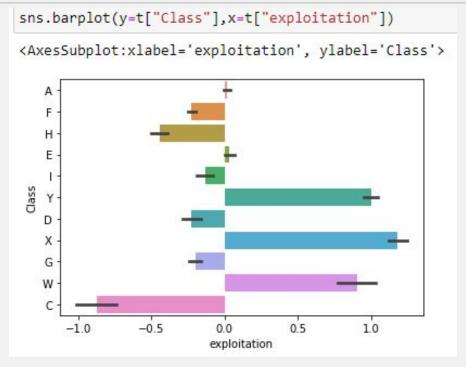
Marge supérieure, en excluant la classe B ne comportant que 5 paragraphes M





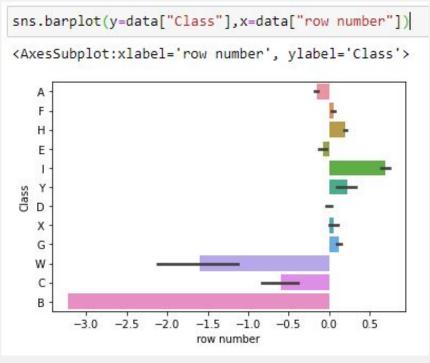
Marge inférieure





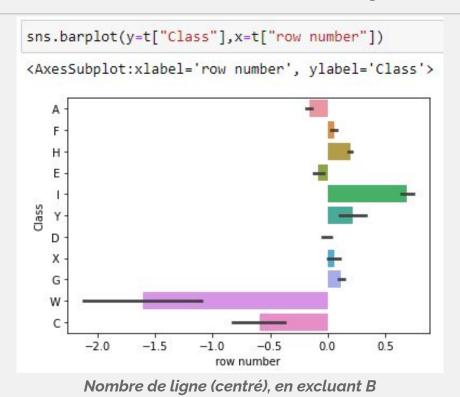
Exploitation (à quel point une colonne est remplie d'encre), en excluant B



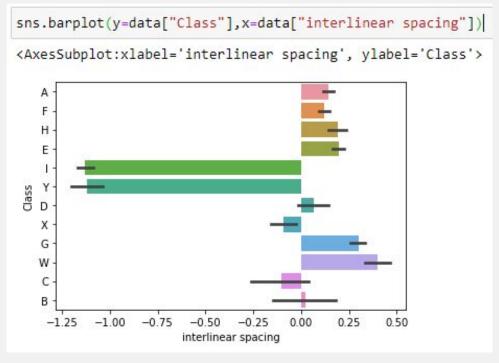


Nombre de ligne (centré, d'où les nombres négatifs)



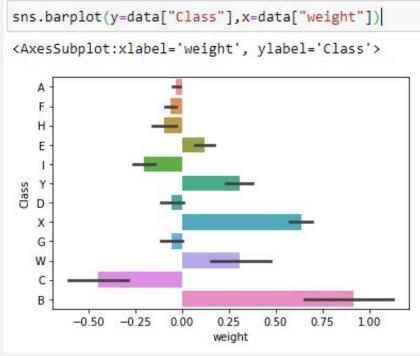






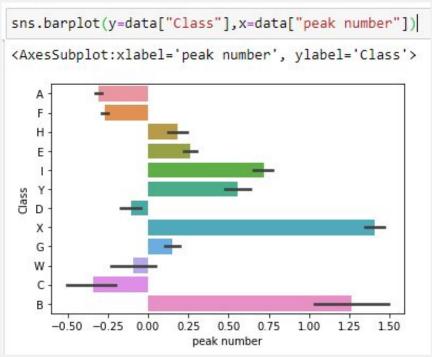
Taille d'interligne





Poids (équivalent de l'exploitation, mais pour les lignes)

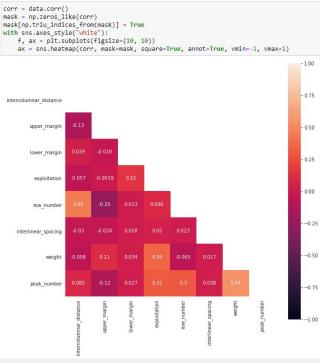




cubiculii. Dixerunteque serus su . Ecce au subjectifi. Lineal mande la latentini. Les au

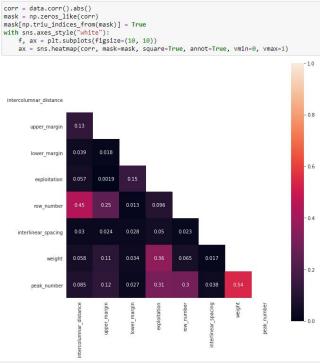
Nombre de pics (dans la projection horizontale de l'histogramme d'un tuple)





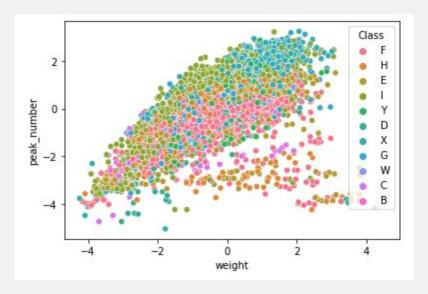
Heatmap





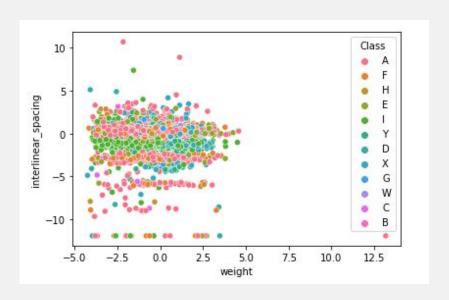
Heatmap (des valeurs absolues)

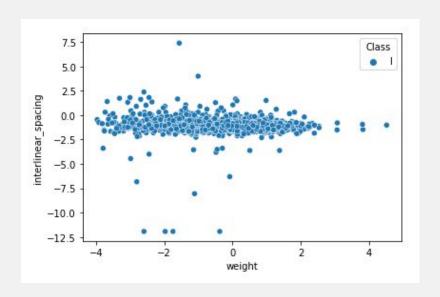




Grâce à nos heatmap, on peut isoler les corrélations, que l'on peut visualiser avec des scatterplots. Dans cet exemple, on peut observer ce qui semble être une corrélation linéaire, entre le nombre de pics et le poids.







Sinon, on peut comparer des sous-graphes à leurs graphes d'origine.

Dans cet exemple, et en considérant notre requête "à quelle classe appartient ce (nouveau) tuple",
on peut conjecturer que quel que soit le poids d'un tuple,
un espace d'interligne compris entre 0 et -2 indique la possibilité d'appartenance à la classe I.



#### **Colonnes trompeuses**

Table 4. Overall ranking of the features.

| id | feature                           | score |
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| 5  | row number                        | 34    |
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| 8  | weight                            | 16    |
| 6  | modular ratio                     | 11    |
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Suite à l'étude initial et confirmer par nos testes nous avons décidé de ne pas prendre en compte les caractéristique de "modular ratio" et "modular ratio/interlinear spacing"

Ce changement permet des résultat clairement supérieur.



#### Valeur suspicieuse

datatr.sort\_values(by="lower margin",ascending=False)

|       | intercolumnar<br>distance | upper<br>margin | lower<br>margin | exploitation | row<br>number | modular<br>ratio | interlinear<br>spacing | weight    | peak<br>number | modular ratio/ interlinear spacing | Class |
|-------|---------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------|---------------|------------------|------------------------|-----------|----------------|------------------------------------|-------|
| 6619  | 0.000000                  | 386.000000      | 50.000000       | 0.168104     | 0.000000      | 53.000000        | 83.000000              | 0.275032  | 44.000000      | 0.638020                           | Α     |
| 10199 | -3.498799                 | -0.063555       | 7.458681        | 0.129002     | -4.922215     | 0.148790         | 0.031425               | -1.382921 | -1.619716      | 0.240139                           | W     |
| 3705  | -3.498799                 | -0.063555       | 7.458681        | 0.129002     | -4.922215     | 1.145386         | 0.861934               | -0.567979 | -0.434820      | 0.692291                           | W     |
| 1798  | -3.498799                 | -0.063555       | 7.458681        | 0.129002     | -4.922215     | 0.024215         | 0.635431               | -0.009106 | -0.029461      | -0.200211                          | W     |
| 818   | -3.498799                 | -0.063555       | 7.458681        | 0.129002     | -4.922215     | -0.058835        | 1.088436               | -0.828456 | -0.341275      | -0.480408                          | W     |

Cette valeur nous semble suspecte dû à des valeurs très nettes (finissant par .0) dans plusieurs champs se retrouvant aussi être les maximums dans ces dernières.

De plus la présence de cette valeur fait varier la moyenne et l'écart-type ne donnant plus un dataset centré réduit comme il était indiqué.



|          | intercolumnar<br>distance                     | upper<br>margin                | lower<br>margin           | exploitation           | row<br>number        | modular<br>ratio | interlinear<br>spacing | weight          | peak<br>number     | modular ratio/ interlinear<br>spacing |
|----------|---|--------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|------------------|------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|---------------------------------------|
| mean     | -0.000852                                     | 0.003396                       | 0.005181                  | 0.002616               | -0.006365            | -0.008886        | 0.002350               | -0.010259       | -0.008691          | -0.000678                             |
| std      | 1.008551                                      | 0.955257                       | 0.992430                  | 0.991443               | 1.007876             | 1.000360         | 0.966827               | 0.996431        | 1.001240           | 0.992928                              |
| min      | -3.498799                                     | -2.426761                      | -3.210528                 | -5.440122              | -4.922215            | -7.450257        | -11.935457             | -4.090167       | -4.737863          | -6.7 <mark>1</mark> 9324              |
| max      | 11.819916                                     | 19.470188                      | 7.458681                  | 3.987152               | 1.066121             | 12.315569        | 4.901228               | 4.580832        | 3.213413           | 11.911338                             |
|          |   |                                |                           |                        |                      |                  |                        |                 |                    |                                       |
| latatr.d | describe().loc[[                              | 'mean', 'st                    | t <mark>d', 'mi</mark> n' | , 'max']]              |                      |                  |                        |                 |                    |                                       |
| latatr.d | describe().loc[[<br>intercolumnar<br>distance | 'mean', 'st<br>upper<br>margin | lower<br>margin           | , 'max']] exploitation | row<br>number        | modular<br>ratio | interlinear<br>spacing | weight          | peak<br>number     | modular ratio/ interlinear<br>spacing |
|          | intercolumnar                                 | upper                          | lower                     |                        | 2010/11/05/2012/2012 |                  | 6.0.000 TO 100 A       | weight 0.010323 |                    | spacing                               |
|          | intercolumnar<br>distance                     | upper<br>margin                | lower<br>margin           | exploitation           | number               | ratio            | spacing                |                 | number             | spacing<br>0.000818                   |
| mean     | intercolumnar<br>distance<br>0.000852         | upper<br>margin                | lower<br>margin           | exploitation -0.002387 | number<br>0.006370   | 0.013973         | spacing<br>0.005605    | 0.010323        | number<br>0.012914 | 100,000,000,000                       |

Moyenne, écart-type, min et max des dataset tr et ts



Le dataset de l'étude avait était près traité afin d'obtenir un dataset centrée-réduite puis séparer en "avila-tr" et "avila-ts".

| ata = | ata.drop(labels='modular_ratio', axis=1) |              |              |              |            |                     |           |             |       |  |  |  |
|-------|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------|---------------------|-----------|-------------|-------|--|--|--|
|       | intercolumnar_distance                   | upper_margin | lower_margin | exploitation | row_number | interlinear_spacing | weight    | peak_number | Class |  |  |  |
| 0     | 0.266074                                 | -0.165620    | 0.320980     | 0.483299     | 0.172340   | 0.371178            | 0.929823  | 0.251173    | А     |  |  |  |
| 1     | 0.130292                                 | 0.870736     | -3.210528    | 0.062493     | 0.261718   | 1.465940            | 0.636203  | 0.282354    | Α     |  |  |  |
| 2     | -0.116585                                | 0.069915     | 0.068476     | -0.783147    | 0.261718   | -0.081827           | -0.888236 | -0.123005   | А     |  |  |  |
| 3     | 0.031541                                 | 0.297600     | -3.210528    | -0.583590    | -0.721442  | 0.710932            | 1.051693  | 0.594169    | Α     |  |  |  |
| 4     | 0.229043                                 | 0.807926     | -0.052442    | 0.082634     | 0.261718   | 0.635431            | 0.051062  | 0.032902    | F     |  |  |  |
|       |  |              | Sett         |              | ***        | Section 1           | ***       |             | ***   |  |  |  |
| 0432  | -0.128929                                | -0.040001    | 0.057807     | 0.557894     | 0.261718   | -0.044076           | 1.158458  | 2.277968    | X     |  |  |  |
| 0433  | 0.266074                                 | 0.556689     | -0.020434    | 0.176624     | 0.261718   | 0.597681            | 0.178349  | 0.625350    | G     |  |  |  |
| 0434  | -0.054866                                | 0.580242     | 0.032912     | -0.016668    | 0.261718   | 0.371178            | -0.985508 | -0.403638   | А     |  |  |  |
| 0435  | 0.080916                                 | 0.588093     | 0.015130     | 0.002250     | 0.261718   | -0.270579           | 0.163807  | -0.091823   | F     |  |  |  |
| 0436  | 0.377169                                 | 0.014957     | 0.381439     | 0.292753     | 0.261718   | -0.006326           | -0.494919 | -0.247731   | Н     |  |  |  |

Afin d'avoir accès à plus de donnée nous avons choisi de regrouper ces deux datasets.



## Contexte de l'étude

"There are some entirely new approaches emerged in the last few years [in the domain of digital palaeography], which have been made possible by the combination of powerful computers and high-quality digital images."



## Contexte de l'étude

"However promising, all these approaches haven't yet produced widely accepted results, both because of the immaturity in the use of these new technologies, and of the lack of real interdisciplinary research: palaeographers often missing a proper understanding of rather complex image analysis procedures, and scientists being unaware of the specificity of medieval writing and tending to extrapolate software and methods already developed for modern writings."



#### Contexte de l'étude

"Such kind of information would allow palaeographers to find further confirmation of their hypothesis and to concentrate their attention on those sections of the manuscript which have not been reliably classified."