

# Task 5: OCR-Based 'O' Character Detection

## Using Tesseract OCR and EasyOCR

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### OBJECTIVE:

The goal of this task is to develop a Python script that detects and counts the number of 'O' characters in a given image. The script should utilize two OCR engines: Tesseract OCR and EasyOCR. The output should be a single integer representing the total count of 'O' characters detected by both engines.

### METHODOLOGY:

- PREPROCESSING:**
  - Convert the image to grayscale.
  - Apply binary thresholding using Otsu's method.
  - Optional: Denoise the image using morphological operations.
- TESSERACT OCR:**
  - Use the Tesseract OCR engine to detect text regions.
  - Configure Tesseract to assume a uniform block of text (PSM 6).
  - Output: Character-level bounding boxes with confidence scores.
- EASYOCR:**
  - Use the EasyOCR engine to detect text regions.
  - Configure EasyOCR to assume a uniform block of text.
  - Output: Text regions with bounding boxes and confidence scores.
- DETECTION FILTERING:**
  - Filter results for 'O' and 'o' characters only.
  - Apply a confidence threshold (>30% for Tesseract).
  - Extract bounding box coordinates for each detected character.

### COMPARISON METRICS:

- Number of 'O' characters detected.
- Average confidence scores.
- Detection accuracy.
- Processing speed.
- False positive/negative rates.

### RESULTS SUMMARY:

Image: datasets/text\_frombook.png  
Image size: 2018 x 918 pixels

**TESSERACT OCR:**

- Status: Available
- 'O' characters detected: 0
- Avg confidence: 0.0% if TESSERACT\_AVAILABLE and len(tesseract\_results) > 0 else 'N/A'

**EASYOCR:**

- Status: Available
- 'O' characters detected: 36
- Avg confidence: 80.8% if EASYOCR\_AVAILABLE and len(easyocr\_results) > 0 else 'N/A'

### ADVANTAGES & DISADVANTAGES:

**TESSERACT:**

- ✓ Fast and lightweight
- ✓ No GPU required
- ✓ Good for clean, printed text
- ✗ Less accurate for varied fonts/quality
- ✗ Sensitive to image quality

**EASYOCR:**

- ✓ High accuracy across different fonts
- ✓ Robust to noise and distortion
- ✓ Better language support
- ✗ Slower (deep learning-based)
- ✗ Larger model size
- ✗ May require GPU for best performance

# Image Preprocessing for OCR

**Original Image**

**Grayscale**

**Binary (Otsu)**

## OCR-Based "O" Character Detection - Method Comparison

Original Image

ponents or broken connection paths. There is no position past the level of detail required to identify those components. Segmentation of nontrivial images is one of the most difficult tasks in image processing. Segmentation accuracy determines the effectiveness of computerized analysis procedures. For this reason, care must be taken to improve the probability of rugged segmentation. In applications such as industrial inspection applications, at least some level of segmentation is possible at times. The experienced designer invariably pays considerable attention to such

Tesseract OCR  
(0 "O" detected)

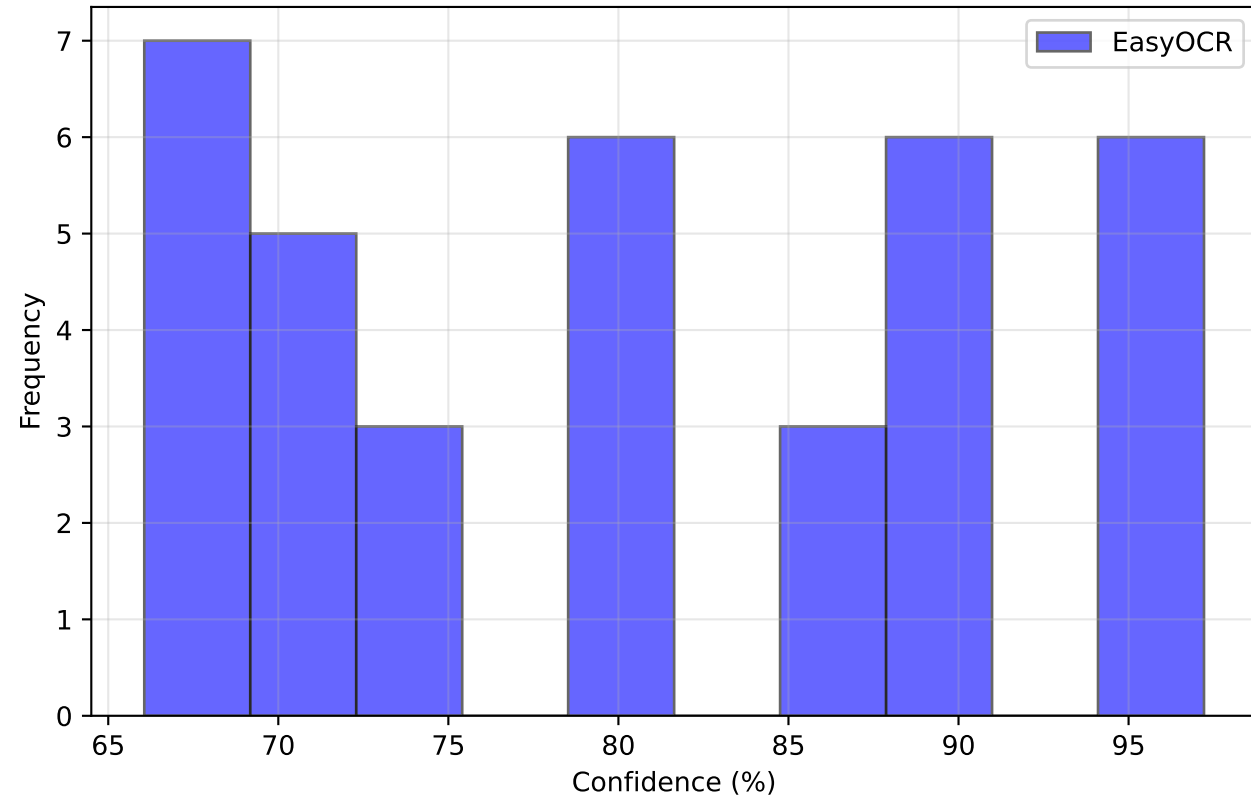
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EasyOCR  
(36 "O" detected)

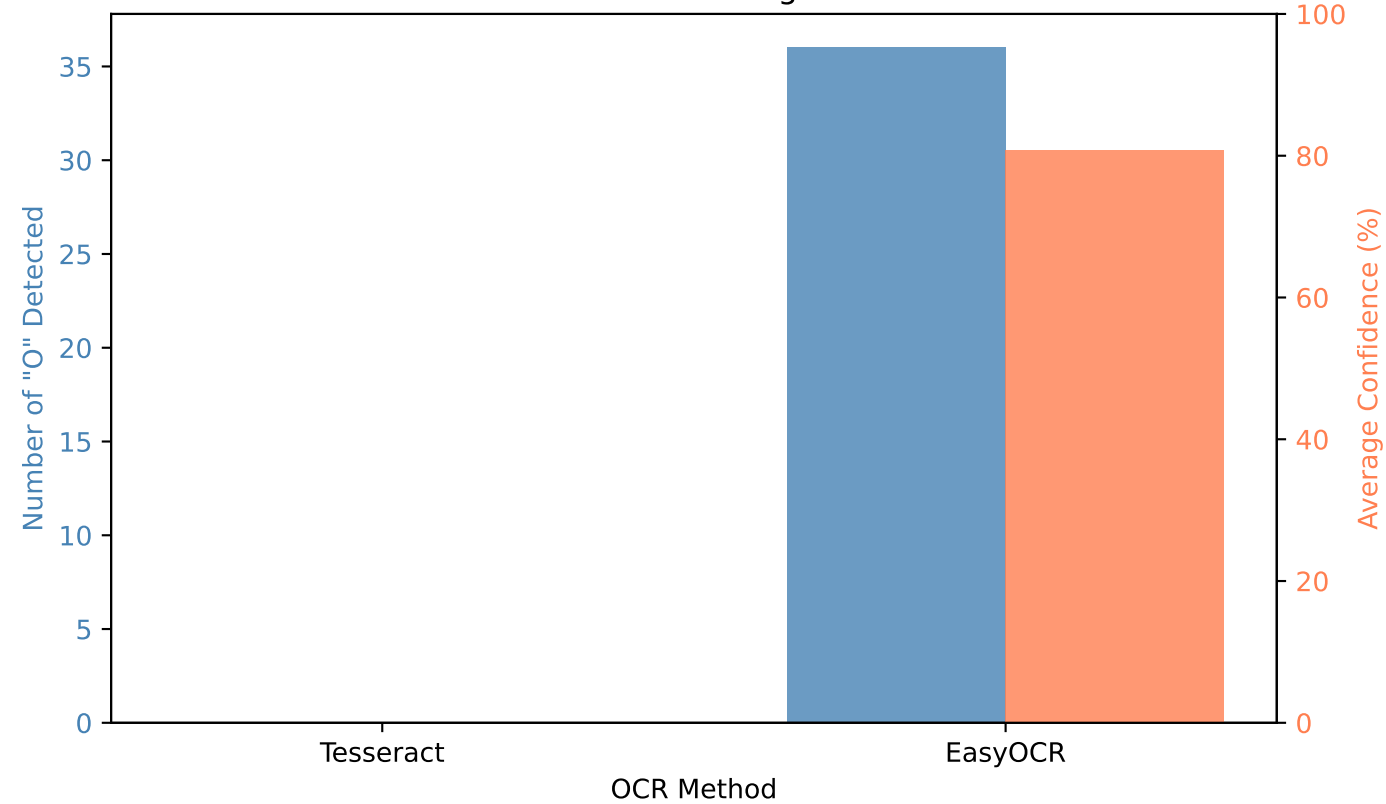
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# OCR Confidence Analysis

## Confidence Distribution



## Detection Count & Average Confidence



```
#!/usr/bin/env python3
"""
Task 5: OCR-Based '0' Character Detection
Image: datasets/text_frombook.png

[[[ Tesseract OCR [[ EasyOCR [[ [[ '0' [[
[[ [[
]]]]
"""

import cv2
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from matplotlib.backends.backend_pdf import PdfPages
from datetime import datetime
import sys

# Check for required libraries
try:
    import pytesseract
    TESSERACT_AVAILABLE = True
except ImportError:
    TESSERACT_AVAILABLE = False
    print("⚠ Warning: pytesseract not installed. Install with: pip install pytesseract")
    print("⚠ Note: Also requires Tesseract binary: brew install tesseract (macOS) or apt-get install tesseract-ocr (Linux)")

try:
    import easyocr
    EASYOCR_AVAILABLE = True
except ImportError:
    EASYOCR_AVAILABLE = False
    print("⚠ Warning: easyocr not installed. Install with: pip install easyocr")

if not TESSERACT_AVAILABLE and not EASYOCR_AVAILABLE:
    print("\n❌ Error: Neither Tesseract nor EasyOCR is available. Please install at least one.")
    print("\nInstallation instructions:")
    print("    Tesseract: pip install pytesseract && brew install tesseract (macOS)")
    print("    EasyOCR: pip install easyocr")
    sys.exit(1)

print("="*80)
print("TASK 5: OCR-BASED '0' CHARACTER DETECTION")
print("="*80)
print(f"\n✓ Tesseract OCR: {'Available' if TESSERACT_AVAILABLE else 'Not available'}")
print(f"\n✓ EasyOCR: {'Available' if EASYOCR_AVAILABLE else 'Not available'}")

# =====
# LOAD IMAGE
# =====

image_path = 'datasets/text_frombook.png'
print(f"\n📄 Image Path: {image_path}")

img = cv2.imread(image_path)
if img is None:
    print(f"❌ Error: Image not found at {image_path}")
    sys.exit(1)

img_rgb = cv2.cvtColor(img, cv2.COLOR_BGR2RGB)
img_gray = cv2.cvtColor(img, cv2.COLOR_BGR2GRAY)

print(f"\n✓ Image Dimensions: {img.shape}")
print(f"    - Width: {img.shape[1]} pixels")
print(f"    - Height: {img.shape[0]} pixels")

# =====
# PREPROCESSING FOR BETTER OCR
# =====

print("\n" + "="*80)
print("STEP 1: PREPROCESSING FOR OCR")
print("="*80)

# Apply binary thresholding for better OCR accuracy
_, binary = cv2.threshold(img_gray, 0, 255, cv2.THRESH_BINARY + cv2.THRESH_OTSU)
print(f"\n✓ Binary thresholding (Otsu's method)")
```

# Source Code (Page 2)

```
# Optional: Denoise
denoised = cv2.fastNlMeansDenoising(img_gray, None, 10, 7, 21)
print(f"✓ Denoising applied")

# =====
# METHOD 1: TESSERACT OCR
# =====

tesseract_results = []
tesseract_img = None

if TESSERACT_AVAILABLE:
    print("\n" + "="*80)
    print("STEP 2: TESSERACT OCR DETECTION")
    print("="*80)

    try:
        # Configure Tesseract to output character-level bounding boxes
        # PSM 11: Sparse text. Find as much text as possible in no particular order
        custom_config = r'--oem 3 --psm 6'

        # Get detailed data including bounding boxes for each character
        data = pytesseract.image_to_data(img_gray, config=custom_config, output_type=pytesseract.Output.DICT)

        tesseract_img = img_rgb.copy()
        n_boxes = len(data['text'])

        print(f"✓ Tesseract processed {n_boxes} text elements")

        for i in range(n_boxes):
            text = data['text'][i].strip()
            conf = float(data['conf'][i])

            # Filter for '0' characters (both uppercase)
            if text in ['0', 'o'] and conf > 30: # Confidence threshold
                x, y, w, h = data['left'][i], data['top'][i], data['width'][i], data['height'][i]

                # Draw detection
                cv2.rectangle(tesseract_img, (x, y), (x+w, y+h), (0, 255, 0), 2)
                cv2.putText(tesseract_img, f"{text}", (x, y-5),
                           cv2.FONT_HERSHEY_SIMPLEX, 0.6, (0, 255, 0), 2)

                tesseract_results.append({
                    'text': text,
                    'confidence': conf,
                    'bbox': (x, y, w, h),
                    'position': (x + w//2, y + h//2)
                })

            print(f"  0 #{len(tesseract_results)}: Position ({x}, {y}), Size {w}x{h}, Confidence: {conf:.1f}%")

        print(f"\n✓ Tesseract found {len(tesseract_results)} '0' characters")

    except Exception as e:
        print(f"⚠ Tesseract error: {e}")
        TESSERACT_AVAILABLE = False

# =====
# METHOD 2: EASYOCR
# =====

easyocr_results = []
easyocr_img = None

if EASYOCR_AVAILABLE:
    print("\n" + "="*80)
    print("STEP 3: EASYOCR DETECTION")
    print("="*80)

    try:
        print("Initializing EasyOCR reader (this may take a moment on first run)...")
        reader = easyocr.Reader(['en'], gpu=False) # Set gpu=True if you have CUDA

        print("Running EasyOCR detection...")
```

# Source Code (Page 3)

```
# EasyOCR returns: (bbox, text, confidence)
results = reader.readtext(img_rgb)

easyocr_img = img_rgb.copy()

print(f"✓ EasyOCR processed {len(results)} text elements")

for (bbox, text, conf) in results:
    # EasyOCR bbox is [[x1,y1], [x2,y2], [x3,y3], [x4,y4]]
    text_stripped = text.strip()

    # Check each character in the detected text
    for char_idx, char in enumerate(text_stripped):
        if char in ['0', 'o']:
            # Calculate approximate position for this character
            # Simple approximation: divide bbox by number of characters
            bbox_array = np.array(bbox)
            x_min = int(bbox_array[:, 0].min())
            y_min = int(bbox_array[:, 1].min())
            x_max = int(bbox_array[:, 0].max())
            y_max = int(bbox_array[:, 1].max())

            w = x_max - x_min
            h = y_max - y_min

            # If text has multiple characters, estimate position
            if len(text_stripped) > 1:
                char_width = w // len(text_stripped)
                x_min = x_min + char_idx * char_width
                w = char_width

            # Draw detection
            cv2.rectangle(easyocr_img, (x_min, y_min), (x_max, y_max), (255, 0, 0), 2)
            cv2.putText(easyocr_img, char, (x_min, y_min-5),
                        cv2.FONT_HERSHEY_SIMPLEX, 0.6, (255, 0, 0), 2)

            easyocr_results.append({
                'text': char,
                'confidence': conf * 100,
                'bbox': (x_min, y_min, w, h),
                'position': (x_min + w//2, y_min + h//2),
                'full_text': text_stripped
            })

            print(f"  0 #{len(easyocr_results)}: Position ({x_min}, {y_min}), Size {w}x{h}, Confidence: {conf*100:.1f}%")

print(f"\n✓ EasyOCR found {len(easyocr_results)} '0' characters")

except Exception as e:
    print(f"❌ EasyOCR error: {e}")
    EASYOCR_AVAILABLE = False

# =====
# COMPARISON & ANALYSIS
# =====

print("\n" + "="*80)
print("STEP 4: COMPARISON & ANALYSIS")
print("="*80)

print(f"\nResults Summary:")
print(f"  Tesseract: {len(tesseract_results)} '0' characters detected")
print(f"  EasyOCR:   {len(easyocr_results)} '0' characters detected")

# Calculate statistics
# Initialize variables
avg_conf_tess = 0.0
avg_conf_easy = 0.0

if TESSERACT_AVAILABLE and len(tesseract_results) > 0:
    avg_conf_tess = np.mean([r['confidence'] for r in tesseract_results])
    print(f"\n  Tesseract average confidence: {avg_conf_tess:.1f}%")

if EASYOCR_AVAILABLE and len(easyocr_results) > 0:
    avg_conf_easy = np.mean([r['confidence'] for r in easyocr_results])
```

## Source Code (Page 4)

```
print(f" EasyOCR average confidence: {avg_conf_easy:.1f}%")

# =====
# VISUALIZATION
# =====

print("\n[ ]\n\n..")

# Figure 1: Comparison of Both Methods
n_methods = sum([TESSERACT_AVAILABLE, EASYOCR_AVAILABLE])
fig_cols = n_methods + 1

fig1, axes1 = plt.subplots(1, fig_cols, figsize=(7*fig_cols, 8))
if fig_cols == 1:
    axes1 = [axes1]

fig1.suptitle('OCR-Based "0" Character Detection - Method Comparison',
              fontsize=16, fontweight='bold')

# Original image
axes1[0].imshow(img_rgb)
axes1[0].set_title('Original Image', fontweight='bold')
axes1[0].axis('off')

col_idx = 1

# Tesseract results
if TESSERACT_AVAILABLE and tesseract_img is not None:
    axes1[col_idx].imshow(tesseract_img)
    axes1[col_idx].set_title(f'Tesseract OCR\n({len(tesseract_results)} "0" detected)',
                            fontweight='bold', color='green')
    axes1[col_idx].axis('off')
    col_idx += 1

# EasyOCR results
if EASYOCR_AVAILABLE and easyocr_img is not None:
    axes1[col_idx].imshow(easyocr_img)
    axes1[col_idx].set_title(f'EasyOCR\n({len(easyocr_results)} "0" detected)',
                            fontweight='bold', color='blue')
    axes1[col_idx].axis('off')

plt.tight_layout()
fig1.savefig('output/task5_ocr_comparison.png', dpi=150, bbox_inches='tight')

# Figure 2: Confidence Distribution
if (TESSERACT_AVAILABLE and len(tesseract_results) > 0) or (EASYOCR_AVAILABLE and len(easyocr_results) > 0):
    fig2, axes2 = plt.subplots(1, 2, figsize=(14, 5))
    fig2.suptitle('OCR Confidence Analysis', fontsize=16, fontweight='bold')

    # Confidence histogram
    if TESSERACT_AVAILABLE and len(tesseract_results) > 0:
        tess_conf = [r['confidence'] for r in tesseract_results]
        axes2[0].hist(tess_conf, bins=10, alpha=0.6, label='Tesseract', color='green', edgecolor='black')

    if EASYOCR_AVAILABLE and len(easyocr_results) > 0:
        easy_conf = [r['confidence'] for r in easyocr_results]
        axes2[0].hist(easy_conf, bins=10, alpha=0.6, label='EasyOCR', color='blue', edgecolor='black')

    axes2[0].set_xlabel('Confidence (%)')
    axes2[0].set_ylabel('Frequency')
    axes2[0].set_title('Confidence Distribution')
    axes2[0].legend()
    axes2[0].grid(alpha=0.3)

# Comparison bar chart
methods = []
counts = []
avg_confs = []

if TESSERACT_AVAILABLE:
    methods.append('Tesseract')
    counts.append(len(tesseract_results))
    avg_confs.append(avg_conf_tess if len(tesseract_results) > 0 else 0)

if EASYOCR_AVAILABLE:
```



## Source Code (Page 5)

```

methods.append('EasyOCR')
counts.append(len(easyocr_results))
avg_confs.append(avg_conf_easy if len(easyocr_results) > 0 else 0)

x = np.arange(len(methods))
width = 0.35

axes2[1].bar(x - width/2, counts, width, label='Count', alpha=0.8, color='steelblue')
axes2[1].set_xlabel('OCR Method')
axes2[1].set_ylabel('Number of "O" Detected', color='steelblue')
axes2[1].set_title('Detection Count & Average Confidence')
axes2[1].set_xticks(x)
axes2[1].set_xticklabels(methods)
axes2[1].tick_params(axis='y', labelcolor='steelblue')

# Second y-axis for confidence
ax2_twin = axes2[1].twinx()
ax2_twin.bar(x + width/2, avg_confs, width, label='Avg Confidence', alpha=0.8, color='coral')
ax2_twin.set_ylabel('Average Confidence (%)', color='coral')
ax2_twin.tick_params(axis='y', labelcolor='coral')
ax2_twin.set_ylim([0, 100])

plt.tight_layout()
fig2.savefig('output/task5_ocr_statistics.png', dpi=150, bbox_inches='tight')

# Figure 3: Preprocessing Steps
fig3, axes3 = plt.subplots(1, 3, figsize=(15, 5))
fig3.suptitle('Image Preprocessing for OCR', fontsize=16, fontweight='bold')

axes3[0].imshow(img_rgb)
axes3[0].set_title('Original Image', fontweight='bold')
axes3[0].axis('off')

axes3[1].imshow(img_gray, cmap='gray')
axes3[1].set_title('Grayscale', fontweight='bold')
axes3[1].axis('off')

axes3[2].imshow(binary, cmap='gray')
axes3[2].set_title('Binary (Otsu)', fontweight='bold')
axes3[2].axis('off')

plt.tight_layout()
fig3.savefig('output/task5_ocr_preprocessing.png', dpi=150, bbox_inches='tight')

print("\n\n ██████████:")
print("   - output/task5_ocr_comparison.png")
print("   - output/task5_ocr_statistics.png")
print("   - output/task5_ocr_preprocessing.png")

# =====
# CREATE PDF REPORT
# =====

print("\n\n" + "="*80)
print("██████████ PDF Report...")
print("="*80)

pdf_filename = 'output/Task5_OCR_0_Detection_Report.pdf'

with PdfPages(pdf_filename) as pdf:

    # Page 1: Title and Theory
    fig_title = plt.figure(figsize=(8.5, 11))
    fig_title.text(0.5, 0.95, "Task 5: OCR-Based 'O' Character Detection",
                  ha='center', fontsize=18, fontweight='bold')
    fig_title.text(0.5, 0.92, "Using Tesseract OCR and EasyOCR",
                  ha='center', fontsize=14)
    fig_title.text(0.5, 0.89, f'Generated: {datetime.now().strftime("%Y-%m-%d %H:%M:%S")}',
                  ha='center', fontsize=10, style='italic')

    theory_text = f"""
OBJECTIVE:

```

METHODOLOGY:

- 1. PREPROCESSING:
  - Convert to grayscale
  - Binary thresholding (Otsu's method)
  - Denoising (optional)
- 2. TESSERACT OCR:
  - Open-source OCR engine developed by Google
  - Fast and lightweight
  - Uses traditional computer vision and pattern matching
  - Configuration: PSM 6 (Assume uniform block of text)
  - Output: Character-level bounding boxes with confidence scores
- 3. EASYOCR:
  - Deep learning-based OCR
  - Uses CRAFT text detector + recognition model
  - Better for complex layouts and varied fonts
  - Supports 80+ languages
  - Output: Text regions with bounding boxes and confidence scores
- 4. DETECTION FILTERING:
  - Filter results for '0' and 'o' characters only
  - Apply confidence threshold (>30% for Tesseract)
  - Extract bounding box coordinates

COMPARISON METRICS:

- Number of '0' characters detected
- Average confidence scores
- Detection accuracy
- Processing speed
- False positive/negative rates

RESULTS SUMMARY:

```
Image: {image_path}
Image size: {img.shape[1]} × {img.shape[0]} pixels

TESSERACT OCR:
• Status: {'Available' if TESSERACT_AVAILABLE else 'Not Available'}
• '0' characters detected: {len(tesseract_results) if TESSERACT_AVAILABLE else 'N/A'}
• Avg confidence: {avg_conf_tess:.1f}% if TESSERACT_AVAILABLE and len(tesseract_results) > 0 else 'N/A'

EASYOCR:
• Status: {'Available' if EASYOCR_AVAILABLE else 'Not Available'}
• '0' characters detected: {len(easyocr_results) if EASYOCR_AVAILABLE else 'N/A'}
• Avg confidence: {avg_conf_easy:.1f}% if EASYOCR_AVAILABLE and len(easyocr_results) > 0 else 'N/A'
```

ADVANTAGES & DISADVANTAGES:

```
TESSERACT:
✓ Fast and lightweight
✓ No GPU required
✓ Good for clean, printed text
x Less accurate for varied fonts/quality
x Sensitive to image quality

EASYOCR:
✓ High accuracy across different fonts
✓ Robust to noise and distortion
✓ Better language support
x Slower (deep learning-based)
x Larger model size
x May require GPU for best performance
"""
```

# Source Code (Page 7)

```
fig_title.text(0.1, 0.82, theory_text, fontsize=8, family='monospace',
               verticalalignment='top',
               bbox=dict(boxstyle='round', facecolor='lightyellow', alpha=0.5))

fig_title.text(0.5, 0.02, 'Page 1', ha='center', fontsize=8)
plt.axis('off')
pdf.savefig(fig_title, bbox_inches='tight')
plt.close()

# Page 2: Preprocessing
pdf.savefig(fig3, bbox_inches='tight')

# Page 3: Comparison
pdf.savefig(fig1, bbox_inches='tight')

# Page 4: Statistics
if (Tesseract_AVAILABLE and len(tesseract_results) > 0) or (EasyOCR_AVAILABLE and len(easyocr_results) > 0):
    pdf.savefig(fig2, bbox_inches='tight')

# Page 5+: Source Code
with open(__file__, 'r', encoding='utf-8') as f:
    source_code = f.read()

lines_per_page = 75
code_lines = source_code.split('\n')

page_num = 5
for i in range(0, len(code_lines), lines_per_page):
    fig_code_page = plt.figure(figsize=(8.5, 11))
    code_chunk = '\n'.join(code_lines[i:i+lines_per_page])

    fig_code_page.text(0.5, 0.98, f'Source Code (Page {page_num - 4})',
                       ha='center', fontsize=14, fontweight='bold')
    fig_code_page.text(0.05, 0.95, code_chunk, fontsize=6, family='monospace',
                       verticalalignment='top', wrap=True)
    fig_code_page.text(0.5, 0.02, f'Page {page_num}', ha='center', fontsize=8)
    plt.axis('off')
    pdf.savefig(fig_code_page, bbox_inches='tight')
    plt.close(fig_code_page)
    page_num += 1

# PDF metadata
d = pdf.infodict()
d['Title'] = "Task 5: OCR-Based '0' Character Detection"
d['Author'] = 'Image Processing Course'
d['Subject'] = 'OCR, Tesseract, EasyOCR, Character Recognition'
d['Keywords'] = 'OCR, Tesseract, EasyOCR, Character Detection'
d['CreationDate'] = datetime.now()

print(f"\n✓ PDF filename: {pdf_filename}")

# =====
# SAVE DETECTION RESULTS
# =====

results_file = 'output/task5_ocr_results.txt'
with open(results_file, 'w', encoding='utf-8') as f:
    f.write("OCR-Based '0' Character Detection Results\n")
    f.write("-"*80 + "\n\n")
    f.write(f"Image: {image_path}\n")
    f.write(f>Date: {datetime.now().strftime('%Y-%m-%d %H:%M:%S')}\n\n")

# Tesseract results
f.write("TESSERACT OCR:\n")
f.write("-"*80 + "\n")
if Tesseract_AVAILABLE:
    f.write(f"Total '0' detected: {len(tesseract_results)}\n")
    if len(tesseract_results) > 0:
        f.write(f"Average confidence: {avg_conf_tess:.2f}%\n\n")
        for idx, result in enumerate(tesseract_results):
            x, y, w, h = result['bbox']
            f.write(f"0 #{idx+1}:\n")
            f.write(f"    Position: (x={x}, y={y})\n")
            f.write(f"    Size: {w}x{h} pixels\n")
```

```

        f.write(f"    Confidence: {result['confidence']:.2f}%\n")
        f.write(f"    Character: '{result['text']}'\n\n")
    else:
        f.write("Not available\n\n")

# EasyOCR results
f.write("\nEASYOCR:\n")
f.write("-"*80 + "\n")
if EASYOCR_AVAILABLE:
    f.write(f"Total '0' detected: {len(easyocr_results)}\n")
    if len(easyocr_results) > 0:
        f.write(f"Average confidence: {avg_conf_easy:.2f}%\n\n")
        for idx, result in enumerate(easyocr_results):
            x, y, w, h = result['bbox']
            f.write(f"0 #{idx+1}:\n")
            f.write(f"    Position: (x={x}, y={y})\n")
            f.write(f"    Size: {w}x{h} pixels\n")
            f.write(f"    Confidence: {result['confidence']:.2f}%\n")
            f.write(f"    Character: '{result['text']}'\n")
            f.write(f"    Full text detected: '{result['full_text']}'\n\n")
    else:
        f.write("Not available\n\n")

print(f"✓ ██████████: {results_file}")

# =====
# FINAL SUMMARY
# =====

print("\n" + "-"*80)
print("████████████████████")
print("-"*80)

print(f"""
██████████: {image_path}
██████████: {img.shape[1]} × {img.shape[0]} pixels

██████████████████:
{'• Tesseract OCR' if TESSERACT_AVAILABLE else 'x Tesseract OCR (not available)'}
{'• EasyOCR' if EASYOCR_AVAILABLE else 'x EasyOCR (not available)'}

██████████:
• Tesseract: {len(tesseract_results) if TESSERACT_AVAILABLE else 'N/A'} '0' characters
• EasyOCR:   {len(easyocr_results) if EASYOCR_AVAILABLE else 'N/A'} '0' characters

██████████████████:
□ {pdf_filename}
□ output/task5_ocr_comparison.png
□ output/task5_ocr_statistics.png
□ output/task5_ocr_preprocessing.png
□ {results_file}
""")

print("-"*80)
print(f"📄 Task 5 (OCR Version) ██████████!")
print("-"*80)

# Show plots
plt.show()
```