

MapMyNotes

Final Report for CS39440 Major Project

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Computer Science (G401)

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Declaration of originality

In signing below, I confirm that:

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- I understand that there are severe penalties for Unacceptable Academic Practice, which can lead to loss of marks or even the withholding of a degree.
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Consent to share this work

In signing below, I hereby agree to this dissertation being made available to other students and academic staff of the Aberystwyth Computer Science Department.

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Acknowledgements

I am grateful to...

I'd like to thank...

Abstract

Include an abstract for your project. This should be no more than 300 words.

CONTENTS

1	Implementation	1
1.1	Image processing	1
1.1.1	Optimising Tesseract	1
1.2	Lined paper	6
1.2.1	Filtering the blue lines	6
1.2.2	Only extracting the text	8
1.3	Handwriting Training	10
1.3.1	Training process	10
1.4	Web application	10
1.4.1	OAuth	10
1.4.2	Reoccurring events	11
1.4.3	Tesseract Confidence	11
1.4.4	Displaying calendar events	12
1.4.5	Parsing Exif data	12
1.4.6	Editing calendar events	12
1.5	Review against the requirements	12
Appendices		13
A	Testing Results	14
1.1	Unit tests	14
1.1.1	Binarise image	14
1.1.2	Calendar item	14
1.1.3	DateTimeHelper	14
1.2	Acceptance tests	14
1.2.1	Homepage	15
1.2.2	Add meta-data	15
1.2.3	Edit meta-data	15
1.2.4	Search	15
1.2.5	Viewing all the notes	16
1.2.6	Show a note	16
1.3	Integration tests	16
1.3.1	Add and edit meta data	16
1.3.2	Homepage	16
1.3.3	Logout	17
1.3.4	Oauth	17
1.3.5	Search	17
1.3.6	Show note	17
1.4	Upload	17
1.5	User	18
1.6	View all notes	18
1.7	User tests	18
B	Tesseract data results	19
2.1	Table	19

C Example test data	20
3.1 Calendar week response mock	20
3.2 Google plus response mock	21
Annotated Bibliography	22

LIST OF FIGURES

1.1	The use of OTSU binarisation technique on an image with a little shadow across the image	2
1.2	Adaptive mean threshold algorithm on a note, showing binarisation but there is still noise in the image.	3
1.3	Adaptive Gaussian used over the image, showing a lot smoother of an image	4
1.4	A variety of thresholding techniques used on the same note, showing adaptive threshold resulting in the best	5
1.5	An example of the above algorithm. There is still significant amounts of noise in the image.	7
1.6	A poor quality image has been binarised successfully with little noise.	9
A.1	Acceptance test being conducted for the homepage, to ensure that the homepage displays the correct content.	14
A.2	Acceptance test being conducted for the homepage, to ensure that the homepage displays the correct content.	15
A.3	Acceptance test being performed to ensure that meta-data can be added to the correct note.	15
A.4	Acceptance test being conducted so that a note's meta-data can be edited successfully.	15
A.5	Acceptance test to ensure that a user can search for a module code and it displays their notes.	15
A.6	Acceptance test being conducted to ensure that all the notes can be viewed.	16
A.7	Acceptance test being conducted to make sure that a singular note can be viewed correctly.	16
A.8	Integration tests carried on the add and edit meta url to ensure the system worked well together.	16
A.9	Integration tests conducted on the homepage to ensure that the routes were accessible.	16
A.10	Integration tests conducted for the logout route ensuring the routes are logged out.	17
A.11	Integration tests conducted for the OAuth route which interacts with the Google API.	17
A.12	Integration tests conducted for the search URL to ensure searching works correctly.	17
A.13	Integration tests implemented to ensure that the note can be displayed properly.	17
A.14	Integration tests implemented to ensure that a user can upload their images to the application.	17
A.15	Integration tests implemented the user route is working correctly and a the user gets added to the database.	18
A.16	Integration tests to make sure the view all notes url is working and getting the appropriate notes from the database.	18

LIST OF TABLES

B.1 A table which shows the statistics from the correctly identified characters during the training process.	19
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Chapter 1

Implementation

1.1 Image processing

The image processing would prove to be an integral part of the application, enhancing the ability to learn handwriting more effectively and efficiently. The end script was implemented over a series of sprints.

1.1.1 Optimising Tesseract

After the design considerations to use OpenCV was chosen, specific algorithms would need to be implemented. After a discussion with Dr Hannah Dee, it was suggested that investigations into different binarisation scripts would be useful.

1.1.1.1 OTSU

[CITE CITE, Lab brooks page]

OTSU, created by Nobuyuki Otsu, is a binarisation technique which essentially converts an image to black and white. Otsu is a global thresholding algorithm, using the whole image as a comparison. This is unlike local thresholding algorithms where comparisons are made pixel by pixel. [CITE Automatic thresholding for defect detection].

Due to notes having non-uniform lighting by the intrusion of shadows on an image, this makes OTSU difficult to reliably binarise the image.

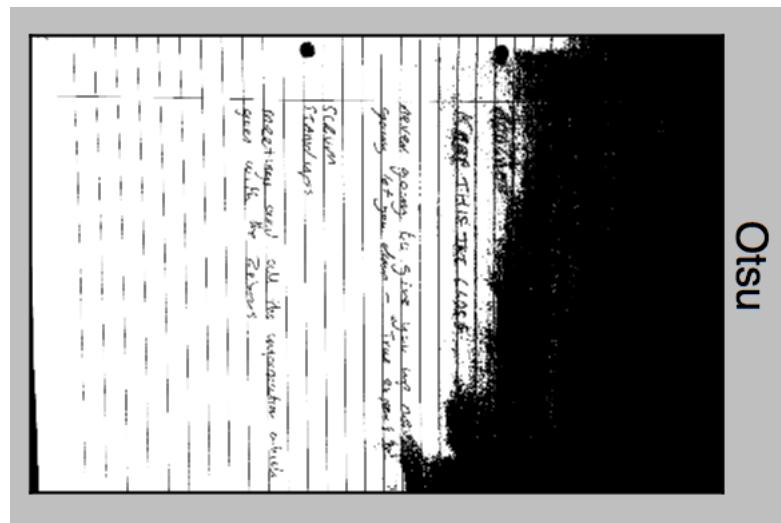


Figure 1.1: The use of OTSU binarisation technique on an image with a little shadow across the image

Figure 1.1.1.1 shows the binarisation technique on an image with a slight shadow imposed on the image. Clearly it can be seen that it binarises the wrong sections of the image, this would be due to global thresholding.

The basic premise of OTSU is the image's grey-level values are segmented into a series of histograms. OTSU determines the optimial threshold value by “maximising the discriminant measure”[CITE OTSU PAPTER][CITE OPENCV]. In other words, OTSU attempts to maximise the margin between the histograms. From the maximising of the histograms, pixels can be segmented into their background or foreground pixels. [CITE LAB BROOKS PAGE].

HP, who created Tesseract [CITE], describe OTSU as its underlying pre-processing algorithm when it tries to identify characters. From the iterative spike work with OTSU it is clear to see, just from Figure 1.1.1.1, how Tesseract would be unable to clearly identify characters from that image.

Overall, OTSU, although it is a very solid binarisation method, it suffers from imposed shadows over images. This would not be the best option to choose when choosing an appropriate binarisation technique.

1.1.1.2 Adaptive Threshold

From the enlightening analysis of OTSU it was realised that using an OTSU thresholding ontop of an OTSU threshold from the Tesseract engine would not be beneficial. Therefore, in the next iteration of the script, an adaptive threshold approach was chosen.

Adaptive threshold will calculate the threshold over a series of smaller segments of the image [CITE]. This reduces the impact of shadows over an image, and does not consider global illumination as the key.

Using the OpenCV library there was two options [CITE OPEN CV]:

1. Gaussian adaptive threshold which is the weighted sum of the neighborhood

2. Mean adaptive threshold, which is the mean of neighborhood.

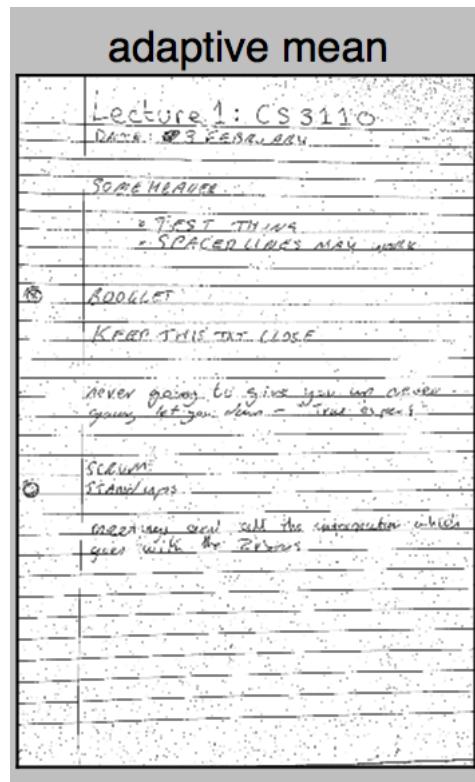


Figure 1.2: Adaptive mean threshold algorithm on a note, showing binarisation but there is still noise in the image.

The mean neighbourhood takes a block size around the pixel, say 4, and will work out the mean pixel value from that block. The mean value selected will then be selected as the thresholding value, which will determine whether pixels are background or foreground. [CITE] Figure 1.2 shows a mean adaptive threshold. Due to smoothing issues there is still noise on the image.

The gaussian operation differs from the mean as it uses a gaussian value over the sub-image. Firstly each “blocksize” is a value which surround the pixel. A default gaussian weight is then calculated [ADD calculation] based on the blocksize. For every pixel in the block, multiply it by the gaussian, an average weight is then taken and used as a threshold. [CITE LEARN CV][CITE OPEN CV].

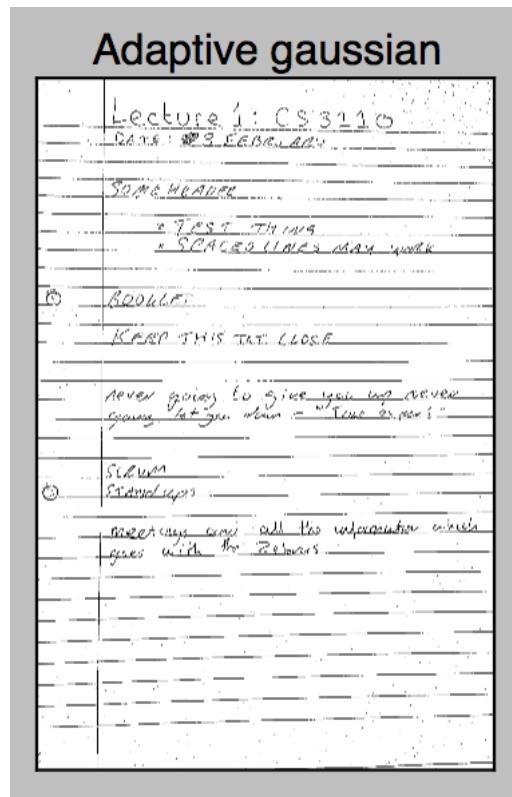


Figure 1.3: Adaptive Gaussian used over the image, showing a lot smoother of an image

Figure 1.3 shows the adaptive gaussian shows an image which is working it's way to binarisation. It does not have a shadow overlaying the image and the text, lines and little noise have been extracted.

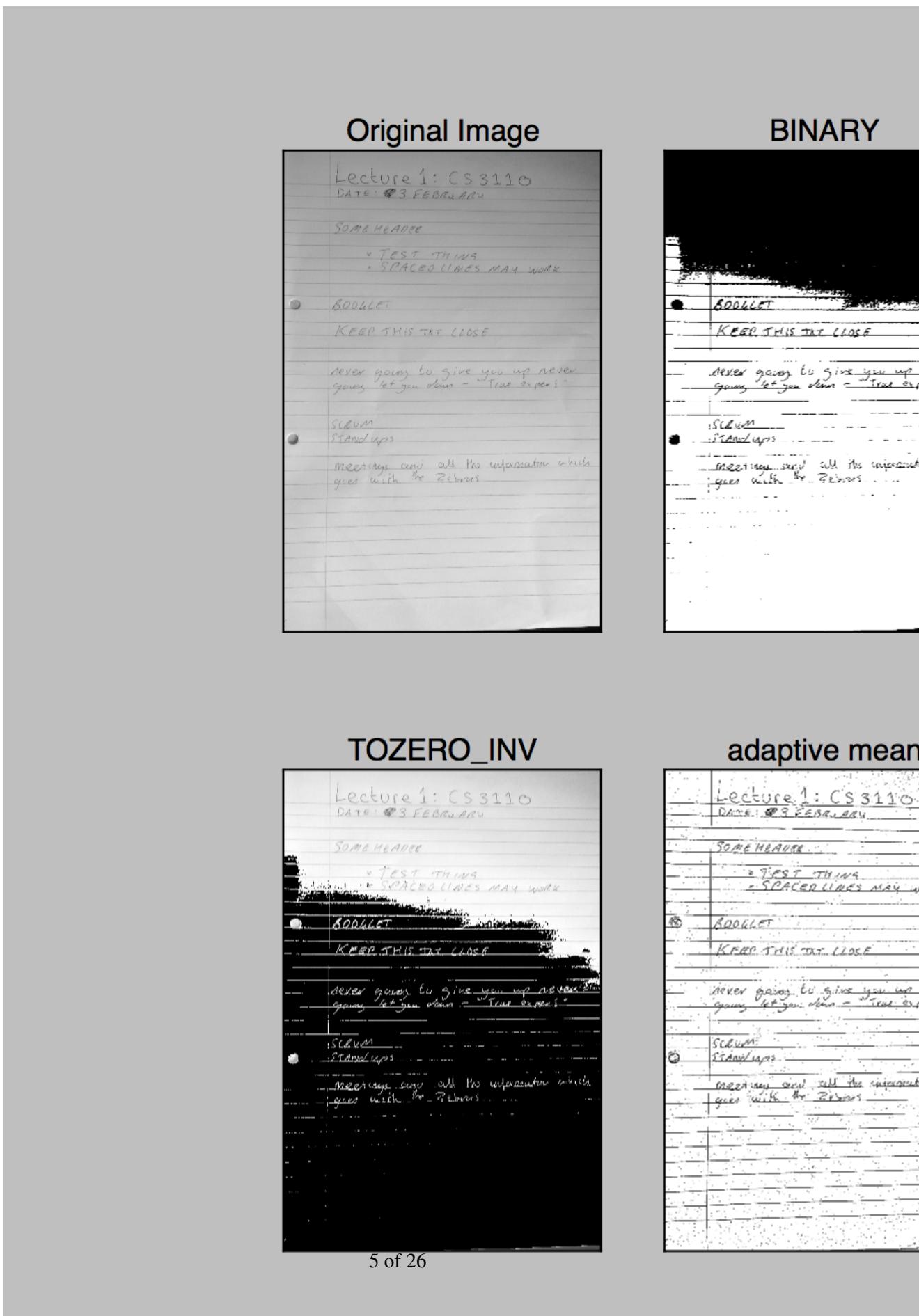


Figure 1.4: A variety of thresholding techniques used on the same note, showing adaptive threshold resulting in the best

Figure ?? displays the other types of thresholding options iteratively tried. It was decided that the gaussian adaptive thresholding would be implemented and improved with different morphological operations.

1.2 Lined paper

Initially standard lined paper was used for the notes, but the noise produced from the lines was too much to ensure reliable readings from, Tesseract. Refer to appendix [?] section [?].

1.2.1 Filtering the blue lines

Custom lined paper, with equal spacing was constructed to overcome this as discussed in section ??.

Over a few iterations the main aim was to remove the blue lines from the image.

Algorithm 1 Initial removing the blue lines algorithm

```

1: function ((r)emove_lines)
2:   image  $\leftarrow$  read_image_as_grayscale()
3:   lower_black  $\leftarrow$  np.array([0, 0, 0])
4:   upper_black  $\leftarrow$  np.array([175, 20, 95])
5:   mask_black  $\leftarrow$  cv2.inRange(eroде, lower_black, upper_black)
6:   mask[np.where(mask_black == 0)]  $\leftarrow$  255
7: end function

```

Algorithm 1 has its obvious flaws. It attempts to get the values between a grey-black color range. The blue lined text would obviously have some black content in it, so not all the lines would be removed.

CS31310: Work

Date: 11 February 2011

Lecturer: Neil Taylor

Pair Programming

- Easier to code
- Catch errors
- Easy to do none trivial thing

TDD

- junit issues
- Over zealous
- Good for XP

Things could always be better
5 categories. Is this set a strength
or, a weakness?!

"Teams work best" - Ryan (2006.
(1785)

Figure 1.5: An example of the above algorithm. There is still significant amounts of noise in the image.

After morphological operations such as eroding and dilation, the line noise was no longer being removed and instead it began to affect the quality of the segmentation, as shown in 1.5. Although these early iterations were not perfect, it was on the write tracks.

1.2.2 Only extracting the text

Due to their being no easy way to identify the lines, but ignore them, then it was decided to just extract the text - bypassing the lines.

OpenCV had a very good example for line extraction [CITE EXAMPLE ON OPEN CV]. After binarising the image, using aforementioned implementation, the horizontal lines were extracted using OpenCV's structuring element `Morph_Rect` [CITE].

Morphological operations, erosion and dilation, were performed to remove the lines and any additional noise. There was a series of blank image masks used as an intermediary step to transfer the text from one image to another. The text was transferred over to the blank mask, but line noise was still being transferred.

Connected components [CITE] via identifying where there were contours on the image was utilised to extract pixels which were connected to one another. Due to different morphological operations, the horizontal lines were not connected completely. As a result the connected components identified all the text in the image - these were then transferred to a new mask.

Finally, erosion was used to remove additional noise and dilation used to fill in and make the characters clearer on the image. Eventually, the binarisation script was complete after a few iterations.

Original Image

A lecture on Interesting things. There will be an assignment released on the 6/5/2016. I can not stress enough it's importance. 3 pages should be huff for a good end of year report. Any less than 3 pages is incredibly poor going. Certain Test Scenarios require 5 pages of notes. The purpose of this note is to exercise the neatness of handwriting and keeping within the box. Why might 3 to 5 pages be enough, why not 6? Continue the good work for the 4 years and a 1:1 will be yours easily. Now Scott go and make another Cup

As shown in Figure 1.6, the image has been successfully binarised. This shows where adaptive threshold works well - the image is a poor quality image, but it is locally threshold. Eventually the output of the image is a clean binarisation script, with little noise. There were naturally technical difficulties along the way, and this influenced the implementation decision. Eventually it was agreed the image quality was good enough to stop the binarisation script.

1.3 Handwriting Training

During the start of the handwriting training phase problems occurred such as it not reading the characters from a greyscale image correctly.

1.3.1 Training process

When using training data to be worked with Tesseract, it requires it to be in a specific file format. Such as: `< lang > . < font > .exp < number > .tiff`. When ran through a language, Tesseract outputs a box file which contains on each line: the character and the coordinates of this box. Trying to analyse this box was almost impossible. On the Tesseract wiki page [CITE] there's a link to jTessBoxEditor [CITE]. This tool was used to tag the boxes with their associated content.

Whilst using this editor the boxes could be expanded or shrunk to give the best possible fit to the characters. This was often utilised due to erroneous characters picked up by the editor.

There were a few issues when training the handwriting data, sometimes the data would not even be reconsiged.

1.4 Web application

1.4.1 OAuth

Working with the Google OAuth prooved to be quite tricky in some places. Using the Google client library to handle the OAuth2 interactions with the Google API's allowed for a reliable connection and exchanging of tokens.

During the interaction with the Google API's there was a time in which the API client failed and threw a random error. Confused as the service was working the prior day, an issue was made on their GitHub repository [CITE]. This issue miraculously disappeared after a clear of a cache from the API tool.

One issue to consider when dealing with OAuth is handling the refresh tokens. When a user authenticated, the credentials were stored in the user session. In the response from the Google OAuth is a refresh token - this has an expiration date. Prior to realising that the client had a check to see if the expiration token expired, the user would be presented with an error informing them they have an invalid token.

The new implementation redirects them to the logout url and asks them to re-authenticate.

1.4.2 Reoccurring events

Reoccurring events were discovered as an issue in the pre-beta user testing. During the design phase when thinking about the calendar, it was forgotten that reoccurring events and all-day events could exist.

All-day events do not have the `dateTime` key response from the Google Calendar API. As a result the code would fail when trying to access the `dateTime` from the event start date. This resulted in a redesign and re-think of the possible issues which could arise from Google Calendar.

Eventually, the `dateTime` key was checked and the all day events issue was solved.

However, the reoccurring events problem was still existing. When querying for an event, if the event was reoccurring then it would group the reoccurring events by the first time in which the event was created. This resulted in an image, which was taken on the 12th March 2016 for example, to show events in February - if there was a reoccurring event on the 12th March. However, it had an important reoccurrence event ID key.

This resulted in a further query being created which would return all the instances that were reoccurring. This had to pass in the `event['id']` to the query to return all these instances; it was filtered down by querying for the start and end date.

When editing a reoccurring event, Google calendar performs some unexpected behaviour: instead of silently modifying the event and returning the grouped event, again, it instead returns both the grouped event and the edited event. A succinct solution for this has not been found and has been a slight issue.

1.4.3 Tesseract Confidence

During a meeting with Dr Hannah Dee, it was suggested that some form of confidence score could be outputted to the user to show how well Tesseract identifies the text from the image.

The Tesseract command line does not output the confidence of the characters identified; only the C++ library can output the confidence. Due to time constraints, a wrapper for the C++ Tesseract API could not be implemented - so a third party library was chosen, tessocr[CITE].

Tessocr offered the implementation to access the confidence values for the associated words. The algorithm to execute the identification of the characters was quite simple.

Firstly we get all the text lines; Tesseract deals with the lines as a series of text lines. This is then enumerated over and for each line a corresponding list of confidence words is collected from the `map_allwords` API.

Due to this returning a tuple which is an immutable object in Python, modifications on the list could not be made easily. This resulted in the view file checking the tuple content and calculating whether it is above the threshold; 75 for green, 70 for orange and below 65 for red.

1.4.4 Displaying calendar events

1.4.5 Parsing Exif data

1.4.6 Editing calendar events

When adding meta-data to a note, then the date which the user has entered is parsed into a query against the Google Calendar API which would return all the events for that day which they have entered. It would then check the module code entered against the summary field - this would ensure that the events would be found for that given module code.

This potentially displayed the problem of being able to add the note to the wrong event - if there was more than one event with the same module code that day. As a result a further check was conducted to evaluate the date start time and the date which they entered to ensure they matched.

If an event was matched then the event was added to the description field of a given saved note url. One issue which was discovered is that when adding a note it would just replace all the description with the note url and if they were editing it and it no longer existed then it would remove everything from the description. This is naturally bad, as it would mean that a user's description for an event would be overwritten.

This fixed with appending to the end of the description field, for the google calendar. Additionally, a replace was used instead of replacing with an empty string, this preserved the user's content in their description.

1.5 Review against the requirements

Appendices

Appendix A

Testing Results

This appendix chapter shows the different sections of the application that has been tested and the test outcomes.

1.1 Unit tests

1.1.1 Binarise image

```
tests/test_acceptance_homepage.py::TestAcceptanceHomepage::test_once_authorised_it_displays_users_email_address PASSED
tests/test_acceptance_homepage.py::TestAcceptanceHomepage::test_should_display_the_correct_events_in_calendar PASSED
tests/test_acceptance_homepage.py::TestAcceptanceHomepage::test_signing_in_does_not_show_the_sign_in_button PASSED
=====
===== 3 passed in 9.30 seconds =====
```

Figure A.1: Acceptance test being conducted for the homepage, to ensure that the homepage displays the correct content.

1.1.2 Calendar item

1.1.3 DateTimeHelper

1.2 Acceptance tests

The following section displays visual representation of the acceptance tests being executed, and their overall status.

1.2.1 Homepage

```
tests/test_acceptance_homepage.py::TestAcceptanceHomepage::test_once_authorised_it_displays_users_email_address PASSED
tests/test_acceptance_homepage.py::TestAcceptanceHomepage::test_should_display_the_correct_events_in_calendar PASSED
tests/test_acceptance_homepage.py::TestAcceptanceHomepage::test_signing_in_does_not_show_the_sign_in_button PASSED
=====
===== 3 passed in 9.30 seconds =====
```

Figure A.2: Acceptance test being conducted for the homepage, to ensure that the homepage displays the correct content.

1.2.2 Add meta-data

```
tests/test_acceptance_meta_data_form.py::TestAcceptanceMetaDataTableForm::test_clicking_on_date_field_shows_datepicker PASSED
tests/test_acceptance_meta_data_form.py::TestAcceptanceMetaDataTableForm::test_clicking_on_time_field_shows_timepicker PASSED
tests/test_acceptance_meta_data_form.py::TestAcceptanceMetaDataTableForm::test_clicking_suggested_lecturer_from_tesseract_populates_lecture_field PASSED
tests/test_acceptance_meta_data_form.py::TestAcceptanceMetaDataTableForm::test_clicking_suggested_module_code_from_tesseract_populates_module_code_field PASSED
tests/test_acceptance_meta_data_form.py::TestAcceptanceMetaDataTableForm::test_clicking_suggested_title_from_tesseract_populates_title_field PASSED
tests/test_acceptance_meta_data_form.py::TestAcceptanceMetaDataTableForm::test_ensure_the_fields_have_required_key PASSED
tests/test_acceptance_meta_data_form.py::TestAcceptanceMetaDataTableForm::test_form_does_not_show_exif_data_if_image_is_a_png PASSED
tests/test_acceptance_meta_data_form.py::TestAcceptanceMetaDataTableForm::test_form_exists PASSED
tests/test_acceptance_meta_data_form.py::TestAcceptanceMetaDataTableForm::test_form_has_correct_url_action PASSED
tests/test_acceptance_meta_data_form.py::TestAcceptanceMetaDataTableForm::test_form_has_date_of_lecturer_field PASSED
tests/test_acceptance_meta_data_form.py::TestAcceptanceMetaDataTableForm::test_form_has_lecturer_name_field PASSED
tests/test_acceptance_meta_data_form.py::TestAcceptanceMetaDataTableForm::test_form_has_location_field PASSED
tests/test_acceptance_meta_data_form.py::TestAcceptanceMetaDataTableForm::test_form_has_module_field PASSED
tests/test_acceptance_meta_data_form.py::TestAcceptanceMetaDataTableForm::test_form_has_title_exists PASSED
tests/test_acceptance_meta_data_form.py::TestAcceptanceMetaDataTableForm::test_form_shows_exif_data_from_image PASSED
tests/test_acceptance_meta_data_form.py::TestAcceptanceMetaDataTableForm::test_google_calendar_event_shows_when_exif_data_matches PASSED
tests/test_acceptance_meta_data_form.py::TestAcceptanceMetaDataTableForm::test_google_calendar_response_without_a_date_time_field_ignores_the_response PASSED
tests/test_acceptance_meta_data_form.py::TestAcceptanceMetaDataTableForm::test_module_field_label_content PASSED
tests/test_acceptance_meta_data_form.py::TestAcceptanceMetaDataTableForm::test_module_field_label_exists PASSED
tests/test_acceptance_meta_data_form.py::TestAcceptanceMetaDataTableForm::test_submit_button_exists PASSED
tests/test_acceptance_meta_data_form.py::TestAcceptanceMetaDataTableForm::test_tesseract_data_is_coloured_correctly_for_confidence PASSED
tests/test_acceptance_meta_data_form.py::TestAcceptanceMetaDataTableForm::test_tesseract_data_shows_when_image_is_uploaded PASSED
=====
===== 22 passed in 115.96 seconds =====
```

Figure A.3: Acceptance test being performed to ensure that meta-data can be added to the correct note.

1.2.3 Edit meta-data

```
tests/test_acceptance_edit_meta_data.py::TestAcceptanceEditMetaDataTableForm::test_edit_form_is_displayed_on_the_page PASSED
tests/test_acceptance_edit_meta_data.py::TestAcceptanceEditMetaDataTableForm::test_edit_form_populates_existing_information_correctly PASSED
tests/test_acceptance_edit_meta_data.py::TestAcceptanceEditMetaDataTableForm::test_ensure_the_fields_have_required_key PASSED
tests/test_acceptance_edit_meta_data.py::TestAcceptanceEditMetaDataTableForm::test_when_editing_the_date_it_shows_unable_to_save_to_calendar_if_no_event_was_found PASSED
tests/test_acceptance_edit_meta_data.py::TestAcceptanceEditMetaDataTableForm::test_when_editing_the_date_updates_event_link_should_be_new_html PASSED
=====
===== 5 passed in 16.21 seconds =====
```

Figure A.4: Acceptance test being conducted so that a note's meta-data can be edited successfully.

1.2.4 Search

```
tests/test_acceptance_search.py::TestAcceptanceSearch::test_clicking_view_note_shows_the_note_with_meta_data PASSED
tests/test_acceptance_search.py::TestAcceptanceSearch::test_form_with_search_bar_is_displayed PASSED
tests/test_acceptance_search.py::TestAcceptanceSearch::test_notes_not_included_from_other_modules PASSED
tests/test_acceptance_search.py::TestAcceptanceSearch::test_only_display_the_logged_in_users_notes_not_others PASSED
tests/test_acceptance_search.py::TestAcceptanceSearch::test_searching_for_a_module_that_doesnt_exist_return_message PASSED
tests/test_acceptance_search.py::TestAcceptanceSearch::test_searching_for_form_returns_a_note PASSED
tests/test_acceptance_search.py::TestAcceptanceSearch::test_when_searched_for_it_shows_the_user_what_they_have_search PASSED
=====
===== 7 passed in 29.43 seconds =====
```

Figure A.5: Acceptance test to ensure that a user can search for a module code and it displays their notes.

1.2.5 Viewing all the notes

```
tests/test_acceptance_view_all_notes.py::TestAcceptanceShowNote::test_to_view_all_notes PASSED
=====
===== 1 passed in 7.24 seconds =====
```

Figure A.6: Acceptance test being conducted to ensure that all the notes can be viewed.

1.2.6 Show a note

```
tests/test_acceptance_show_note.py::TestAcceptanceShowNote::test_date_values_are_correct PASSED
tests/test_acceptance_show_note.py::TestAcceptanceShowNote::test_delete_link_is_available PASSED
tests/test_acceptance_show_note.py::TestAcceptanceShowNote::test_displaying_whether_event_was_added_a_users_calendar_return_true PASSED
tests/test_acceptance_show_note.py::TestAcceptanceShowNote::test_edit_link_is_available PASSED
tests/test_acceptance_show_note.py::TestAcceptanceShowNote::test_image_loads_on_show_note_page PASSED
tests/test_acceptance_show_note.py::TestAcceptanceShowNote::test_lecturer_name_is_correct PASSED
tests/test_acceptance_show_note.py::TestAcceptanceShowNote::test_location_name_is_correct PASSED
tests/test_acceptance_show_note.py::TestAcceptanceShowNote::test_module_code_is_correct PASSED
tests/test_acceptance_show_note.py::TestAcceptanceShowNote::test_title_value_are_correct PASSED
=====
===== 9 passed in 42.97 seconds =====
```

Figure A.7: Acceptance test being conducted to make sure that a singular note can be viewed correctly.

1.3 Integration tests

1.3.1 Add and edit meta data

```
tests/test_integration_add_edit_meta_data.py::TestIntegrationAddEditMetaData::test_add_meta_data_route_get_request_not_allowed PASSED
tests/test_integration_add_edit_meta_data.py::TestIntegrationAddEditMetaData::test_add_meta_data_route_returns_302 PASSED
tests/test_integration_add_edit_meta_data.py::TestIntegrationAddEditMetaData::test_add_module_code_via_post_request_successfully PASSED
tests/test_integration_add_edit_meta_data.py::TestIntegrationAddEditMetaData::test_edit_route_upload_erroneous_date_format_returns_error PASSED
tests/test_integration_add_edit_meta_data.py::TestIntegrationAddEditMetaData::test_edit_route_upload_erroneous_time_format_returns_error PASSED
tests/test_integration_add_edit_meta_data.py::TestIntegrationAddEditMetaData::test_get_edit_note_information_returns_200_success PASSED
tests/test_integration_add_edit_meta_data.py::TestIntegrationAddEditMetaData::test_it_saves_a_note_object_once_the_meta_data_added PASSED
tests/test_integration_add_edit_meta_data.py::TestIntegrationAddEditMetaData::test_once_a_note_is_saved_it_redirects_to_show_note PASSED
tests/test_integration_add_edit_meta_data.py::TestIntegrationAddEditMetaData::test_post_to_edit_note_changes_the_foreign_key_association PASSED
tests/test_integration_add_edit_meta_data.py::TestIntegrationAddEditMetaData::test_post_to_edit_note_different_data_created_new_meta_data PASSED
tests/test_integration_add_edit_meta_data.py::TestIntegrationAddEditMetaData::test_post_with_already_existing_meta_data_should_return_instance PASSED
tests/test_integration_add_edit_meta_data.py::TestIntegrationAddEditMetaData::test_posting_exisiting_module_code_new_meta_data_new_instance PASSED
tests/test_integration_add_edit_meta_data.py::TestIntegrationAddEditMetaData::test_posting_redirects_back_to_show_note PASSED
tests/test_integration_add_edit_meta_data.py::TestIntegrationAddEditMetaData::test_uploading_empty_data_returns_error PASSED
tests/test_integration_add_edit_meta_data.py::TestIntegrationAddEditMetaData::test_uploading_erroneous_date_format_returns_error PASSED
tests/test_integration_add_edit_meta_data.py::TestIntegrationAddEditMetaData::test_uploading_erroneous_time_format_returns_error PASSED
tests/test_integration_add_edit_meta_data.py::TestIntegrationAddEditMetaData::test_using_the_different_module_code_should_save_new_code PASSED
tests/test_integration_add_edit_meta_data.py::TestIntegrationAddEditMetaData::test_using_the_same_module_code_as_before_if_one_exists PASSED
tests/test_integration_add_edit_meta_data.py::TestIntegrationAddEditMetaData::test_when_session_doesnt_contain_user_id_redirect_homepage PASSED
=====
===== 19 passed in 6.17 seconds =====
```

Figure A.8: Integration tests carried on the add and edit meta url to ensure the system worked well together.

1.3.2 Homepage

```
tests/test_integration_homepage.py::TestIntegrationHomePage::test_credentials_not_in_session_return_blank_homepage PASSED
tests/test_integration_homepage.py::TestIntegrationHomePage::test_displays_logout_link_if_logged_in PASSED
tests/test_integration_homepage.py::TestIntegrationHomePage::test_home_route PASSED
tests/test_integration_homepage.py::TestIntegrationHomePage::test_if_not_logged_in_it_doesnt_display_logout PASSED
tests/test_integration_homepage.py::TestIntegrationHomePage::test_sign_in_displays_if_not_authorised PASSED
=====
===== 5 passed in 0.94 seconds =====
```

Figure A.9: Integration tests conducted on the homepage to ensure that the routes were accessible.

1.3.3 Logout

```
tests/test_integration_logout.py::TestIntegrationLogout::test_logout_removes_the_credentials_key_from_session PASSED
tests/test_integration_logout.py::TestIntegrationLogout::test_logout_removes_the_user_id_from_session PASSED
tests/test_integration_logout.py::TestIntegrationLogout::test_logout_route_does_not_permit_post_requests PASSED
tests/test_integration_logout.py::TestIntegrationLogout::test_logout_route_returns_a_200_error PASSED
=====
===== 4 passed in 0.77 seconds =====
```

Figure A.10: Integration tests conducted for the logout route ensuring the routes are logged out.

1.3.4 Oauth

```
tests/test_integration_oauth.py::TestIntegrationOAuth::test_call_back_route_returns_a_success_status PASSED
=====
===== 1 passed in 0.65 seconds =====
```

Figure A.11: Integration tests conducted for the oAuth route which interacts with the Google API.

1.3.5 Search

```
tests/test_integration_search.py::TestIntegrationSearch::test_if_user_not_in_session_return_to_homepage PASSED
tests/test_integration_search.py::TestIntegrationSearch::test_search_route_with_code_can_not_permit_post_requests PASSED
tests/test_integration_search.py::TestIntegrationSearch::test_search_route_returns_200_status_code PASSED
tests/test_integration_search.py::TestIntegrationSearch::test_search_route_with_code_returns_200_status_code PASSED
tests/test_integration_search.py::TestIntegrationSearch::test_search_with_post_request_returns_405 PASSED
=====
===== 5 passed in 0.89 seconds =====
```

Figure A.12: Integration tests conducted for the search URL to ensure searching works correctly.

1.3.6 Show note

```
tests/test_integration_show_note.py::TestIntegrationShowNote::test_deleting_a_note_deletes_a_note_from_database PASSED
tests/test_integration_show_note.py::TestIntegrationShowNote::test_deleting_a_note_returns_status_code_200 PASSED
tests/test_integration_show_note.py::TestIntegrationShowNote::test_route_returns_status_code_200 PASSED
=====
===== 3 passed in 0.86 seconds =====
```

Figure A.13: Integration tests implemented to ensure that the note can be displayed properly.

1.4 Upload

```
tests/test_integration_upload.py::TestIntegrationUpload::test_get_upload_route PASSED
tests/test_integration_upload.py::TestIntegrationUpload::test_put_upload_route PASSED
tests/test_integration_upload.py::TestIntegrationUpload::test_saving_file_attached PASSED
tests/test_integration_upload.py::TestIntegrationUpload::test_should_not_allow_post_to_show_image_route PASSED
tests/test_integration_upload.py::TestIntegrationUpload::test_should_return_200_error_on_404_page PASSED
tests/test_integration_upload.py::TestIntegrationUpload::test_should_return_image PASSED
tests/test_integration_upload.py::TestIntegrationUpload::test_should_save_the_correct_tif_file_to_upload PASSED
tests/test_integration_upload.py::TestIntegrationUpload::test_show_image_route PASSED
tests/test_integration_upload.py::TestIntegrationUpload::test_uploading_file_status PASSED
tests/test_integration_upload.py::TestIntegrationUpload::test_uploading_right_file_extension PASSED
tests/test_integration_upload.py::TestIntegrationUpload::test_uploading_without_file_attached PASSED
tests/test_integration_upload.py::TestIntegrationUpload::test_uploading_wrong_file_extension PASSED
tests/test_integration_upload.py::TestIntegrationUpload::test_when_uploaded_file_redirects_to_show_image_route PASSED
=====
===== 13 passed in 5.77 seconds =====
```

Figure A.14: Integration tests implemented to ensure that a user can upload their images to the application.

1.5 User

```
tests/test_integration_user.py::TestIntegrationUser::test_user_route PASSED
=====
===== 1 passed in 0.77 seconds =====
```

Figure A.15: Integration tests implemented the user route is working correctly and a the user gets added to the database.

1.6 View all notes

```
tests/test_integration_view_all_notes.py::TestIntegrationViewAllNotes::test_redirect_to_homepage_if_user_session_not_set PASSED
tests/test_integration_view_all_notes.py::TestIntegrationViewAllNotes::test_show_all_notes_returns_200_success_code PASSED
=====
===== 2 passed in 0.72 seconds =====
```

Figure A.16: Integration tests to make sure the view all notes url is working and getting the appropriate notes from the database.

1.7 User tests

Appendix B

Tesseract data results

This chapter shows the table outputting the results from the Tesseract training phase.

2.1 Table

Experiment	Characters Identified	Characters Correct	Correct Percentage
1	114	70	61.40
2	252	182	72.22
3	345	280	81.15
4	335	265	79.10
5	288	201	69.79
6	276	206	74.63
7	326	256	78.52
8	400	279	69.75
9	462	364	78.78
10	401	266	66.33
11	366	240	65.57
12	362	273	75.41

Table B.1: A table which shows the statistics from the correctly identified characters during the training process.

Appendix C

Example test data

3.1 Calendar week response mock

```
{  
  "accessRole": "owner",  
  "defaultReminders": [  
    {  
      "method": "email",  
      "minutes": 30  
    },  
    {  
      "method": "popup",  
      "minutes": 30  
    }  
  ],  
  "etag": "\"1234567891012345\"",  
  "items": [  
    {  
      "kind": "calendar#event",  
      "etag": "\"1234567891012345\"",  
      "id": "ideventcalendaritem1",  
      "status": "confirmed",  
      "htmlLink": "https://www.google.com/calendar/event?testtest",  
      "created": "2014-09-10T14:53:25.000Z",  
      "updated": "2014-09-10T14:54:12.748Z",  
      "summary": "Test Example",  
      "creator": {  
        "email": "test@gmail.com",  
        "displayName": "Tester",  
        "self": true  
      },  
      "organizer": {  
        "email": "test@gmail.com",  
        "displayName": "Test",  
        "self": true  
      }  
    }  
  ]  
}
```

```

        "self": true
    },
    "start": {
        "dateTime": "2016-12-01T01:00:00+01:00"
    },
    "end": {
        "dateTime": "2016-12-01T02:30:00+01:00"
    },
    "transparency": "transparent",
    "visibility": "private",
    "iCalUID": "123456789@google.com",
    "sequence": 0,
    "guestsCanInviteOthers": false,
    "guestsCanSeeOtherGuests": false,
    "reminders": {
        "useDefault": true
    }
}
],
"kind": "calendar#events",
"nextSyncToken": "synctokenasbebebe=",
"summary": "test@gmail.com",
"timeZone": "Europe/London",
"updated": "2016-03-16T15:13:26.416Z"
}
}

```

3.2 Google plus response mock

```

{
    "tagline": "Some Dummy data tagline",
    "verified": "False",
    "circledByCount": 100,
    "objectType": "person",
    "emails": [
        {
            "type": "account",
            "value": "test@gmail.com"
        }
    ],
    "occupation": "A Test Occupation"
}

```

Annotated Bibliography

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- [10] ——, “Testing Flask Applications Flask Documentation (0.10),” <http://flask.pocoo.org/docs/0.10/testing/#accessing-and-modifying-sessions>, 2016, last checked 24th April 2016.
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