

Text Recognition System

ARTIFICIAL NEURAL NETWORKS PROJECT
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Optical Character Recognition

- OCR stands for Optical Character Recognition. It is a widespread technology to recognise text inside images, such as scanned documents and photos.
- OCR technology is used to convert virtually any kind of images containing written text (typed, handwritten or printed) into machine-readable text data.

Why OCR?

- Many businesses, educational institutes and other organizations make use of OCR programs and software to hasten their data entry process.
- Furthermore, using OCR program reduces human error, which can occur while the data is being input.
- However, the conversion while the program is running has to be monitored carefully, so that unrecognized characters, words and sentences can be identified.

Names of group members

■ Vamsheeth Vadlamudi

• A paragraph which describes the approach you have used to solve the problem

A DIA consists of three main modules. The first major step is to segment the textual information from a given scanned page. The layout analysis module extracts text-lines, words or characters from a given page and the OCR module does the actual text recognition. Errors induced by these two modules are then corrected at a post-processing step using language models or dictionary correction.

The system is developed using the Python programming language and uses the Keras deep learning library. The Keras library is compatible with both Tensorflow and Theano. However this system is developed and tested with Tensorflow

Searching Algorithm:

- Word beam search decoding is a Connectionist Temporal Classification (CTC) decoding algorithm. It is used for sequence recognition tasks like Handwritten Text Recognition (HTR) or Automatic Speech Recognition (ASR).
- Word beam search decoding is placed right after the RNN layers to decode the output, see the red dashed rectangle in the illustration.

The four main properties of word beam search are:

- Words constrained by dictionary
- Allows arbitrary number of non-word characters between words (numbers, punctuation marks)
- Optional word-level Language Model (LM)
- Faster than token passing

Data set information.

The IAM Handwriting Database contains forms of handwritten English text which can be used to train and test handwritten text recognizers and to perform writer identification and verification experiments.

The IAM Handwriting Database 3.0 is structured as follows:

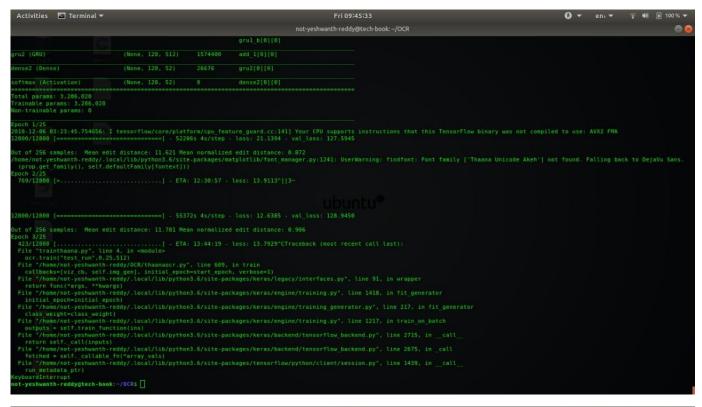
- 657 writers contributed samples of their handwriting
- 1'539 pages of scanned text
- 5'685 isolated and labeled sentences
- 13'353 isolated and labeled text lines
- 115'320 isolated and labeled words

Software used

- Python
- TensorFlow
- **■** Tesseract
- OpenCV

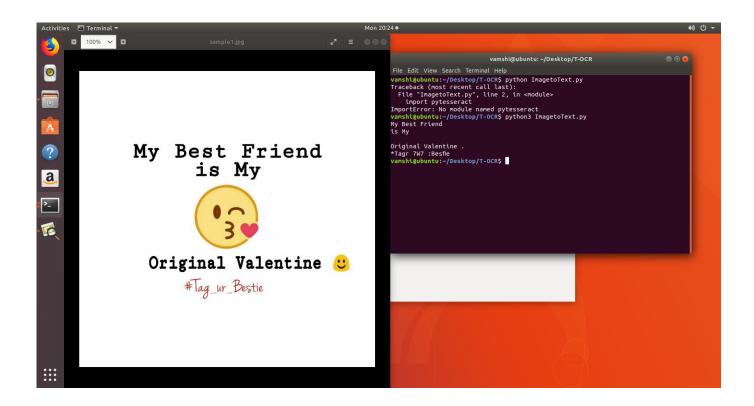
• Inputs and Outputs (Intermediate results as well if applicable)

```
add 1 (Add)
                                  (None, 128, 512)
                                                                     gru1[0][0]
                                                                     grul b[0][0]
gru2 (GRU)
                                  (None, 128, 512)
                                                        1574400
                                                                    add 1[0][0]
dense2 (Dense)
                                  (None, 128, 52)
                                                        26676
                                                                    gru2[0][0]
softmax (Activation)
                                  (None, 128, 52)
                                                                    dense2[0][0]
_______
Total params: 3,286,020
Trainable params: 3,286,020
Non-trainable params: 0
Epoch 1/25
Out of 256 samples: Mean edit distance: 11.621 Mean normalized edit distance: 0.872 /home/not-yeshwanth-reddy/.local/lib/python3.6/site-packages/matplotlib/font_manager.py:1241: Use (prop.get_family(), self.defaultFamily[fontext]))
 Epoch 2/25
   443/12800 [>.....] - ETA: 12:50:39 - loss: 14.0141
```



| Activities | | | | Fri 18:48:27 | 0 + | ₹ ♦0 🗎 98% |
|--|---|---|--|-----------------------------|-----|------------|
| | | | not-yeshy | anth-reddy@tech-book: ~/OCR | | • |
| | Output Shape | | | | | |
| he_input (InputLayer) | (None, 512, 64, 1) | | | | | |
| | (None, 512, 64, 16) | | | | | |
| xl (MaxPooling2D) | | | | | | |
| nv2 (Conv2D) | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| eshape (Reshape) | | | | | | |
| | | 8224 reshap | pe[0][0] | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| dd_1 (Add) | | 9 grul[0 grul_1 | P[0][0] 0][0] | | | |
| ru2 (GRU) | | | | | | |
| ense2 (Dense) | (None, 128, 52) | | | | | |
| oftmax (Activation) | (None, 128, 52) | | 2[0][0] | | | |
| otal params: 3,286,020 rainable params: 3,286,020 on-trainable params: 0 | | | | | | |
| File "/home/not-yeshwanth self,model.load weights File "/home/not-yeshwanth with hSpy, File(filepath File "/home/not-yeshwanth file "hame/not-yeshwanth file "hSpy objects.pyx". File "hSpy/ objects.pyx". File "hSpy/ objects.pyx". | <pre>12, in <pre>module</pre> <pre>s24.h5') # replace with y</pre> -reddy/OCR/thannaor.py". (weightsfile) -reddy/.local/lib/python3 (modee'r') as f: -reddy/.local/lib/python3 ide, userblock size, faplreddy/.local/lib/python3 ags, fapl=fapl) line 54. in h5py_object line 55. in h5py_object 78. in h5py.h5f.open e (unable po open file: n</pre> | line 552, in loads .6/site-packages/ht .6/site-packages/ht swmr=swmr) .6/site-packages/ht s.with_phil.wrapper s.with_phil.wrapper | weights eras/engine/network 5py/_hl/files.py", 5py/_hl/files.py", r r | | | |

• Final Results:



Accuracy

| Engine | Total char errors | Word Recall Errors | Word Precision Errors | Walltime | CPUtime* |
|-----------|----------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|----------|----------|
| Tess 3.04 | 13.9 | 30 | 31.2 | 3.0 | 2.8 |
| Cube | 15.1 | 29.5 | 30.7 | 3.4 | 3.1 |
| Tess+Cube | 11.0 | 24.2 | 25.4 | 5.7 | 5.3 |
| LSTM | 7.6 | 20.9 | 20.8 | 1.5 | 2.5 |

Reference papers

- 1. http://paper.ijcsns.org/07_book/200812/20081218.pdf
- 2. http://ijarcet.org/wp-content/uploads/IJARCET-VOL-1-ISSUE-4-131-133.pdf
- 3. http://www.pnrsolution.org/Datacenter/Vol3/Issue1/8.pdf
- 4.

https://books.google.co.in/books?hl=en&lr=&id=wovsCgAAQBAJ&oi=fnd&pg=PA288&dq=

 $handwritten+text+recognition\&ots=y4nPxm6qMv\&sig=NkawbYGjWskMjnlVN8cAGKqq\\gSc\#v=onepage\&q=handwritten\%20text\%20recognition\&f=false$

- 5. https://dihana.cps.unizar.es/~eduardo/trabhci/doc/2012/2012-03text_trabhci.pdf
- 6. http://yann.lecun.com/exdb/mnist/
- 7. http://www.fki.inf.unibe.ch/databases/iam-handwriting-database/download-the-iamhandwriting-database (Requires registration to download)
- 8.https://hackernoon.com/top-10-libraries-in-python-to-implement-machine-learning12602cf5dc61