



UAS PCVK

OCR PADA KTM

Kelompok 6



Anggota Kelompok



Agus Prayogi



Diah Putri N.



Tarista Dwi S.

Studi Kasus

1. Dataset yang digunakan adalah foto Kartu Tanda Mahasiswa (KTM), berupa link dataset sesuai dengan kelompok. Dataset dapat diunduh di [sini](#).
2. Model penggerjaan sampai dengan pengenalan semua karakter yang terdapat pada KTM, tidak diperkenankan menggunakan library atau pustaka untuk proses gathering data atau pre-processing atau recognize misalkan paint, photoshop, imageJ, teachable machine dan pytesseract. Sedangkan untuk proses training atau pembuatan template diizinkan menggunakan tool, misalkan cropping atau pre-processing.
3. Silakan menggunakan metode yang telah dipelajari untuk object detection pada MK PCVK seperti template matching atau pada MK lain seperti klasifikasi misalkan knn, svm, neural network, atau CNN.
4. Jumlah anggota kelompok yaitu 3 orang.
5. Komponen penilaian adalah seberapa banyak karakter yang dapat dikenali pada sebuah KTM. Misalkan total karakter yang terdapat pada KTM 100 buah, kemudian Anda bisa mengenali 100 karakter berarti nilainya 100.
6. Penggerjaan dimulai pada minggu 15, sedangkan untuk presentasi maksimal minggu 17.

Silakan dipersiapkan lebih awal untuk mendapatkan nilai yang maksimal, sebuah usaha tidak akan menghianati hasil :)

15 KTM Awal



Pre-processing

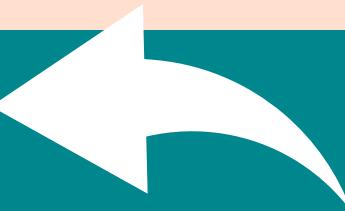


Reflection

```
def reflection(img):
    hsv_image = cv.cvtColor(img, cv.COLOR_BGR2HSV)
    h, s, v = cv.split(hsv_image)

    clahe = cv.createCLAHE(clipLimit=2.0, tileGridSize=(8, 8))
    v = clahe.apply(v)

    hsv_image = cv.merge([h, s, v])
    return cv.cvtColor(hsv_image, cv.COLOR_HSV2BGR)
```

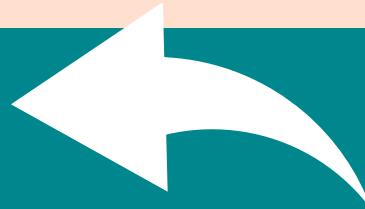


```
inverted_img = cv.bitwise_not(image)
```



Inverted

Pre-processing



```
gray = cv.cvtColor(inverted_img, cv.COLOR_BGR2GRAY)
```

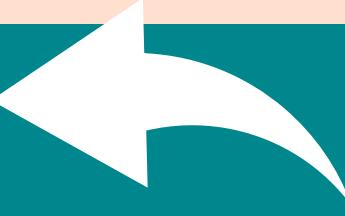
Grayscale

```
gray1 = cv.bilateralFilter(gray.copy(), 11, 10, 10)
```



Bilateral Filter

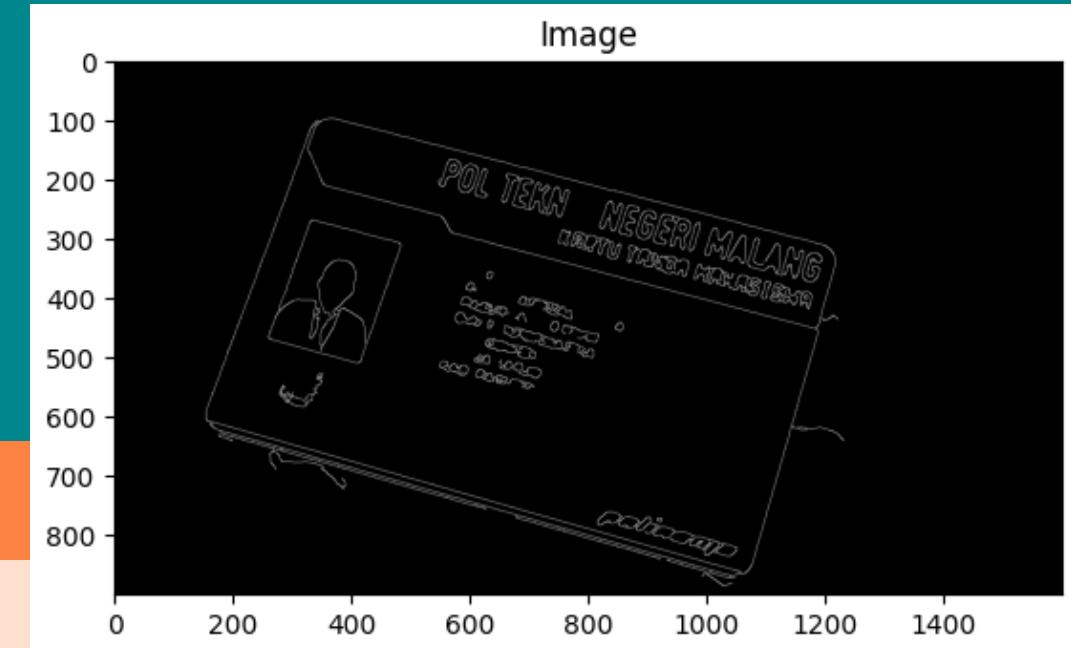
Pre-processing



```
gray1 = cv.medianBlur(gray1, 9)
```

MedianBlur

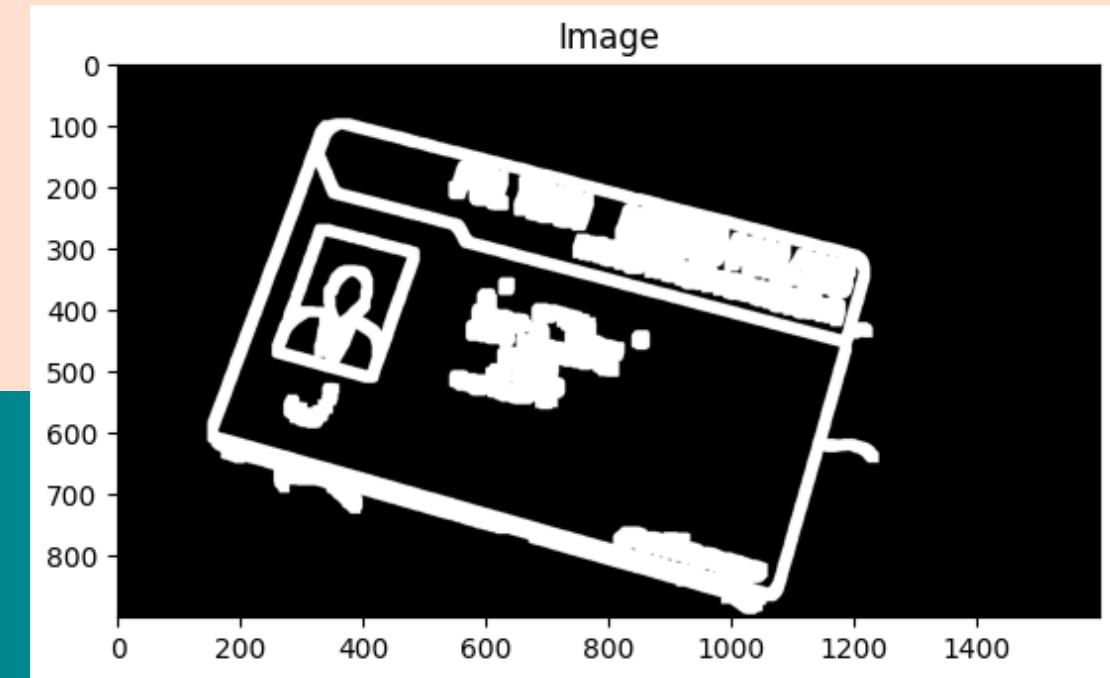
```
edged = cv.Canny(gray1, 30, 400)
```



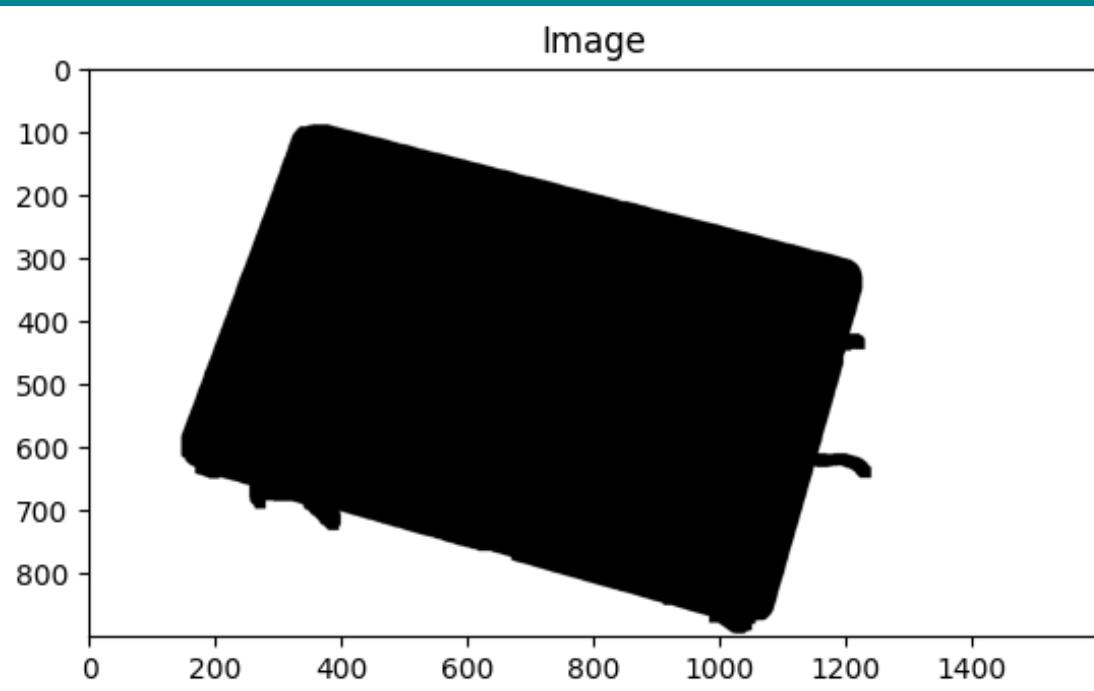
Canny

Segmentasi

```
edged = cv.dilate(edged, np.ones((17, 17), dtype=np.int8))
```



Dilation



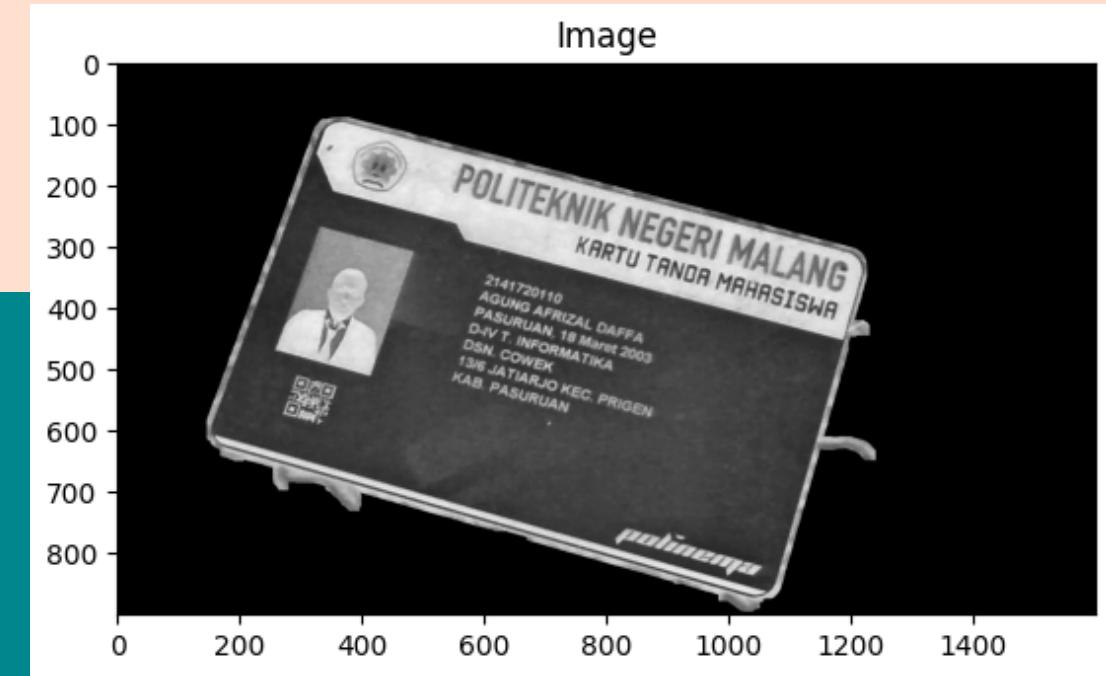
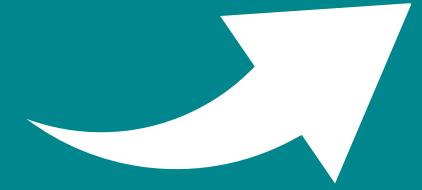
Masking

```
largest_contour = detect_contour(edged)
# Buat mask untuk menandai area dalam kontur
mask = np.zeros_like(gray)

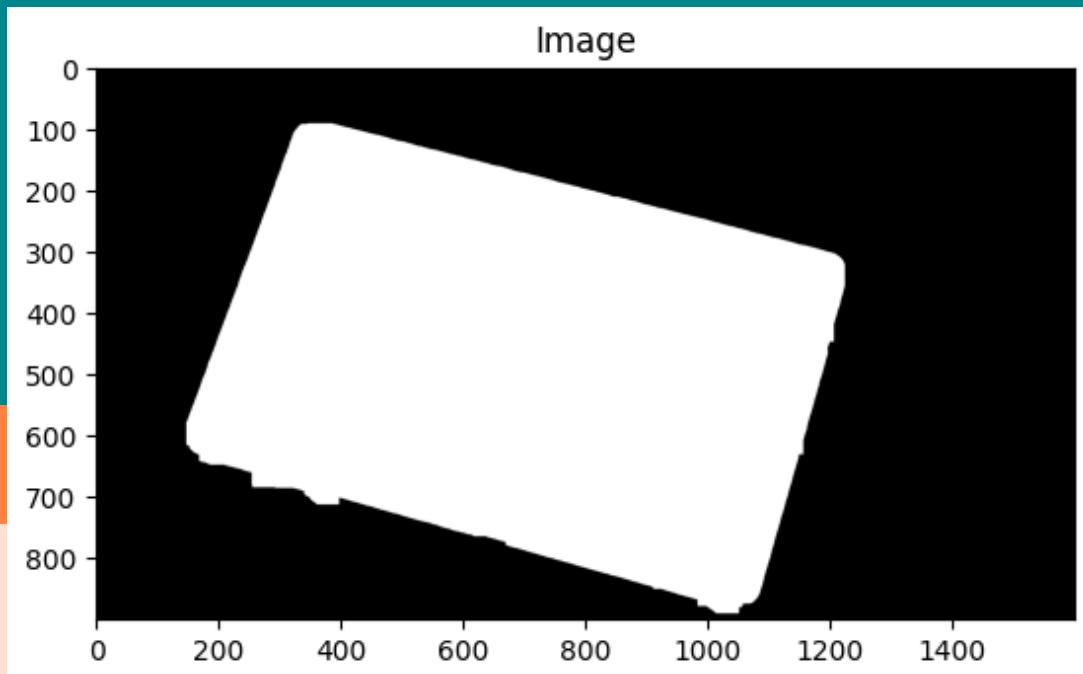
# Gambar kontur pada mask
cv.drawContours(mask, [largest_contour], -1, (255, 0, 0), thickness=cv.FILLED)
mask = cv.bitwise_not(mask)
# Ubah warna dalam area kontur
gray[mask != 0] = 0
```

Segmentasi

```
cv2_imshow(gray)
```



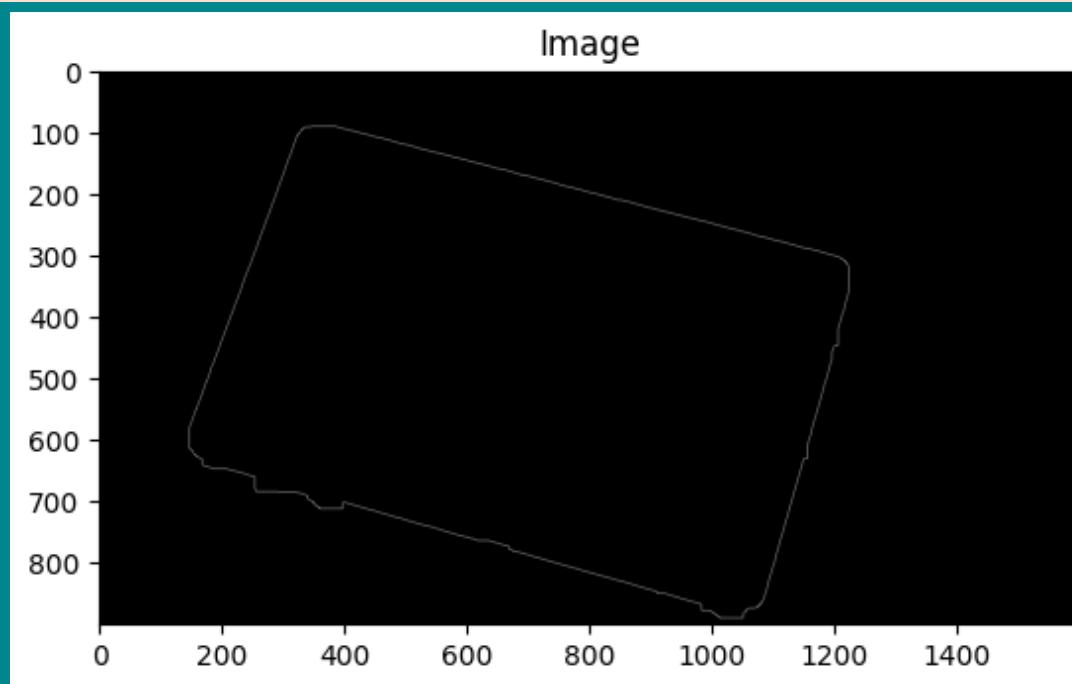
Hasil Masking diinverse



Biner + Opening

```
thresh = cv.threshold(gray, 0, 255, cv.THRESH_BINARY)[1]
opening = cv.morphologyEx(thresh, cv.MORPH_OPEN, np.ones((37, 37), dtype=np.int8))
```

Segmentasi



Canny



```
edged = cv.Canny(opening, 60, 400)  
cv2_imshow(edged)
```

Lokalisasi

```
countours, hierarchy = cv.findContours(edged, cv.RETR_EXTERNAL, cv.CHAIN_APPROX_SIMPLE)
imageCopy = image.copy()
cv.drawContours(imageCopy, countours, -1, (0, 255, 0), 1)

plt.imshow(toRGB(imageCopy))
plt.show()
```



```
cnts = sorted(countours, key=cv.contourArea, reverse=True)
screenCntList = []
scrWidths = []
for cnt in cnts:
    peri = cv.arcLength(cnt, True)
    approx = cv.approxPolyDP(cnt, 0.05 * peri, True)
    screenCnt = approx
    print(len(approx))

    if (len(screenCnt) == 4):
        (X, Y, W, H) = cv.boundingRect(cnt)
        print('X Y W H', cnt)
        screenCntList.append(screenCnt)
        scrWidths.append(W)
```

Lokalisasi

```
def findLargestContours(cntList, cntWidths):
    newCntList = []
    newCntWidths = []
    first_largest_cnt_pos = cntWidths.index(max(cntWidths))
    newCntList.append(cntList[first_largest_cnt_pos])
    newCntWidths.append(cntWidths[first_largest_cnt_pos])
    cntList.pop(first_largest_cnt_pos)
    cntWidths.pop(first_largest_cnt_pos)
    second_largest_cnt_pos = cntWidths.index(max(cntWidths))

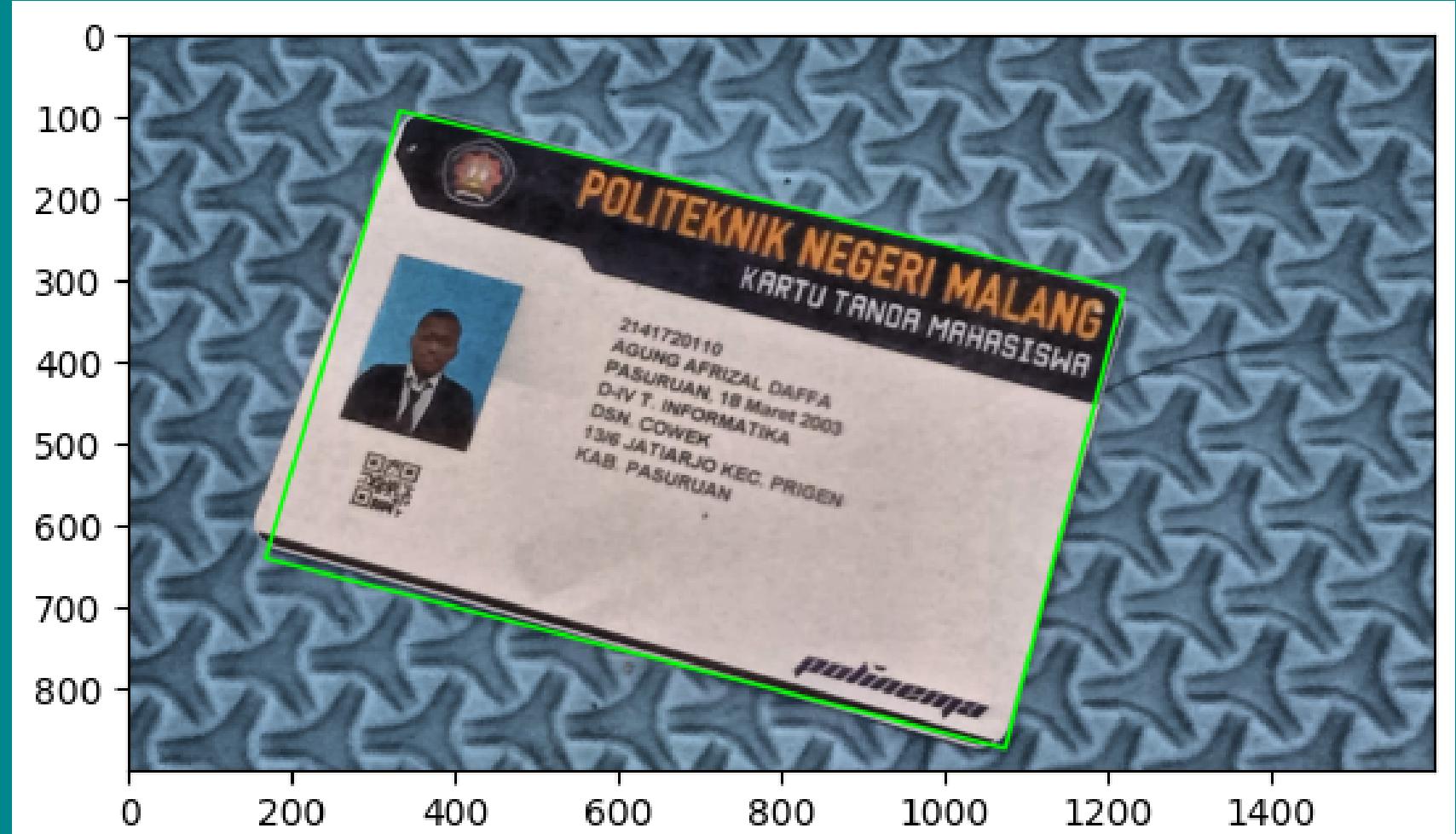
    newCntList.append(cntList[second_largest_cnt_pos])
    newCntWidths.append(cntWidths[second_largest_cnt_pos])

    cntList.pop(second_largest_cnt_pos)
    cntWidths.pop(second_largest_cnt_pos)
    return newCntList, newCntWidths
```

```
if(len(screenCntList) ≥ 2):
    screenCntList, scrWidths = findLargestContours(screenCntList, scrWidths)

if not len(screenCntList) ≥ 2: # there is no rectangle found
    print('No rectangle found')
elif scrWidths[0] ≠ scrWidths[1]: # mismatch in rect
    print('Mismatch in rect')

plt.imshow(toRGB(cv.drawContours(image.copy(), [screenCntList[0]], -1, (0, 255, 0), 3)))
plt.show()
```

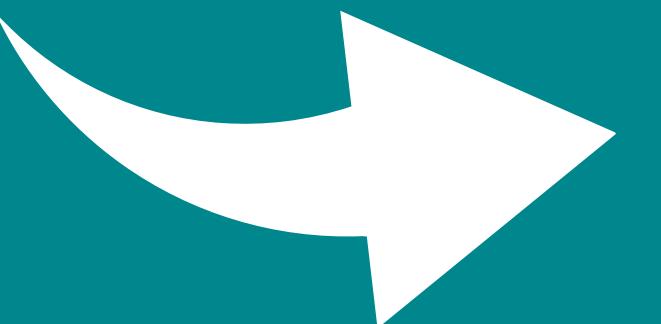


Lokalisasi

```
pts = screenCntList[0].reshape(4, 2)
rect = order_points(pts)

warped = four_point_transform(image, pts)
warp = cv.cvtColor(warped, cv.COLOR_BGR2GRAY)
warp = exposure.rescale_intensity(warp)

img_asli = warped.copy()
cv2.imshow(warp)
```

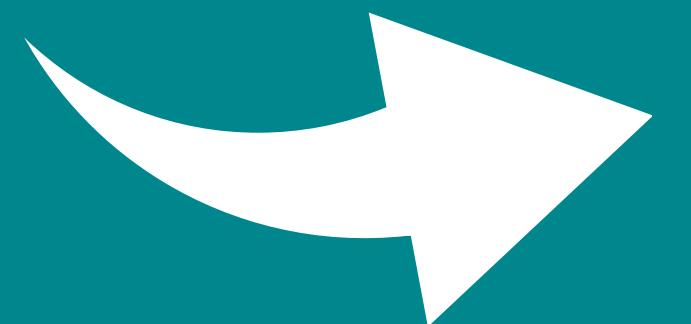
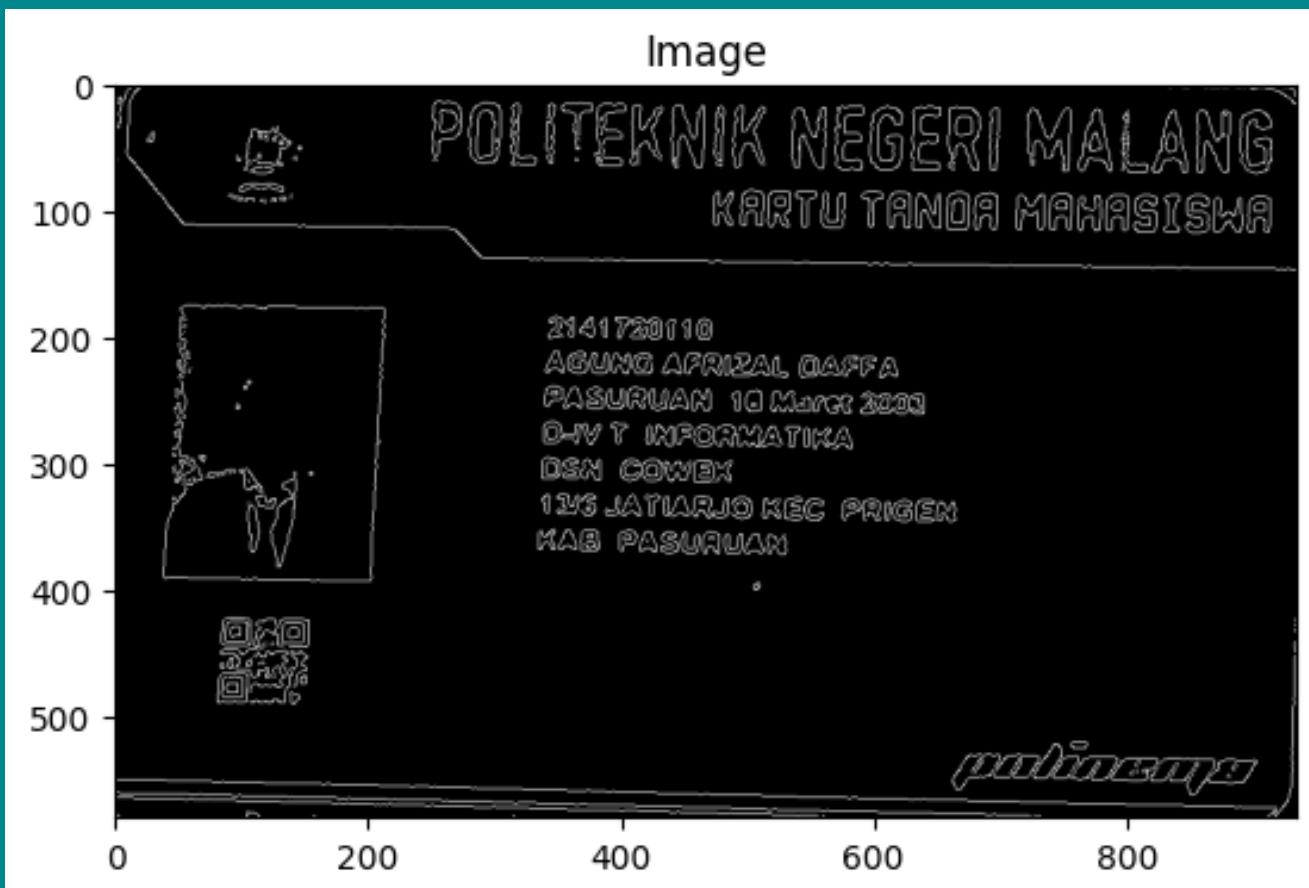


Lokalisasi

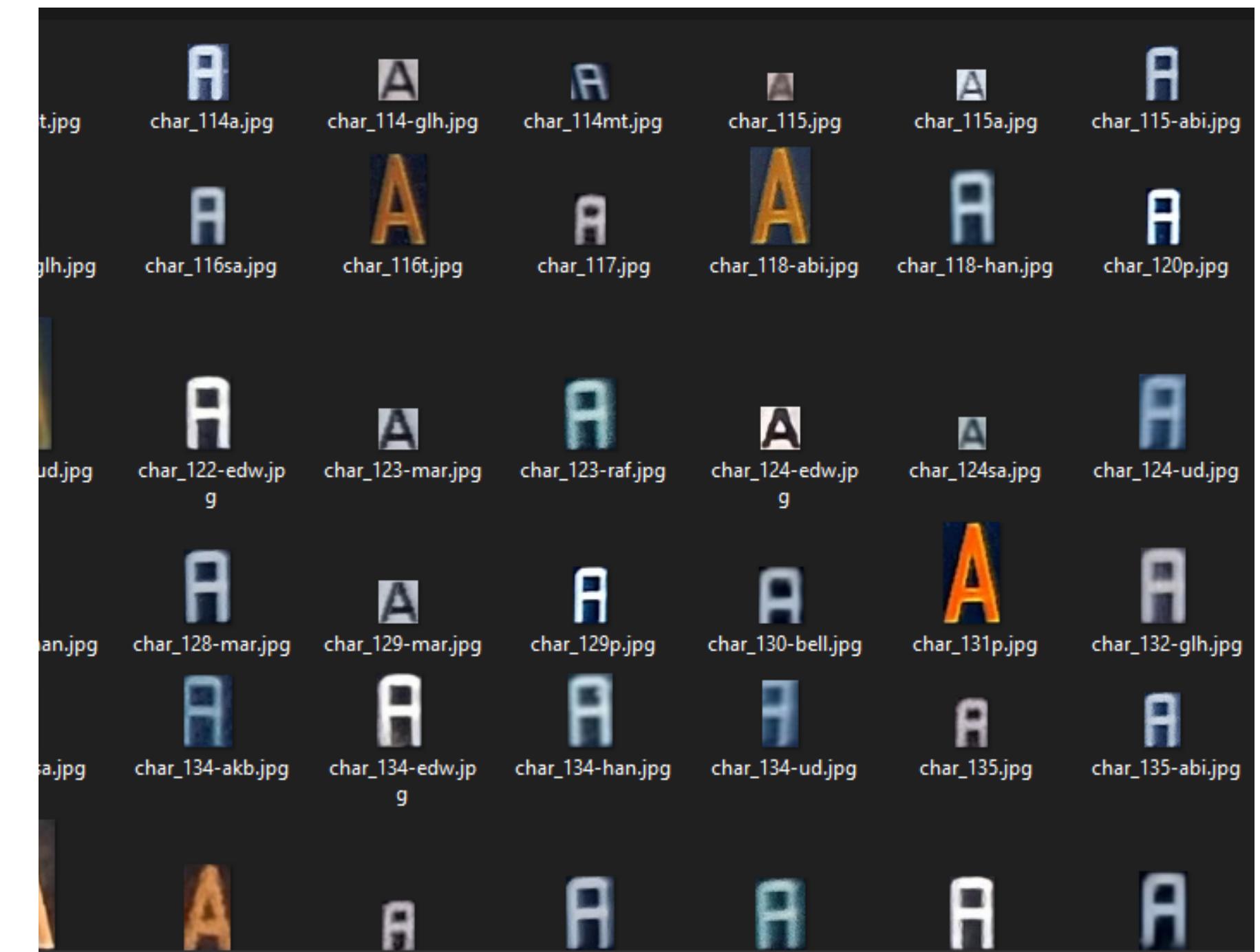
```
otsu = cv.threshold(warp, 0, 255, cv.THRESH_BINARY | cv.THRESH_OTSU)[1]
otsu = cv.bitwise_not(otsu)

canny = cv.Canny(otsu, 30, 400)
cv2_imshow(canny)

contours = findContours(canny.copy())
cv.drawContours(warped, contours, -1, (0, 255, 0), 1)
cv2_imshow(warped)
```



Membuat Model



Membuat Model

```
imgKTM = cv.imread('./ktm/Puput.jpg')

w, h, c = imgKTM.shape
width, height = w/h*1000, 1000
imgKTM = cv.resize(imgKTM, (int(height), int(width)))

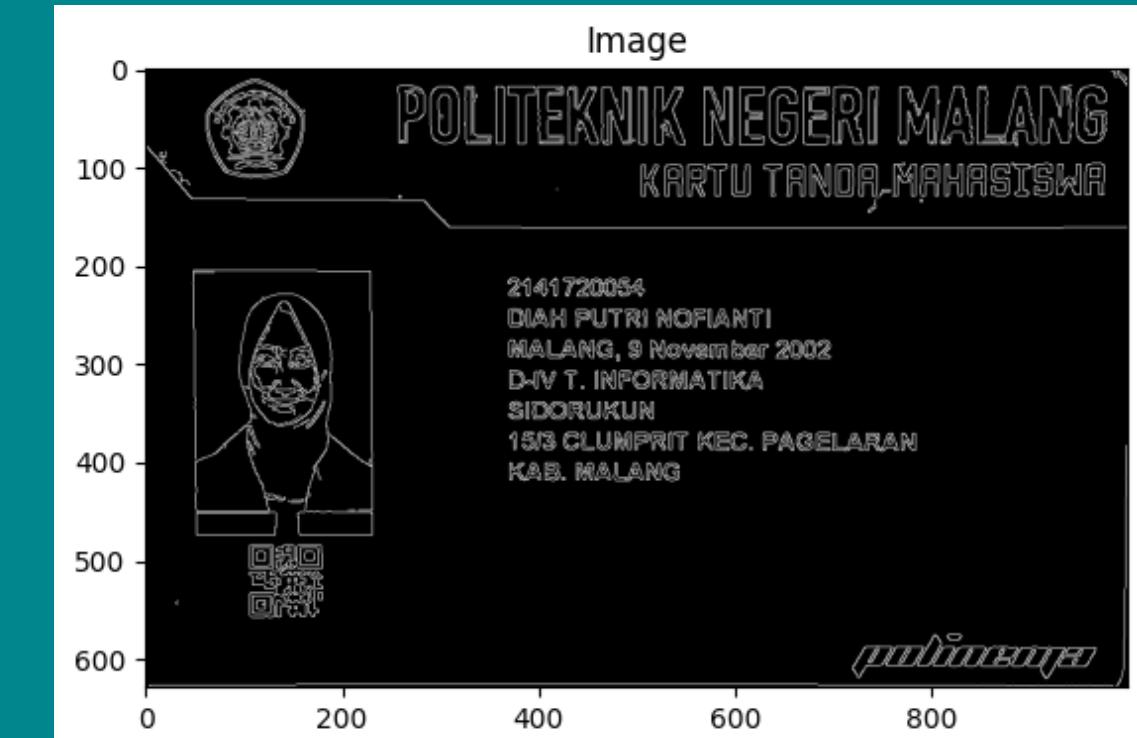
plt.imshow(toRGB(imgKTM))
plt.show()
```



```
image = imgKTM.copy()
ktm = image.copy()

image = reflection(image)
inverted_img = cv.bitwise_not(image)
gray = cv.cvtColor(inverted_img, cv.COLOR_BGR2GRAY)
gray1 = cv.bilateralFilter(gray.copy(), 19, 19, 17)

edged = cv.Canny(gray1, 60, 400)
cv2_imshow(edged)
```

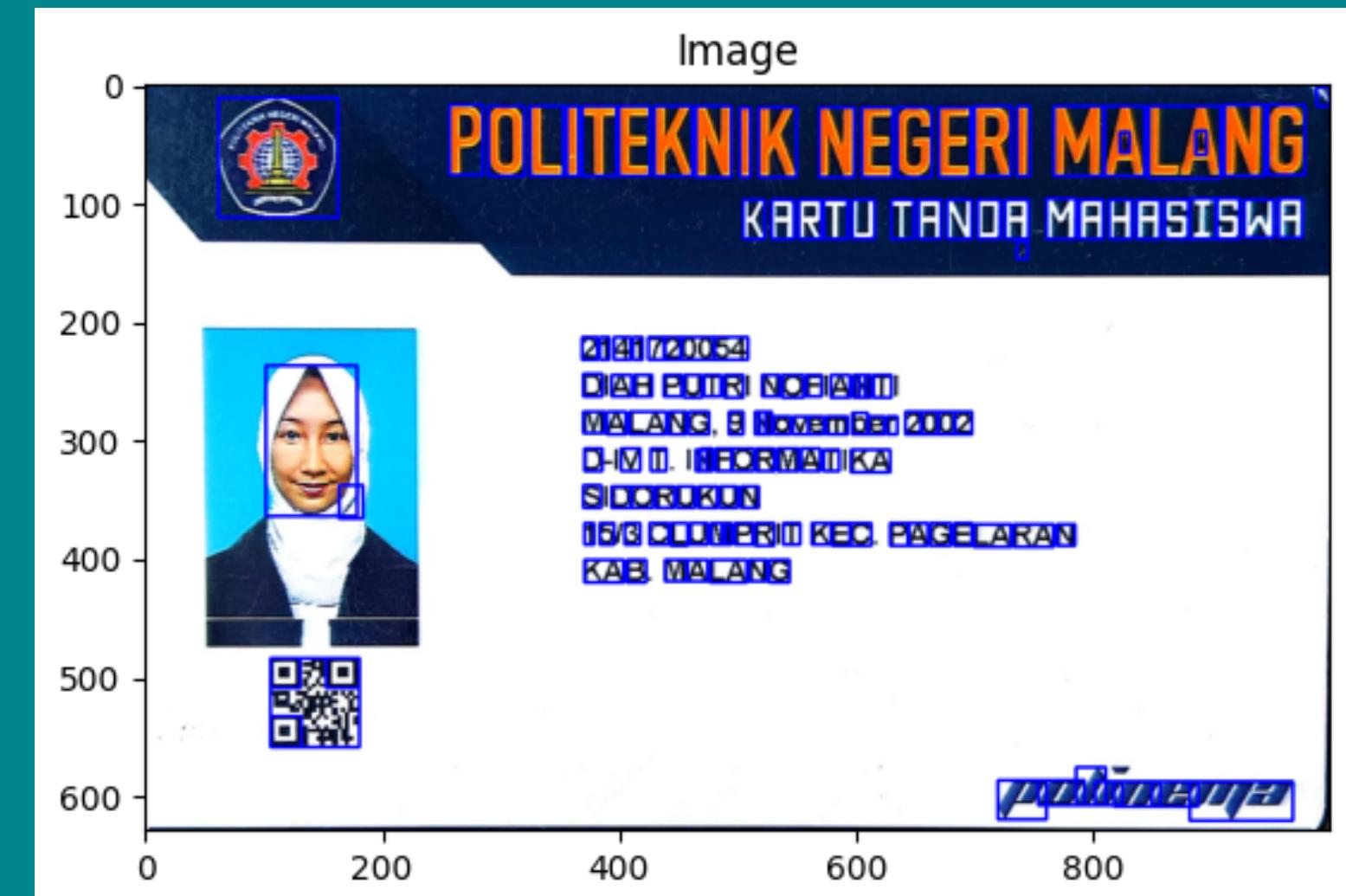


Membuat Model

```
crop = img_asli.copy()

min_w, max_w = 8, 160
min_h, max_h = 14, 140
num = 0
for c in contours:
    (x, y, w, h) = cv.boundingRect(c) # find bounding box based on contour
    # if pixel follow this rule, it consider as char
    if (w ≥ min_w and w ≤ max_w) and (h ≥ min_h and h ≤ max_h):
        roi = img_asli[y:y+h, x:x+w] # get region of interest for char
        cv.imwrite(f'./dataset-puput/char_{num}-ppt.jpg', roi) # save char
        num += 1
    cv.rectangle(crop, (x, y), (x+w, y+h), (255, 0, 0), 2)

cv2.imshow(crop)
```



Membuat Model

```
DATADIR = 'dataset'
dirs = []
training_data = []
width, height = 13, 19

# Looping direktori data training untuk diambil nama karakternya
for char_name in sorted(os.listdir(DATADIR)):
    dirs.append(char_name)

# Looping semua image data training untuk diubah menjadi array
for char_name in dirs:
    path = os.path.join(DATADIR, char_name)
    class_number = dirs.index(char_name)

    for img in tqdm(os.listdir(path)):
        try:
            img_array = cv.imread(os.path.join(path, img), cv.IMREAD_GRAYSCALE)
            new_array = cv.resize(img_array, (width, height))
            training_data.append([new_array, class_number])
        except Exception as e:
            pass

for features, label in training_data:
    X.append(features)
    Y.append(label)

X = np.array(X).reshape(-1, width, height, 1)
```

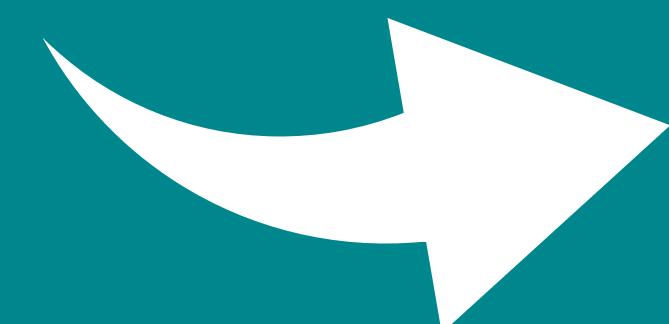
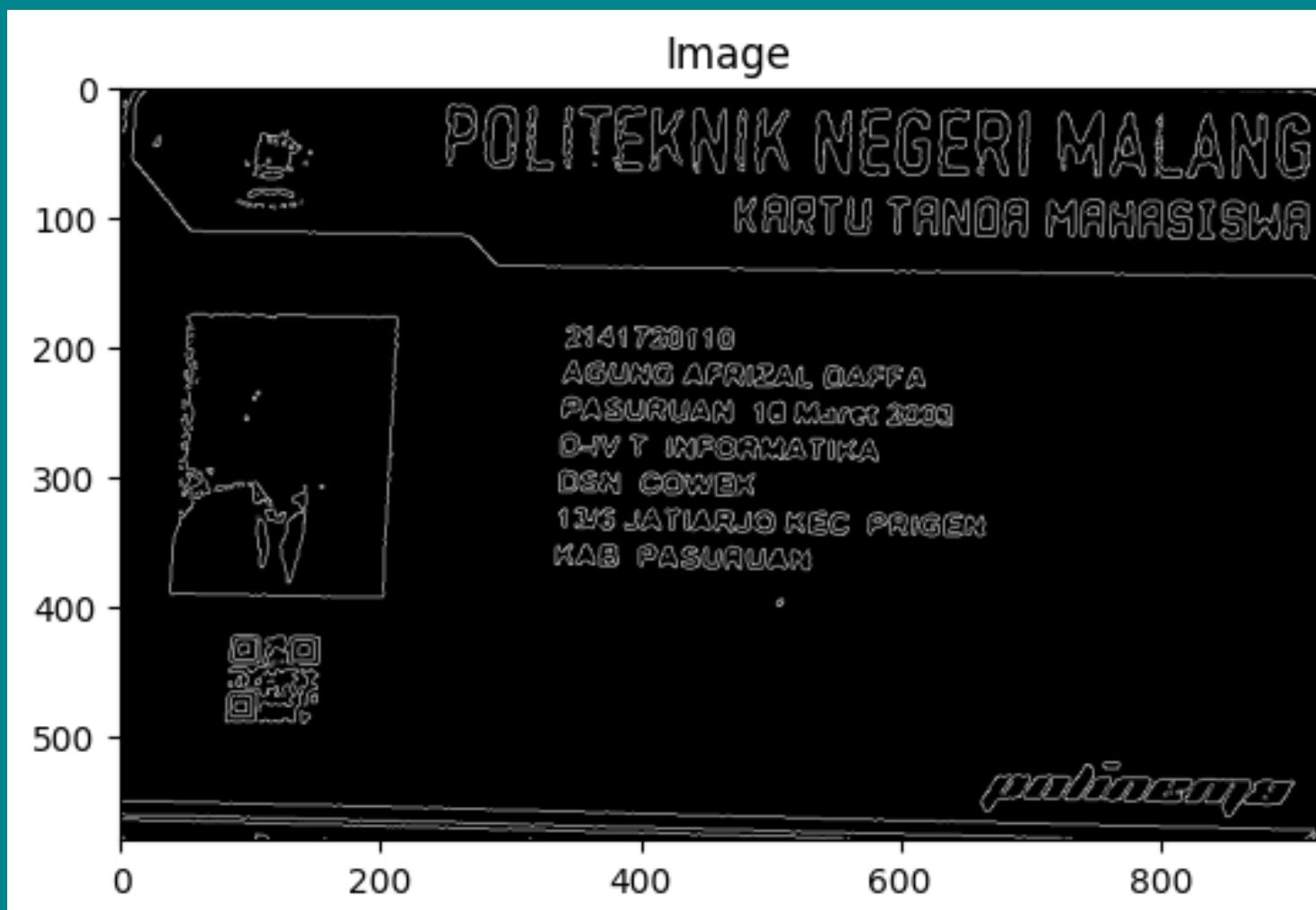
```
inputs = Input(shape=(width, height, 1))
conv_layer = ZeroPadding2D(padding=(2, 2))(inputs)
conv_layer = Conv2D(16, (5, 5), strides=(1, 1), activation='relu')(conv_layer)
conv_layer = MaxPooling2D((2, 2))(conv_layer)
conv_layer = Conv2D(32, (3, 3), strides=(1, 1), activation='relu')(conv_layer)
conv_layer = Conv2D(32, (3, 3), strides=(1, 1), activation='relu')(conv_layer)
conv_layer = MaxPooling2D((2, 2))(conv_layer)

flaten = Flatten()(conv_layer)
fc_layer = Dense(256, activation='relu')(flaten)
fc_layer = Dense(64, activation='relu')(fc_layer)

# Output layer
outputs = Dense(len(dirs), activation='softmax')(fc_layer)
adam = Adam(learning_rate=0.0001)
model = Model(inputs=inputs, outputs=outputs)
model.compile(optimizer=adam, loss='categorical_crossentropy', metrics=['accuracy'])

model.fit(X, Y, epochs=len(dirs)*2, verbose=1)
model.save('alphabet.model')
```

Pengenalan



Load Model

```
from keras.models import load_model
model = load_model("alphabet.model")
width, height = 13, 19
warp = img_asli.copy()

alphabet = []
for char_name in sorted(os.listdir("dataset")):
    alphabet.append(char_name)
```

```

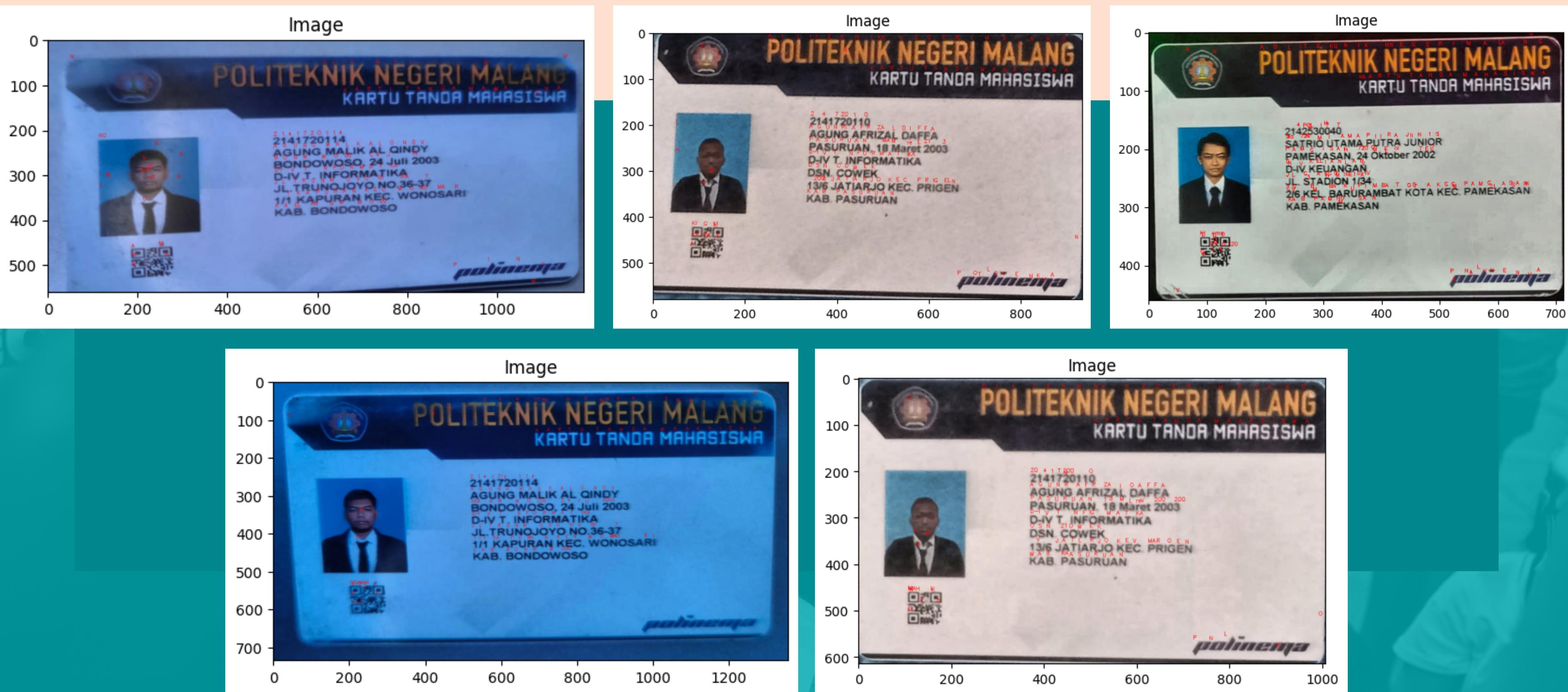
min_w, max_w = 8, 160
min_h, max_h = 14, 140
num = 0
for c in contours:
    (x, y, w, h) = cv.boundingRect(c) # find bounding box based on contour
    if(w ≥ min_w and w ≤ max_w) and (h ≥ min_h and h ≤ max_h):
        roi = img_asli[y:y+h, x:x+w] # get region of interest for char
        roi = cv.cvtColor(roi, cv.COLOR_BGR2GRAY) # convert to grayscale
        roi = cv.resize(roi, (width, height))
        roi = np.array(roi).reshape(-1, width, height, 1)
        roi = roi / 255.0
        prediction = model.predict(roi)
        cv.putText(warp, alphabet[np.argmax(prediction[0])],
                   (x, y - 4), cv.FONT_HERSHEY_SIMPLEX, 0.4, (0, 0, 255), 1)
        num += 1
cv2.imshow(warp)

```



Keakuratan 82%

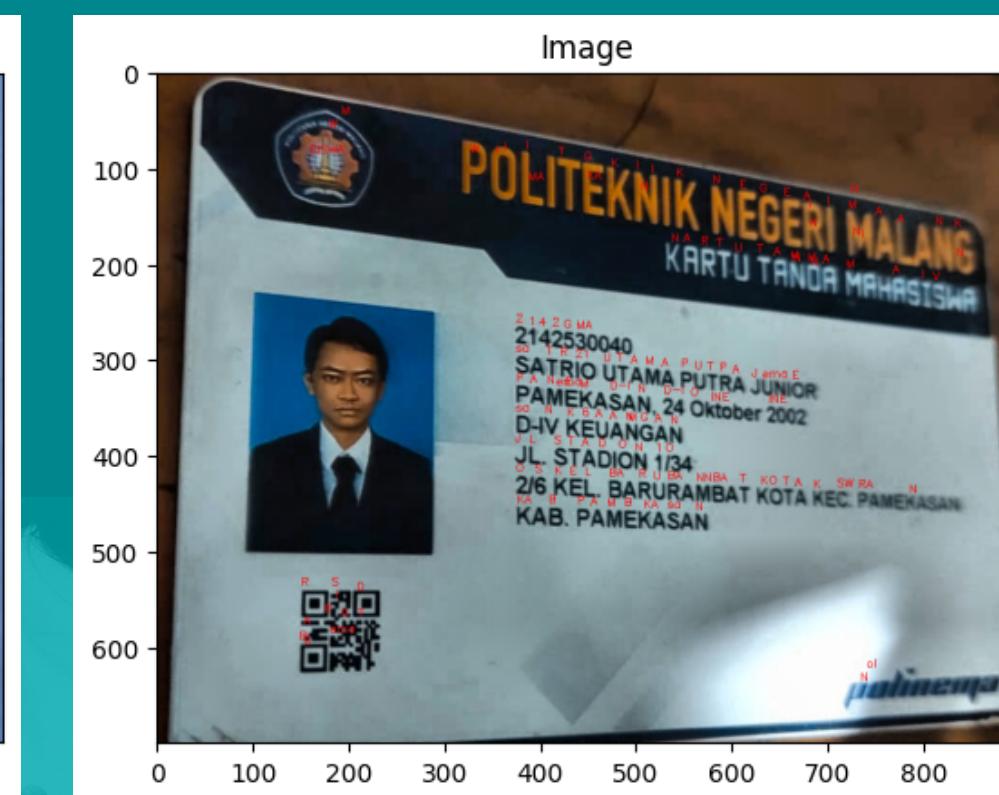
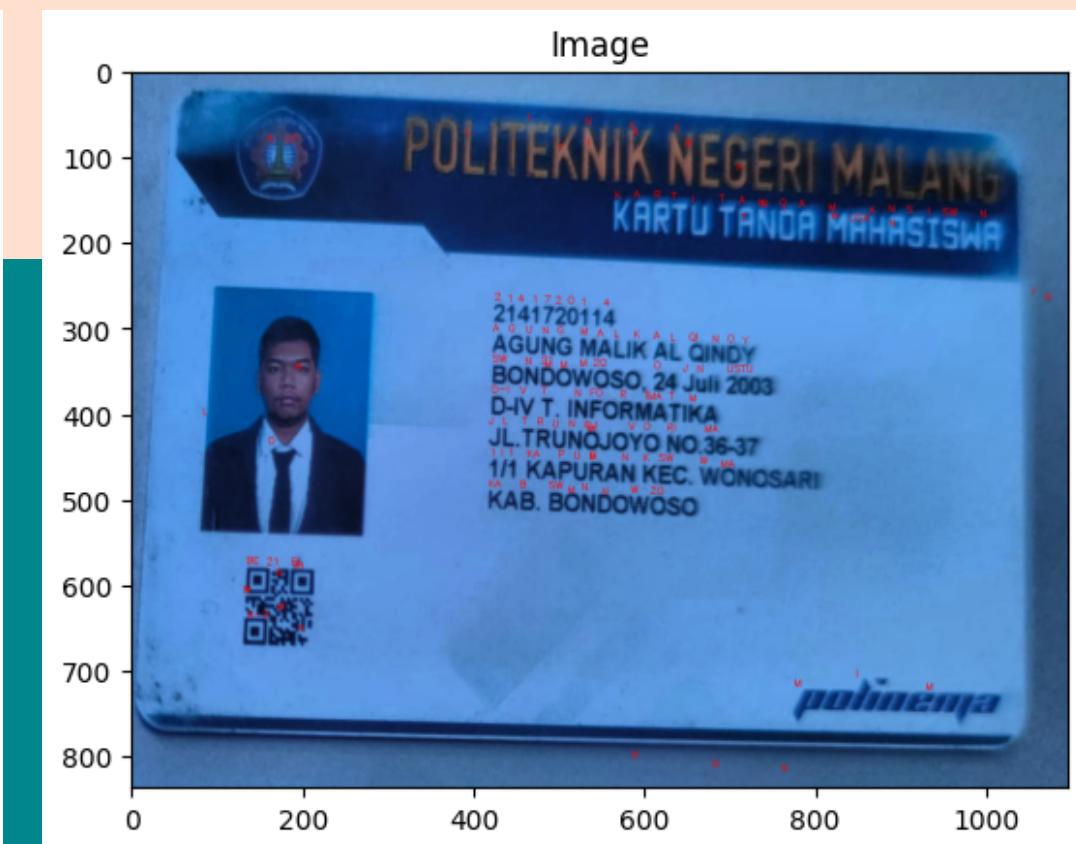
Hasil Akhir



Hasil Akhir



Hasil Akhir





Terima kasih
atas perhatiannya!