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# SB3001 - PROJECT-BASED EXPERIENTIAL LEARNING PROGRAM

**DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE ENGINEERING**

# TOPIC:

# Text Detection and Extraction from image using OpenCV

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Project report format

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# ABSTRACT

# This report discusses the development of a system for text detection and extraction from images using OpenCV (Open Source Computer Vision Library). The system aims to automate the process of identifying textual regions within images and extracting the text for further processing. By leveraging computer vision techniques, the system provides a valuable tool for applications such as document analysis, image understanding, and content retrieval.

# INTRODUCTION

# The project focuses on implementing algorithms and techniques for detecting and extracting text from images using OpenCV. Text detection and extraction play a crucial role in various domains, including document digitization, augmented reality, and image-based data retrieval.

# PROJECT OVERVIEW:

# The Text detection and extraction from images play a crucial role in various applications such as document analysis, image understanding, and content retrieval. The ability to automatically identify and extract text from images can streamline workflows and improve efficiency in tasks involving large volumes of textual data embedded within images.

# PURPOSE:

The purpose of this project is to develop a robust and efficient system for text detection and extraction from images using OpenCV. The system aims to automate the process of analyzing images containing textual information and extracting the text for further analysis or processing.

# IDEATION AND PROPOSED SOLUTION:

Ideation includes exploring different approaches and algorithms for text detection and extraction using OpenCV. This may involve techniques such as edge detection, contour analysis, and thresholding.

# PROBLEM STATEMENT DEFINITION:

The problem statement involves developing a system capable of:

* Detecting text regions within images.
* Extracting text from the identified regions.
* Handling various challenges such as different fonts, sizes, orientations, and background clutter.

# IDEATION AND BRAIN STORMING:

# Ideation involves exploring different approaches and algorithms for text detection and extraction. This may include techniques such as edge detection, contour analysis, and deep learning-based methods for text recognition.

# PROPOSED SOLUTION:

# The proposed solution combines the use of OpenCV for image preprocessing and text region detection, followed by OCR libraries such as Tesseract for text extraction. The system will employ techniques such as thresholding, contour detection, and perspective transformation to locate text regions in the image. Subsequently, OCR algorithms will be applied to recognize and extract the text from these regions.

# REQUIREMENTS ANALYSIS

# FUNCTIONAL REQUIREMENTS:

* Image loading: Ability to load input images for text detection and extraction.
* Preprocessing: Implement preprocessing techniques such as resizing, grayscale conversion, and noise reduction.
* Text detection: Detect text regions within the preprocessed image using OpenCV algorithms.
* Text extraction: Apply OCR techniques to extract text from the detected regions.
* Output generation: Display or save the extracted text for further analysis or processing.

# NON FUNCTIONAL REQUIREMENTS:

* Accuracy: Ensure high accuracy in text detection and extraction to minimize errors.
* Efficiency: Optimize the system for fast processing and real-time performance.
* Scalability: Design the system to handle a wide range of image sizes, formats, and text complexities.
* Robustness: Make the system robust to variations in lighting conditions, image quality, and text characteristics.

1. **. PROJECT DESIGN:**

***5.1 Briefing***:

The project design phase involves outlining the architecture, components, and workflow of the text detection and extraction system. During the briefing stage, key stakeholders collaborate to define the requirements, constraints, and objectives of the project. This includes identifying the target audience, understanding their needs, and defining the scope of the system. Additionally, the briefing phase involves conducting a feasibility analysis to assess the technical, financial, and organizational aspects of the project.

***5.2 Solution:***

The solution design phase focuses on devising the strategies, methodologies, and techniques for implementing the text detection and extraction system. This includes selecting appropriate algorithms, frameworks, and tools based on the project requirements and objectives. The solution design encompasses defining the system architecture, including the components, modules, and interactions between them.

Furthermore, the solution design phase involves creating detailed specifications, including data flow diagrams, sequence diagrams, and interface designs, to guide the implementation process.

1. **SOLUTIONS:**

***6.1 Development Part I:***

Development Part I involves the implementation of the preprocessing and text detection algorithms. This includes tasks such as image loading, resizing, grayscale conversion, noise reduction, and text region detection. During this phase, the focus is on implementing robust and efficient algorithms for accurately detecting regions containing text within images.

Various computer vision techniques, such as edge detection, contour analysis, and morphology operations, may be employed to achieve this objective.

The algorithms developed in this phase lay the foundation for the subsequent text extraction process.

***6.2 Development Part II:***

Development Part II focuses on implementing the text extraction algorithms and integrating them into the system. This includes tasks such as applying OCR (Optical Character Recognition) techniques to extract text from the detected regions, handling challenges such as varying fonts, sizes, orientations, and background clutter.

Additionally, this phase involves implementing post-processing techniques to refine the extracted text and improve its accuracy.

Integration testing is conducted to ensure that the text detection and extraction components function seamlessly together as a cohesive system.

Finally, the system is evaluated and validated to ensure that it meets the specified requirements and objectives.

# RESULTS:

Upon evaluating the outcomes of the project focused on generating handwritten digits using Generative Adversarial Networks (GANs), several critical aspects emerge. Visually inspecting the generated digit images is the primary step, enabling an assessment of their quality and resemblance to real handwritten digits. Quantitative metrics such as pixel-wise similarity or structural similarity (SSIM) scores provide additional insights into image fidelity, with higher scores indicating better resemblance. The diversity of generated digit images, characterized by variations in style, shape, and appearance, offers a measure of the model's versatility and expressiveness.

# PERFORMANCE METRICS:

# Performance metrics play a crucial role in evaluating the effectiveness and efficiency of the text detection and extraction system. The following metrics are proposed for assessing the system's performance:

1. **Accuracy:** Accuracy measures the proportion of correctly detected and extracted text regions compared to the total number of text regions in the image. It indicates the system's ability to correctly identify and extract text from images.
2. **Precision:** Precision measures the accuracy of the system in correctly identifying text regions among all the regions detected as text. It quantifies the system's ability to avoid false positives in text detection.
3. **Recall:** Recall measures the system's ability to correctly detect all text regions among all the actual text regions present in the image. It indicates the system's sensitivity to detect text regions.
4. **F1 Score:** The F1 score is the harmonic mean of precision and recall and provides a balanced measure of the system's performance in text detection and extraction. It combines both precision and recall into a single metric.
5. **Processing Time:** Processing time measures the time taken by the system to detect and extract text from an image. It evaluates the system's efficiency in real-time applications and large-scale processing tasks.
6. **Resource Utilization:** Resource utilization metrics, such as CPU and memory usage, quantify the system's resource consumption during text detection and extraction operations. It assesses the system's scalability and resource efficiency.
7. **Robustness:** Robustness metrics evaluate the system's performance under various conditions, including variations in lighting, image quality, text orientation, and background clutter. It measures the system's ability to maintain accuracy and reliability in challenging scenarios.

# ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES

**Advantages:**

* Automates the process of text extraction from images, saving time and effort.
* Enables the digitization of textual content for further analysis and processing.
* Can be applied to various domains including document scanning, augmented reality, and image-based data retrieval.

# Disadvantages:

* Dependency on the quality of input images, which may affect the accuracy of text detection and extraction.
* Limited effectiveness in cases of complex backgrounds, distorted text, or poor image resolution.

# CONCLUSION

The proposed system for text detection and extraction from images using OpenCV and OCR offers a promising solution for automating the extraction of textual information from images. By leveraging computer vision techniques and OCR technology, the system can accurately locate and extract text from images, facilitating various applications in document analysis, content retrieval, and data processing.

# FUTURE SCOPE

* Integration with deep learning models for improved text detection and recognition.
* Enhancement of preprocessing techniques to handle challenging image conditions.
* Expansion of the system to support multi-language text detection and extraction.
* Integration with cloud-based OCR services for scalability and accessibility.

This report outlines the conceptual framework and proposed implementation approach for developing a system for text detection and extraction from images using OpenCV technique.

# 11. Source Code :-

# !pip install opencv-python

# !pip install pytesseract

# # Import required packages

# import cv2

# import pytesseract

# # Mention the installed location of Tesseract-OCR in your system

# pytesseract.pytesseract.tesseract\_cmd = 'System\_path\_to\_tesseract.exe'

# # Read image from which text needs to be extracted

# img = cv2.imread("sample.jpg")

# # Preprocessing the image starts

# # Convert the image to gray scale

# gray = cv2.cvtColor(img, cv2.COLOR\_BGR2GRAY)

# # Performing OTSU threshold

# ret, thresh1 = cv2.threshold(gray, 0, 255, cv2.THRESH\_OTSU | cv2.THRESH\_BINARY\_INV)

# # Specify structure shape and kernel size.

# # Kernel size increases or decreases the area

# # of the rectangle to be detected.

# # A smaller value like (10, 10) will detect

# # each word instead of a sentence.

# rect\_kernel = cv2.getStructuringElement(cv2.MORPH\_RECT, (18, 18))

# # Applying dilation on the threshold image

# dilation = cv2.dilate(thresh1, rect\_kernel, iterations = 1)

# # Finding contours

# contours, hierarchy = cv2.findContours(dilation, cv2.RETR\_EXTERNAL,

# cv2.CHAIN\_APPROX\_NONE)

# # Creating a copy of image

# im2 = img.copy()

# # A text file is created and flushed

# file = open("recognized.txt", "w+")

# file.write("")

# file.close()

# # Looping through the identified contours

# # Then rectangular part is cropped and passed on

# # to pytesseract for extracting text from it

# # Extracted text is then written into the text file

# for cnt in contours:

# x, y, w, h = cv2.boundingRect(cnt)

# 

# # Drawing a rectangle on copied image

# rect = cv2.rectangle(im2, (x, y), (x + w, y + h), (0, 255, 0), 2)

# 

# # Cropping the text block for giving input to OCR

# cropped = im2[y:y + h, x:x + w]

# 

# # Open the file in append mode

# file = open("recognized.txt", "a")

# 

# # Apply OCR on the cropped image

# text = pytesseract.image\_to\_string(cropped)

# 

# # Appending the text into file

# file.write(text)

# file.write("\n")

# 

# # Close the file

# file.close

# . Output:-

# Blocks of text detected from sample image:

# Lightbox

# Final text file:

# Lightbox

**APPENDIX:**

Source code @github: https://github.com/arvinpsm/TNSDC-Generative-AI