# **Document Analysis**

**Exercise 3: Keyword Spotting / Week 2** 

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#### **Outline of the Exercise**

- Week 1
  - Dissimilarity between preprocessed keyword images and preprocessed word images

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  - Output: ordered list of words IDs
- Week 2
  - Dissimilarity between preprocessed keyword images and preprocessed text line images
  - Output: ordered list of text line IDs
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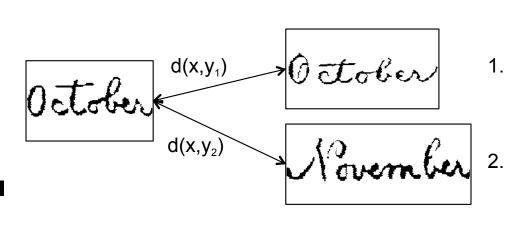
- Week 3 (ambitious it is optional)
  - Dissimilarity between keyword images and automatically extracted text line images
  - Output:
    - List of text lines together with their bounding box
    - Ordered list of text line IDs

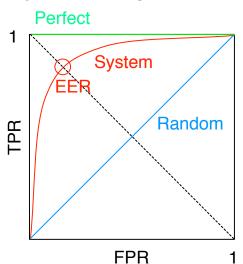




#### Week 1

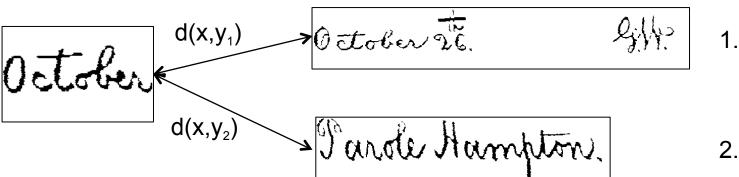
- Tasks: for **both data sets** and **each keyword image** 
  - Compute a dissimilarity to all word images and order the word images accordingly
  - Compute the Receiver Operating Characteristic (ROC) Curve and the Equal Error Rate (EER)
- Feedback from groups
  - Which **methods** did you work on?
  - What **problems** did you encounter?
  - Do you already have **results**? Are they promising?





#### Week 2

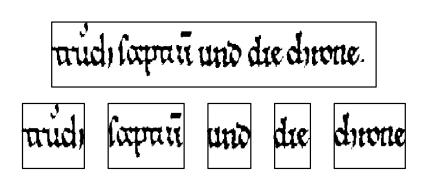
- Data: available for download on Ilias
  - Preprocessed keyword images (same as in week 1)
  - Preprocessed text line images
  - Transcription for each text line image (ground truth)
- Tasks: for both data sets and each keyword image
  - Compute a dissimilarity to all text line images and order the text lines accordingly
  - Compute the ROC Curve, the EER, the Recall-Precision Curve, and the Avarage Precision (AP)

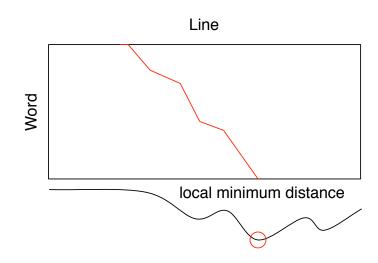




## **Exemplary Text Line Approaches**

- Global and Grid-based: segment text line images into words, for example based on whitespace analysis.
- Window-based: DTW can be extended to the whole line, find local minimum in the line distance function.

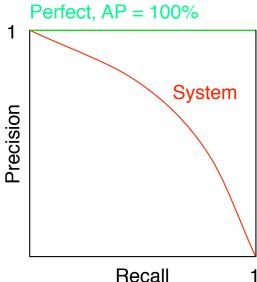






#### **Recall-Precision**

- Same as for ROC: consider all possible thresholds for keyword spotting. First, only the top result is returned as a keyword.
   Then, the top two results, the top three results, etc.
- For each threshold, compute the True Positives (TP), False Positives (FP), and False Negatives (FN)
  - Recall = TP / (TP + FN) = True Positive Rate (TPR)
  - Precision = TP / (TP + FP)
- The Average Precision (AP) is the area under the Recall-Precision curve



### **Output Week 2**

Ordered list of text line IDs for each database and keyword:

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"WashingtonDB_O-c-t-o-b-e-r.txt" 271-11 304-29
```

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ROC, EER, Recall-Precision, and AP are part of the report.

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