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OCR4all is software that was developed for digital text indexing, primarily of works that were printed very early on. Since their print types and often complex layout concepts exceed the recognition capabilities of many other text recognition programs, it is necessary to be able to design the digitization process in a variable, corpus- and work-specific manner. The semi-automatic OCR workflow proposed in OCR4all, which is understandable and can be used independently, also addresses a dedicated non-IT user group and combines different work tools within a uniform user interface. The constant change between different programs is therefore no longer necessary. With **graduation** the second project phase of the BMBF-funded joint project **Kallimachos** the software is now being used at the **Center for Philology and Digitality** established by the university in order to make them permanently and freely available to as wide a user group as possible.

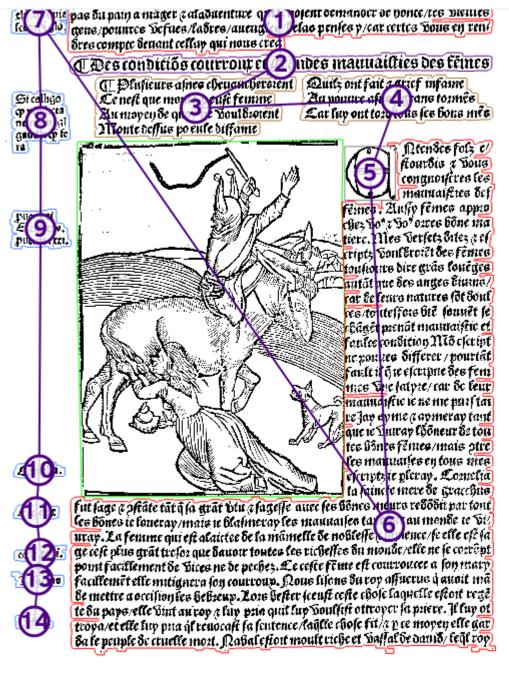
workflow

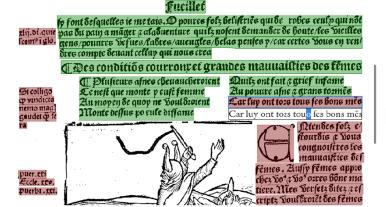
From the pre-processing of the image files to be processed (so-called pre-processing) to the layout segmentation (so-called region segmentation with https://github.com/OCR4all/LAREX , line segmentation and text recognition (recognition with https://github.com/Calamari-OCR) to the correction of the recognized texts (Ground Truth Production) and the creation of plant-specific OCR models in a training module, OCR4all describes a fully-fledged OCR workflow.



Above all, due to the possibility of producing and training plant-specific text recognition models, very good results can be achieved in digital text indexing with OCR4all for almost all printed texts.









Ntendes folz e=







Cooperation with OCR-D

In the summer of 2020, a cooperation between OCR4all and the coordinated funding initiative for the further development of optical character recognition methods - https://ocr-d.de degreed upon. The main goal of the DFG-funded OCR-D project is the conceptual and technical preparation of the full text transformation of the prints published in the German-speaking area from the 16th to the 18th Century (VD16, VD17, VD18). For this purpose, the automatic full text recognition, analogous to the OCR4all approach, is broken down into individual process steps that can be reproduced in the open source OCR-D software, with the aim of creating optimal workflows for the old prints to be processed and thus scientifically usable full texts to generate.

The subject of the cooperation is, in addition to the ongoing exchange, above all about interfaces, scalable software implementations, creation and provision of GT and upcoming developments in the OCR area, a technical convergence of the two projects. OCR4all will implement the OCR-D specifications in its OCR solution and implement interfaces to OCR-D tools. If OCR4all relies internally on OCR-D solutions, OCR4all users benefit from the expanded selection of tools and the associated possibilities, while OCR-D has a greater range and, thanks to simplified access, new user groups both inside and outside of VD mass digitization achieved.

Reporting (selection)

- einBlick: Recognizing historical writings digitally
- Radio interview SWR2 Impulse: Medieval manuscripts become text documents
- tool presentation ☐ as part of the DFG-funded project forText ☐
- dr Johann Ramminger: ocr4all OCR for Incunables ☐
- Der Tagesspiegel: Computer tool for old texts
- The Standard: Reliable text recognition tool for historical publications
- Augsburger Allgemeine: Computer reads old texts ☐
- einBlick: Modern tool for old texts ☐

citation

If you use OCR4all, please cite the associated paper □:



automatic OCR workflow for historical printings, Applied Sciences 9(22) (2019)

funding

- DFG funding initiative "OCR-D" □, (phases 2 and 3)
- Center for Philology and Digitality (ZPD) ☑, University of Wuerzburg
- BMBF funded project Kallimachos ☐
- Chair of Artificial Intelligence and Knowledge Systems 2, University of Wuerzburg