#### **MINI PROJECT-II**

(2020-2021)

# Text retrieval from Image using CNN Features FINAL REPORT



# **Institute of Engineering and technology**

## **Submitted By-**

Lav Varshney (181500350)

Mukund Agrawal (181500401)

Shruti Sharma (181500692)

## **Supervised By-**

Mr. Mandeep Singh

(Technical Trainer)

Department of Computer Engineering & Applications

# **Declaration**

We hereby declare that the work which is being presented in the Mini Project "Text Retrieval from Image using CNN Features", in partial fulfillment of the requirements for Mini project is an authentic record of our own work carried under the supervision of Mr. Mandeep Singh, Technical Trainer.

Lav Varshney Mukund Agrawal Shruti Sharma

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# **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

We take this opportunity to acknowledge all the people who have helped us wholeheartedly in every stage of this project.

I also extend our sincere thanks to all other faculty members of the Computer Science & Engineering Department.

Last but not the least, we acknowledge our friends for their contribution in the completion of the project.

## **Abstract**

Text detection is the method of locating areas in a picture wherever, text is present. Text detection and classification in natural pictures is very important for several computer vision applications like optical character recognition, distinguish between human and machine inputs and spam removal. Currently the challenge in text identifying is to detect the text in natural pictures due to many factors like, low-quality image, unclear words, typical font, handwritten text, image having a lot of color stroke than the background color, blurred pictures due to some natural problems like rain, sunny, snow, etc. The main aim of this work is to identify and classify the text in natural pictures with handwritten text. Here system detects the text and finds the connected regions, chain them together in their relative position.

## **INTRODUCTION**

Text Extraction is a process by which we convert Scanned page or image in which text content is available to ASCII character that a computer can recognize.

Today's world is digital with the appearance of many devices that are used in image acquisition. Nowadays, it becomes easy to store huge number of images by using image processing techniques. Since the collection of images and databases is fast and is increasing day by day, there is a need for new image retrieval techniques that should be efficient and fast.

CNN specifically designed to deal with the variability of 2D shapes, are shown to outperform all other techniques. Recognition systems are composed of multiple modules including feature extraction, classification and paradigm learning. They are allowing such multimodal systems to be trained globally using gradient-based methods so as to optimize an overall performance measure.

We tend to extract the options of the image of the text and apply the correct algorithmic rule to enhance accuracy to acknowledge the text. We tend to apply here a straightforward algorithm rule that works properly. The image of the text is captured through a camera. The hidden options of the text are highlighted within the actinic radiation. Currently, process on the image is completed thereon non-inheritable image exploitation ideas like image segmentation, edge data of image and characteristics feature extraction.

## **OBJECTIVE**

The main objective of this project of Text Retrieval from Image with some extra features of text to speech and text translation to other language is to provide the facility to the user to take out the data from an image directly without read-write manually and can directly translate it to another language if needed he /she can listen to the text for easy recognition.

It can be more useful to the students or to the employees to take out the data from the image they want to.

As of Now we will try to cover all the English fonts and the handwritten text. We will try to add on more fonts to it further.

# **Requirements**

Hardware and Software Requirements

#### **Hardware Requirements**

- **Processor:** Intel(R)Core i5 7500 3.8Ghz or above
- **Ram:** 4gb or above

## Software Requirements

- Jupyter Notebook/ Google collab
- Python 3

#### **Technologies Used**

- Digital Image Processing
- Machine Learning

#### Dataset used

• <a href="https://drive.google.com/drive/u/0/folders/15L14KyFoUHAqV\_f1Jn-u20YYEYVH5u8Z">https://drive.google.com/drive/u/0/folders/15L14KyFoUHAqV\_f1Jn-u20YYEYVH5u8Z</a>

## **Technologies and Modules Used**

**EasyOCR** is a <u>python</u> package that allows the image to be converted to text. It is by far the easiest way to implement OCR and has access to over 70+ languages including English, Chinese, Japanese, Korean, Hindi, many more are being added. EasyOCR is created by the Jaided AI company.

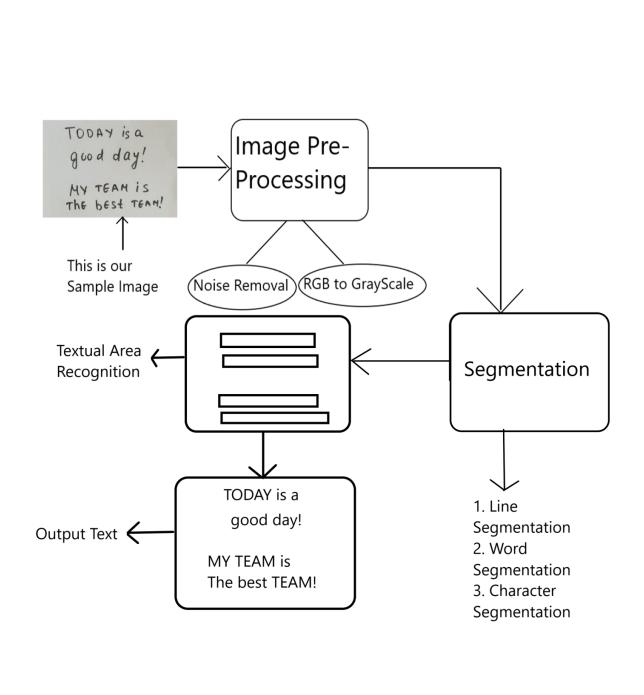
The Reader class is the base class for EasyOCR which contains a list of language codes and other parameters such as GPU that is by default set to True. This needs to run only once to load the necessary models. Model weights are automatically downloaded or can be manually downloaded as well.

gTTS (Google Text-to-Speech), a Python library and CLI tool to interface with Google Translate's text-to-speech API. Writes spoken mp3 data to a file, a file-like object (bytestring) for further audio manipulation, or stdout. It features flexible pre-processing and tokenizing.

# **Methodology**

The system proposed here work here on the image of text under ultraviolet light acquired by a digital camera. The algorithm which is applied here is as follows

- a. Firstly, we will take input as an image which contains some text which is to be retrieved.
- b. Then, we will pre-process the image to reduce the noise and convert the RGB image to grayscale.
- c. Then, we will perform segmentation and recognize the textual area.
- d. Then, we will recognize the text content from that segmented area.
- e. Then, finally we get the result printed on the output screen.

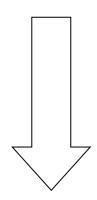


# **Goal Of Project**

TODAY is a good day!

MY TEAM IS

THE BEST TEAM!



Today is a good day!

MY TEAM is The best TEAM!

# **APPLICATIONS**

- ➤ Banking (To read Credit Card)
- ➤ Libraries (To convert Scanned Page to Image)
- ➤ Govt. Sector (Form Processing)
- ➤ Used in Car Number Plate Recognition System
- ➤ Undesirable Text removal from images.

# **CODE**

## textretrieval.py

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import cv2
import easyocr
from pylab import rcParams
from IPython.display import Image
rcParams['figure.figsize'] = 8, 16

reader = easyocr.Reader(['en','hi'])

Image("/content/p10.jpg")

output = reader.readtext('/content/p10.jpg')

output

l=len(output)
for i in range(0,1):
    print(output[i][1])
```

## textvoice.py

```
from gtts import gTTS
import os

mytext = 'Hello this project is presented by lav, shruti and mukund on text re
trieval and text translation with pronounciationnnnn .'

myobj = gTTS(text=mytext, slow=False)

myobj.save("output.mp3")
os.system("start output.mp3")
```

## translator.py

```
from googletrans import Translator

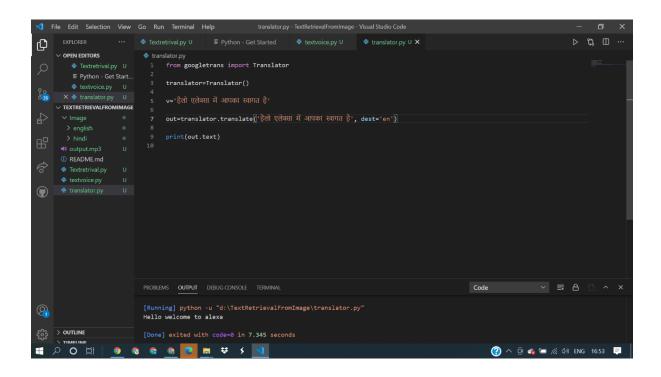
translator=Translator()

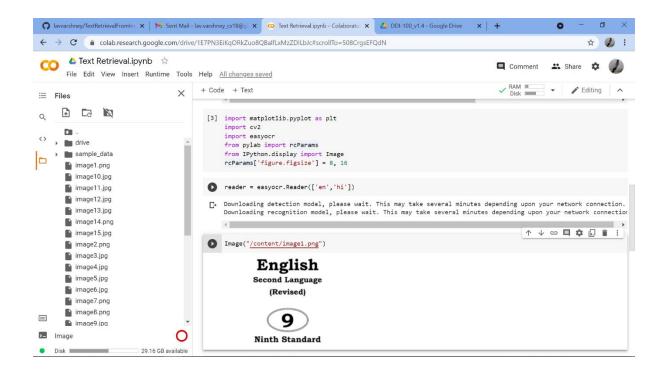
v='हैलो एलेक्सा में आपका स्वागत है'

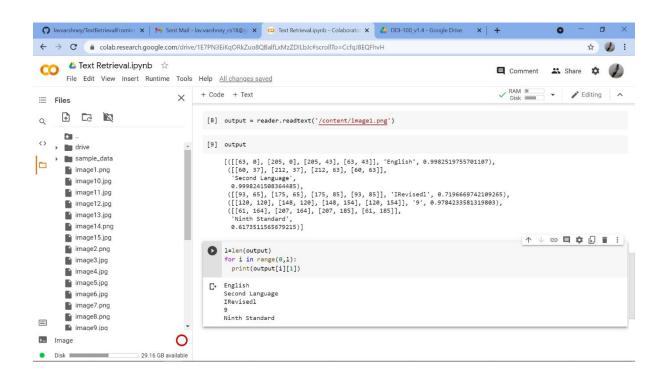
out=translator.translate('हैलो एलेक्सा में आपका स्वागत है', dest='en')

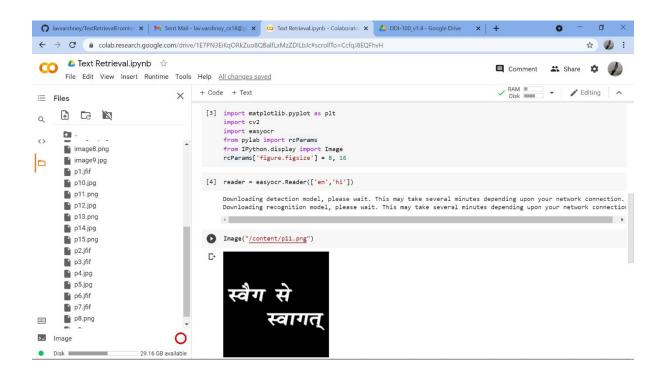
print(out.text)
```

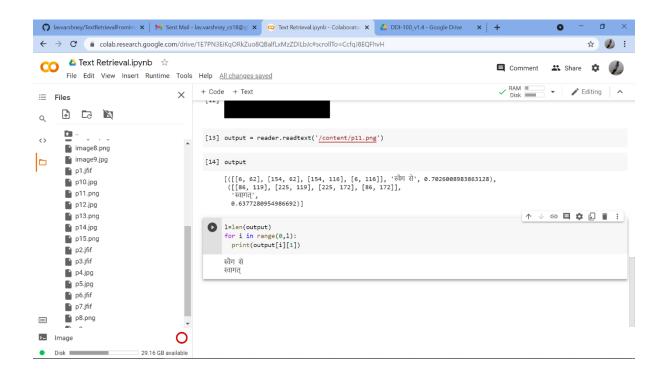
# **Some of the Output Samples**

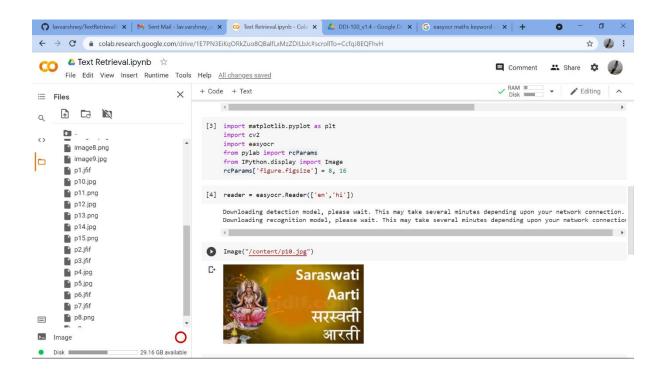


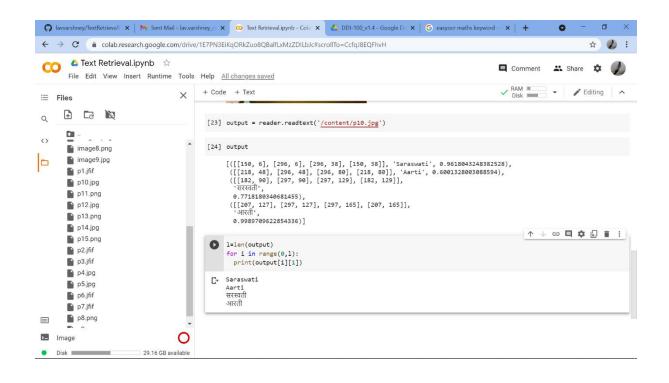


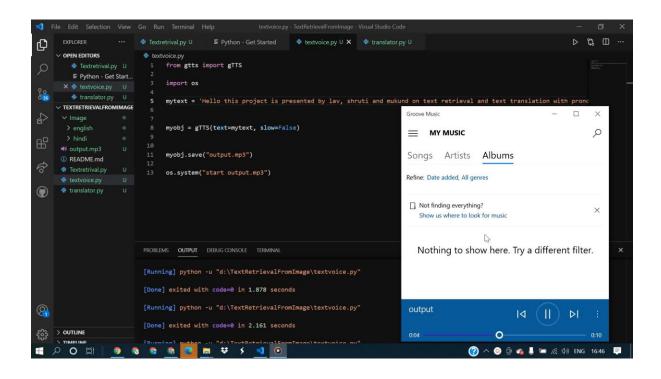












## **Future Scope**

- 1. Development of Character Recognition considering the multiple font style needs to be developed in the future.
- 2. Development of Character Recognition for languages other than English needs to be researched on and developed in the future.
- 3. There is heavy demand for an OCR system which recognizes handwritten cursive scripts. This avoids keyboard typing and font coding for the image. This method helps in detecting handwritten characters with a precision of about 90%.
- 4. Once we detect languages, we can develop a converter to convert sentences from one language to another through a conversion and translation scheme.

# **Conclusion**

In this project convolutional neural network-based text detection system that learns to automatically extract its own feature set instead of using a handcrafted one. Furthermore, the network learned not only to detect text in its retina, but also to reject multiline or badly localized text. Thus, the exact text localization does not require any tedious knowledge based post-processing. Even though the network was trained with synthetic examples, experimental results demonstrated that it can compete with other methods in a real-world test set. Future work includes the inspection of the text binarization and recognition problems with Convolutional neural networks.



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