TIPE reconnaissance de nom de boîtes de médicament automatisé par réseaux de neurones : listing des codes informatiques

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1 Mise en forme des données

```
#loading
   1
                  (train_X, train_y), (test_X, test_y) = mnist.load_data()
   2
   4
                  def result at form (result):
   5
                                       """ met sous la forme (0,0,0,1,0,0,0,0,0,0) """
   6
   7
                                       new_res = []
   8
   9
                                       i = 0
 10
                                       for y in result:
                                                           Y = np. \ array \ (\ [[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,[0]\ ,
 11
                                                           Y[y][0] = 1
 12
                                                            new_res.append(Y)
 13
                                                            i=i+1
 14
                                       return new res
 15
 16
                 17
                  def to 28 28 ( image ) :
 18
                                       new = cv2 . resize (image ,(28,28))
 19
20
                                       return new
^{21}
                   def to_vector ( image ) :
22
                                      x = cv2 . cvtColor ( to_28_28(image) , cv2 . COLOR_BGR2GRAY )
23
                                       return np . reshape (1.0 - x /255 , (784 , 1) )
24
25
                 26
27
                  def convertion image (entreeM):
^{28}
                                       """ met la matrice sous la forme d'un vecteur de taille (784,1)"""
^{29}
30
                                       new_entree = []
                                       for x in entreeM:
31
                                                           X=[np.concatenate([np.diagonal(x[::-1,:], k)[::(2*(k\%2)-1)]] for k in range(1-k)
32
                                    x.shape[0], x.shape[0])]
                                                            new_entree.append(np.transpose(X))
33
                                       return new_entree
34
 35
                  def concat(X,Y):
36
                                       tab = []
37
 38
                                       for i in range (len(X)):
 39
                                                            x=X[i]
                                                            y=Y[ i ]
 40
                                                            tab.append((x,y))
 41
                                       return tab
 42
 43
                  tab\_apprend = concat \left( \hspace{0.1cm} convertion\_image \left( \hspace{0.1cm} train\_X \hspace{0.1cm} [\hspace{0.1cm} : 5\hspace{0.1cm} 0\hspace{0.1cm} 0\hspace{0.1cm} 0\hspace{0.1cm} ] \hspace{0.1cm} \right) \hspace{0.1cm}, \hspace{0.1cm} resultat \hspace{0.1cm} \_form \left( \hspace{0.1cm} train\_y \hspace{0.1cm} [\hspace{0.1cm} : 5\hspace{0.1cm} 0\hspace{0.1cm} 0\hspace{0.1cm} 0\hspace{0.1cm} ] \hspace{0.1cm} \right) \hspace{0.1cm} ) \hspace{0.1cm} (subsection) \hspace{0.1cm} (su
 44
                 tab\_test = concat \left( \hspace{0.1cm} convertion\_image \left( \hspace{0.1cm} test\_X \hspace{0.1cm} [: \hspace{0.1cm} 1 \hspace{0.05mm} 0 \hspace{0.05mm}] \hspace{0.1cm} \right) \hspace{0.1cm}, \hspace{0.1cm} result\hspace{0.1cm} at\_form \left( \hspace{0.1cm} test\_y \hspace{0.1cm} [: \hspace{0.1cm} 1 \hspace{0.05mm} 0 \hspace{0.05mm}] \right) \hspace{0.1cm} )
45
```

2 Création du réseau de neurones

```
class Network (object):
1
             def __init__(self , lst):
2
                  self.nb couches = len(lst)
3
                  self.list\_taille = lst
4
                  self.biais = [np.random.randn(y, 1) for y in lst[1:]]
5
                  self.poids = [np.random.randn(y, x) for x, y in zip(lst[:-1], lst[1:])]
6
             def calc forward (self, v,f):
8
                  """calcul la sortie du neurone pour un vecteur donné v """
9
                  for b, w in zip(self.biais, self.poids):
10
                      v = f(np.dot(w, v)+b)
11
                 return v
12
13
             def update_mini_batch(self, mini_batch, eta,f,df):
14
                  """calcul des derivé partielles des biais et des poids"""
15
                 deriv_b = [np.zeros(b.shape) for b in self.biais]
16
                 deriv_w = [np.zeros(w.shape) for w in self.poids]
17
                 for x, y in mini_batch:
lst_deriv_b, lst_deriv_w = self.calc_backward(x, y,f,df)
18
19
                      deriv_b = [nb+dnb for nb, dnb in zip(deriv_b, lst_deriv_b)]
20
                      deriv_w = [nw+dnw for nw, dnw in zip(deriv_w, lst_deriv_
^{21}
                  self.poids = [w-(eta/len(mini\_batch))*nw for w, nw in zip(self.poids,
22
        deriv_w) ]
                  self.biais = [b-(eta/len(mini_batch))*nb for b, nb in zip(self.biais,
23
        deriv_b)]
24
             def calc backward (self, x, y, f, df):
25
                 """backward propagation """
26
                 deriv b = [np.zeros(b.shape) for b in self.biais]
27
                 deriv_w = [np.zeros(w.shape) for w in self.poids]
28
29
                 activation = x
30
                 activations = [x]
31
                 zs = []
32
                 for b, w in zip(self.biais, self.poids):
33
                      z = np.dot(w, activation)+b
34
                      zs.append(z)
35
36
                      activation = sigmoid(z)
37
                      activations.append(activation)
38
39
                  delta = self.cost derivative(activations[-1], y) * df(zs[-1])
                 deriv b[-1] = delta
40
                 \operatorname{deriv}_{\mathbf{w}}[-1] = \operatorname{np.dot}(\operatorname{delta}, \operatorname{activations}[-2].\operatorname{transpose}())
41
42
                 for 1 in range(2, self.nb_couches):
43
                      z = z s [-1]
44
                      delta = np. dot(self.poids[-l+1].transpose(), delta) * df(z)
45
46
                      deriv b[-1] = delta
                      \operatorname{deriv} \ \mathbf{w}[-1] = \operatorname{np.dot}(\operatorname{delta}, \operatorname{activations}[-1-1], \operatorname{transpose}())
47
                 return (deriv b, deriv w)
48
49
50
51
             def eval(self, test_data,f):
                  """evalue la convergence du neurone test sur le dataset le nombre de ré
52
        ponses correct """
                 test\_results = [(np.argmax(self.calc\_forward(x,f)), y)]
53
                                    for (x, y) in test_data]
54
                 return sum(int(x == y) for (x, y) in test_results)
55
56
             def cost derivative (self, output activations, y):
57
                  """dérivé de la fonction cout"""
59
                  return (output_activations-y)
60
```

```
def cost (self, test data, f):
61
62
                  for x,y in test data:
63
                      a = self.calc forward (x, f)
64
                      for j in range(len(a)):
65
                           if j===y:
66
                               s=s+(a[j]-1)**2
67
                           else:
68
                               s=s+(a[j])**2
69
                  return s
70
71
             def calc(self, vect, f):
72
                  """calcul la sortie troiver pour un vecteur"""
73
                  return np.argmax(self.calc forward(vect,f))
74
75
76
             def descente de gradient (self, training data, epochs, taille mini batch, eta,
77
        test data, f, df):
                  """ descente de gradient sur les lots i.e batchs """
78
                  X_epoch=[0] #initialisation des listes/compteur pour afficher la
79
        convergence
                 Y = [0]
80
                 Xcout = []
81
                 Yc = []
82
                  Y cout = []
83
                  i=0
84
                  plt.clf()
85
                 n = len(training_data)
86
                 nd= len(test_data)
87
                  for j in range (epochs):
88
                      random.shuffle(training_data) #on mélange les batchs
89
                      mini\_batches = [training\_data[k:k+taille\_mini\_batch]  for k in range(0, mini\_batch) 
90
        n, taille_mini_batch)]
                      for mini_batch in mini_batches:
91
                           i = i + 1
92
93
                           Xcout.append(i)
                           #Ycout.append(self.cost(test_data,f)/nd)
94
                          #Yc.append( self.eval(test_data,f) /len(test_data))
95
                           self.update\_mini\_batch (\,mini\_batch\,,\ eta\,,f\,,df)
96
                      X_epoch.append(j)
97
                      Y.append( self.eval(test_data,f) /len(test_data))
98
99
                  plt.title ("Croissance de la précision au fil des calculs")
100
                  plt.plot(X epoch, Y, label="epochs")
101
                 #plt.plot(Xcout, self.normalise lst(Ycout), label="fonction cout")
102
                 #plt.plot(Xcout, Yc, label="batch")
103
                  plt . legend(loc=1)
104
                  print(max(Y))
105
106
                  plt.show()
1\,0\,7
             def normalise_lst(self,lst):
108
109
                  l = []
                 m = max(lst)
110
                  for i in range (len(lst)):
111
                      l.append(lst[i]/m)
112
                  return 1
113
```

2.1 Fonctions d'activations

```
def sigmoid(z):
1
       return 1.0/(1.0+np.exp(-z))
2
3
   def dsigmoid(z):
4
        return sigmoid(z)*(1-sigmoid(z))
5
6
7
   def atan(z):
8
9
       return np.arctan(z)
10
   def datan(z):
11
       return 1/(1+z*z)
12
13
   def tanh(z):
14
       return np.tanh(z)
15
   def dtanh(z):
16
       return 4/((np.exp(-z)+np.exp(z))**2)
17
```

2.2 Conversion ASCII

```
1  def value(n):
2    if n < 10:
3        return chr(n+48)
4    if n < 35:
5        return chr(n+55)
6    else:
7    return chr(n+61)</pre>
```

2.3 Test sur le réseau

```
Net=Network([784,50,10])

#Net.descente_de_gradient(training_data, 100, 100, 2, test_data, sigmoid, dsigmoid)

#print(image(img, Net))

#Net.calc_cout(training_data, 15, 20, 1, test_data[:100], sigmoid, dsigmoid)

#Net.descente_de_gradient(training_data, 15, 100, 2, test_data, sigmoid, dsigmoid)

#Net.convergence_fun_lr(training_data, 15, 100, test_data, sigmoid, dsigmoid)

#Net.convergence_fun_f(training_data, 20, 100, 2, test_data)

#Net.convergence_fun_batch_taille(training_data, 15, 2, test_data, sigmoid, dsigmoid)

#convergence_f_taille_neurone()

print("le_neurone_a_appris")
```

3 Algorithmes d'études des différents paramètres

3.1 Paramètre: Fonction d'activation

```
def convergence fun f(self, training data, epochs, taille mini batch, lr,
1
                """ étude de la convergence en fonction de la fonction d'activation """
2
3
                plt.clf()
4
                f_lst = [sigmoid, atan, tanh]
5
                nom_f_lst=['sigmoid', 'atan', 'tanh']
6
7
                df_lst = [dsigmoid, datan, dtanh]
                n = len(training_data)
8
                i\_biais = self.biais
9
                i_poids = self.poids
10
                for (f, df, nf) in zip(f_lst, df_lst, nom_f_lst):
11
                     self.biais=i biais
12
                     self.poids=i_poids
13
                     i = 0
14
                    X=[]
                          #initialisation des listes/compteur pour afficher la convergence
15
                    Y=[]
16
                     for j in range (epochs):
17
                         random.shuffle(training_data) #on mélange les batchs
18
                         mini batches = [training data[k:k+taille mini batch] for k in range
19
       (0, n, taille mini batch)
                         for mini batch in mini batches:
20
                              self.update mini batch (mini batch, lr,f,df)
21
                         Y. append (self.eval(test data, f) /len(test data))
22
                         X.append(j)
23
                     plt . plot (X, Y, label=str(nf))
^{24}
                plt.legend(loc=1)
25
                plt.title ("Convergence du neurone en fonction de la fonction d'activation")
26
                plt.show()
27
```

3.2 Paramètre : coefficient d'apprentissage

```
def convergence_fun_lr(self, training_data, epochs, taille_mini_batch,
1
       test data, f, df):
                """ étude de la convergence en fontion du learning rate pour sigmoid """
2
3
                plt.clf()
4
                l_r = lst = [0.001, 0.01, 0.1, 1, 10, 100]
6
                n = len(training data)
                i biais=self.biais
                i_poids = self.poids
8
                for l r in l r lst:
9
                    self.biais=i_biais
10
                    self.poids=i poids
11
12
                          #initialisation des listes/compteur pour afficher la convergence
13
                    X = []
14
                     for j in range(epochs):
15
                         random. shuffle (training data) #on mélange les batchs
16
                         mini_batches = [training_data[k:k+taille_mini_batch] for k in range
17
       (0, n, taille mini batch)]
                         for mini batch in mini batches:
18
                             self.update mini batch (mini batch, l r,f,df)
19
                         X.append(j)
20
21
                         Y.append( self.eval(test data,f) /len(test data))
22
23
                     plt.plot(X,Y,label=str(l r))
^{24}
```

```
plt.legend(loc=1)
plt.title("Convergence du neurone en fonction du learning rate")
plt.show()
```

3.3 Paramètre : taille des lots

```
def convergence_fun_batch_taille(self, training_data, epochs, lr, test_data,f,
1
       df):
                """ étude de la convergence en fonction de la fonction d'activation """
2
3
                plt.clf()
4
5
                lst = [10, 50, 100, 1000]
                n = len(training_data)
6
7
                i biais=self.biais
8
                i_poids = self.poids
                for taille mini batch in 1st:
9
                    self.biais=i biais
10
                    self.poids=i_poids
11
                    i=0
12
                    X=[]
                          #initialisation des listes/compteur pour afficher la convergence
13
                    Y\!=\![]
14
                    for j in range (epochs):
15
                        random. shuffle (training data) #on mélange les batchs
16
                        mini batches = [training data[k:k+taille mini batch] for k in range
17
       (0, n, taille mini batch)
18
                         for mini batch in mini batches:
19
                             self.update mini batch (mini batch, lr,f,df)
20
                             X.append(i)
                             i=i+taille\_mini\_batch
21
                             Y.append( self.eval(test data,f) /len(test data))
22
                    plt.plot(X,Y,label=str(taille_mini_batch))
23
                plt.legend(loc=1)
24
                plt.title("Convergence du neurone en fonction de la taille du batch")
25
                plt.show()
26
```

3.4 Paramètre : taille du réseau de neurones

```
def convergence fun taille neurone (self, training data, epochs, taille mini batch, eta,
1
        test data, f, df):
        """ descente de gradient sur les minibatch """
2
        X=[] #initialisation des listes/compteur pour afficher la convergence
3
        Y = []
4
        i=0
5
        n = len(training_data)
6
        for j in range (epochs):
7
            random.shuffle(training_data) #on mélange les batchs
8
            mini batches = [training data[k:k+taille mini batch] for k in range(0, n,
9
       taille mini batch)]
            for mini batch in mini batches:
10
                 self.update mini batch (mini batch, eta, f, df)
11
                 X.append(i)
12
                 i=i+1
13
                 Y.append(self.eval(test data,f)/len(test data))
14
        return (X,Y)
15
   def\ convergence\_f\_taille\_neurone():
16
        1st = [[784, 2\overline{00}, 100, 5\overline{0}, 10],
17
              [\,7\,8\,4\;,\quad 8\,0\;,\quad 3\,0\;,\quad 1\,0\,]\;,
18
              [784, 50, 10],
19
              [784, 10]
20
21
22
        for l in lst:
23
            Net=Network(1)
            (X,Y)=Net.convergence fun taille neurone (training data, 1, 100, 2, test data,
^{24}
        sigmoid, dsigmoid)
            plt.plot(X,Y,label=str(len(l)))
^{25}
        plt.legend(loc=1)
^{26}
        plt.title("Convergence du neurone en fonction de la taille du neurone")
27
        plt.show()
28
```

4 Analyse d'image

4.1 Filtre de Sobel

```
def filtre de Sobel (image, thresh=220):
2
        n, p=np.shape(image)
        new image = [[[0,0,0] \text{ for } i \text{ in } range(p)] \text{ for } j \text{ in } range(n)]
3
        x=np. array([[-1, 0, 1],
4
                        [-2, 0, 2],
5
6
                         [-1, 0, 1]])
        y=np.array([[-1, -2, -1],
7
                         [0, 0, 0],
8
9
                         [1, 2, 1])
10
         for i in range (1,n):
11
             for j in range (1,p):
12
13
                  im = np. array (image[i-1:i+2,j-1:j+2])
14
                  if (np.shape(im) == (3,3)):
15
                       gx=x*im
16
                       gy=y*im
17
                       s=np.sum(gx)**2+np.sum(gy)**2
18
                       s=np.sqrt(s)
19
                       if s > = thresh:
20
                            new image [i] [j] = [255,255,255]
21
22
         plt.imshow(new image)
23
         plt.show()
^{24}
```

4.2 Parcours des contours

```
def voisins(i,j,n,p):
1
         if i == 0:
2
              if j == 0:
3
                   return [(i, j+1), (i+1, j), (i+1, j+1)]
4
              if j==(p-1):
5
                   return [(i, j-1), (i+1, j), (i-1, j-1)]
6
              \begin{array}{lll} \textbf{ret urn} & [\,(\,\,i\,\,,\,j-1)\,\,,(\,\,i\,\,,\,j+1)\,\,,(\,\,i+1,\,j+1)\,\,,(\,\,i+1,\,j-1)\,\,,(\,\,i+1,\,j\,\,)\,\,] \end{array}
7
         if i = n-1:
8
              if j == 0:
9
                   return [(i, j+1), (i-1, j), (i-1, j+1)]
10
11
              if j==(p-1):
                   return [(i-1,j-1),(i-1,j),(i,j-1)]
^{12}
13
              return [(i-1,j-1),(i-1,j),(i-1,j+1),(i,j-1),(i,j+1)]
         if j = p-1:
14
              return [(i-1,j-1),(i-1,j),(i,j-1),(i+1,j-1),(i+1,j)]
15
16
              return [(i-1,j+1),(i,j+1),(i+1,j+1),(i+1,j),(i-1,j)]
17
         return [(i-1,j-1),(i-1,j),(i-1,j+1),(i,j-1),(i,j+1),(i+1,j+1),(i+1,j-1),(i+1,j)]
18
19
20
21
    #récupération contour de l'image
22
    def contour sobel (image):
23
         lst contours = []
24
         n, p=len(image[0]), len(image)
25
         mat = np \cdot z eros((n+1,p+1))
26
         for i in range(n):
27
              \text{mat} [i][0] = -1
28
29
              mat[i][p-1]=-1
30
         for j in range(p):
31
              mat [0][j] = -1
```

```
mat[n-1][j]=-1
32
        c=1
33
        def aux(i,j,n):
34
             if (mat[i][j]==0 \text{ and } image[i][j]>67):
35
36
                 mat[i][j]=n
                 for (k,l) in voisins (i,j,n,p):
37
                      aux(k,l,n)
38
39
        for i in range (n):
40
             for j in range (p-1):
41
                 l=aux(i,j,c)
42
                 c=c+1
43
        l = [[] for i in range (c)]
44
        for i in range (n-1):
45
             for j in range(p):
46
47
                 n=mat [ i ] [ j ]
                 if n = 0:
48
                      l [int(n)].append((i,j))
49
50
        for x in 1:
51
             if len(x) > 0:
52
                 lst\_contours.append(x)
53
        return lst contours
54
```

4.3 Barycentration

```
def tr centre(tab):
                                                                 X=0
   2
                                                                  Y=0
   3
                                                                     for t in tab:
   4
                                                                                                        x, y=t[0][0], t[0][1]
   5
                                                                                                        X=X+x
   6
                                                                                                        Y=Y+y
   7
   8
                                                                 X=int(X/len(tab))
                                                                  Y=int(Y/len(tab))
   9
10
                                                                   return (X,Y)
11
                               def entourage(h : list, i : int, j : int):
^{12}
                                                                      voisins = []
13
                                                                     coordonnees \, = \, \left[ \left( \, i \, -1, \, \, j \, -1 \right), \, \, \left( \, i \, , \, \, j \, -1 \right), \, \, \left( \, i \, +1, \, \, j \, -1 \right), \, \, \left( \, i \, +1, \, \, j \, +1 \right), \, \, \left( \, i \, , \, \, j \, +1 \right), \, \, \left( \, i \, , \, \, j \, +1 \right), \, \, \left( \, i \, , \, \, j \, +1 \right), \, \, \left( \, i \, , \, \, j \, +1 \right), \, \, \left( \, i \, , \, \, j \, +1 \right), \, \, \left( \, i \, , \, \, j \, +1 \right), \, \, \left( \, i \, , \, \, j \, +1 \right), \, \, \left( \, i \, , \, \, j \, +1 \right), \, \, \left( \, i \, , \, \, j \, +1 \right), \, \, \left( \, i \, , \, \, j \, +1 \right), \, \, \left( \, i \, , \, \, j \, +1 \right), \, \, \left( \, i \, , \, \, j \, +1 \right), \, \, \left( \, i \, , \, \, j \, +1 \right), \, \, \left( \, i \, , \, \, j \, +1 \right), \, \, \left( \, i \, , \, \, j \, +1 \right), \, \, \left( \, i \, , \, \, j \, +1 \right), \, \, \left( \, i \, , \, \, j \, +1 \right), \, \, \left( \, i \, , \, \, j \, +1 \right), \, \, \left( \, i \, , \, j \, +1 \right), \, \, \left( \, i \, , \, \, j \, +1 \right), \, \, \left( \, i \, , \, \, j \, +1 \right), \, \, \left( \, i \, , \, \, j \, +1 \right), \, \, \left( \, i \, , \, \, j \, +1 \right), \, \, \left( \, i \, , \, \, j \, +1 \right), \, \, \left( \, i \, , \, \, j \, +1 \right), \, \, \left( \, i \, , \, \, j \, +1 \right), \, \, \left( \, i \, , \, \, j \, +1 \right), \, \, \left( \, i \, , \, \, j \, +1 \right), \, \, \left( \, i \, , \, \, j \, +1 \right), \, \, \left( \, i \, , \, \, j \, +1 \right), \, \, \left( \, i \, , \, \, j \, +1 \right), \, \, \left( \, i \, , \, \, j \, +1 \right), \, \, \left( \, i \, , \, \, j \, +1 \right), \, \, \left( \, i \, , \, j \, +1 \right), \, \, \left( \, i \, , \, j \, +1 \right), \, \, \left( \, i \, , \, j \, +1 \right), \, \, \left( \, i \, , \, j \, +1 \right), \, \, \left( \, i \, , \, j \, +1 \right), \, \, \left( \, i \, , \, j \, +1 \right), \, \, \left( \, i \, , \, j \, +1 \right), \, \, \left( \, i \, , \, j \, +1 \right), \, \, \left( \, i \, , \, j \, +1 \right), \, \, \left( \, i \, , \, j \, +1 \right), \, \, \left( \, i \, , \, j \, +1 \right), \, \, \left( \, i \, , \, j \, +1 \right), \, \, \left( \, i \, , \, j \, +1 \right), \, \, \left( \, i \, , \, j \, +1 \right), \, \, \left( \, i \, , \, j \, +1 \right), \, \, \left( \, i \, , \, j \, +1 \right), \, \, \left( \, i \, , \, j \, +1 \right), \, \, \left( \, i \, , \, j \, +1 \right), \, \, \left( \, i \, , \, j \, +1 \right), \, \, \left( \, i \, , \, j \, +1 \right), \, \, \left( \, i \, , \, j \, +1 \right), \, \, \left( \, i \, , \, j \, +1 \right), \, \, \left( \, i \, , \, j \, +1 \right), \, \, \left( \, i \, , \, j \, +1 \right), \, \, \left( \, i \, , \, j \, +1 \right), \, \, \left( \, i \, , \, j \, +1 \right), \, \, \left( \, i \, , \, j \, +1 \right), \, \, \left( \, i \, , \, j \, +1 \right), \, \, \left( \, i \, , \, j \, +1 \right), \, \, \left( \, i \, , \, j \, +1 \right), \, \, \left( \, i \, , \, j \, +1 \right), \, \, \left( \, i \, , \, j \, +1 \right), \, \, \left( \, i \, , \, 
14
                                                                  -1, j+1), (i-1, j)
                                                                     for k, l in coordonnees:
15
                                                                                                            voisins.append(h[k][l])
16
                                                                     return voisins
17
```

4.4 Entourage

```
1
    def carre\_lettre(contour):
          \min_{} x \!\!=\!\! contour\;[\;0\;]\;[\;0\;]\;[\;0\;]
2
          min_y=contour[0][0][0]
max_x=contour[0][0][1]
3
4
          _____y=contour [0][0][1]
5
          print (min_x)
6
          for i in range (len(contour)):
                min_x=contour[i][0][0]
9
                if \ contour \ [\ i\ ] \ [0] \ [1] <= min\_y:
10
                      min_y=contour[i][0][1]
11
                if contour[i][0][0] > = max_x:
12
                      max_x=contour[i][0][0]
13
                if contour[i][0][1] > = max_y:
14
                      \max_{y=contour[i][0][1]}
15
          \textcolor{return}{\textbf{return}} \hspace{0.2cm} \min \_\textbf{x} \,, \\ \min \_\textbf{y} \,, \\ \max \_\textbf{x} \,, \\ \max \_\textbf{y}
16
```

5 Comparaison à la base de donnée

5.1 Distance de Levenshtein

```
def levenshtein (m1, m2):
2
           n=len(m1)
           p=len(m2)
3
           mat = [[0 \text{ for } i \text{ in } range(p+1)] \text{ for } j \text{ in } range(n+1)]
4
           for i in range(n+1):
5
                  mat \left[ \ i \ \right] \left[ \ 0 \ \right] = i
6
           \quad \textbf{for} \quad \textbf{j} \quad \textbf{in} \quad \textbf{range} \, (\, \, \textbf{p+1}) :
7
                  mat \;[\;0\;] \;[\;j\;] = j
8
9
           for i in range (1, n+1):
                  for j in range (1, p+1):
10
                         if m1[i-1]==m2[j-1]:
11
^{12}
                               mat[i][j] = mat[i-1][j-1]
13
                               mat[i][j] = min(mat[i-1][j], mat[i][j-1]) + 1
14
           return mat[n][p]
15
```

5.2 Mot le plus proche

```
def plus_proche(m):
2
        with open('data_propre.txt','r') as file:
3
            mot = []
            ecart=len(m)
            i = 0
            donne=file.readlines()
            for mot_test in donne:
                 i = i + 1
8
                 n=levenshtein(m, mot test)
9
                 if n < e cart:
10
                     ecart=n
11
                     mot = [mot test]
12
13
                 elif n=ecart:
                     mot.append(mot test)
14
        return (mot, ecart)
```

5.3 Traitement de la base de données médicament

```
1
   import csv
    with open('data.txt', 'w') as f:
2
3
         with open('CIS_bdpm.csv') as csv_file:
4
               data = csv.reader(csv_file, delimiter=',')
5
               line\_count = 0
6
7
               for line in data:
8
                    tab=line[0]
9
                    liste=tab.split()
10
                    mot = l\,i\,s\,t\,\,e\,\,[\,1\,] + \,\,\,\,\,\, \backslash\,n\,\,\,\,
11
12
                    f.write((mot))
13
    import csv
14
15
    with open('data.txt','r') as data file:
16
         data=data_file.readlines()
17
         mot{=}^{\shortparallel \, \shortparallel}
18
         with open('data_propre.txt', 'w') as f:
19
20
               {\tt for}\ {\tt new\_mot}\ {\tt in}\ {\tt data} :
21
22
                    if mot != new_mot:
23
                         mot=new mot
24
                         f.write(new\_mot)
```

6 Fonction principale

```
def nom_boite(image):
1
       #image=cv2.resize ( image ,(800 ,300), interpolation= cv2.INTER_LINEAR )
2
        imgray = cv2.cvtColor(image, cv2.COLOR BGR2GRAY)
3
        contours=contours_sobel(imgray)
4
5
        centres = []
6
        mot = []
7
8
        for cnt in contours:
9
10
            x, y=tr\_centre(cnt)
11
            centres.append((x,y))
12
13
        print (centres [0])
14
        print (contours [0][0])
15
        print (contours [0][0][0][0])
16
       #for i in range (len(centres)):
17
        for i in range(len(contours)):
18
19
            if len(contours[i]) > 150:
                 if distance (centres [i], centres, contours, len (contours [i])):
20
^{21}
                     min_x, min_y, max_x, max_y=carre_lettre(contours[i])
22
23
                     if max y-min y >10 and max x-min x>10 and max y-min y<50 and max x-
24
       \min_{x < 40:}
                          cv2.drawContours(image, contours[i], -1, (0, 2550, 0), 3)
25
                          cv2. drawContours(imgray_1, contours[i], -1,(0,255,0),3)
26
                          cv2. circle(image, centres[i], radius=2, color=(0, 0, 255),
^{27}
       t hickness = -1
                          cv2.rectangle(image, (min_x, min_y), (max_x, max_y), color = (0, 0, 255),
28
        t hickness=1
                          img_extract=image[min_y : max_y , min_x : max_x]
29
                          cv2.imshow('extrait',img_extract)
30
                          lettre=Net.image(forme(img_extract))
31
                          mot.append(lettre)
32
                     cv2.waitKey(0)
33
        cv2.imshow('Image', image)
34
        cv2.imshow('Image GRAY', imgray_1)
35
36
        cv2. wait Key (0)
        {
m cv2} . {
m destroyAllWindows} ( )
37
        return plus_proche(mot)
38
```