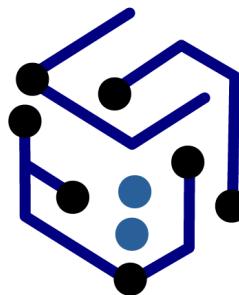


مجموعة الاهتمام بعلم البيانات

Data Science Special Interest Group



Summer Training Weekly Report

Database for Arabic Handwritten Text

Report date in 2020/07/03

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About this template

Purpose: To report the group weekly activities in the project and related assignment.

How: Edit and/or update all related sections needed to reflect the work progress. Use as many slides as needed to report progress in each section. Make copy of the previous week report and update it

Due date: 24 hours before weekly meeting

Team: The group

Notes:

1. The editable document was created using LibreOffice 6 which can be download from <https://www.libreoffice.org/download/> which must be used as a template for the report.
2. Upload the report to “Reports” folder in project’s area of Dropbox
3. Before uploading the report rename the file as follows:
weeklyReport-Projectx-yyyymmdd.odp



Teaming and project selections

Team:

- Fatima Abdullah Alogayyel
- Dareen Fayed Alluhaybi
- Mona Aldebas
- Mohammad Yahya Alghafli

Project:

Create an Arabic handwritten Dataset contains images to different words written by volunteers from the community and creating a model for testing the dataset.



Tools identification and selection

Tools:

- Editor to create HTML code like notepad++, atom...etc
- Scanner
- Python editor likes spyder, atom...etc
- Office Timeline to create the timeline



Requirement gathering and analysis

Collect Requirements:

- 1- We used a google form to create the survey to attract the volunteer (https://docs.google.com/forms/d/e/1FAIpQLSc7V7jop5WEFSbkbzrDuKgHFyyVwsbxG7iHFa9-mz8u22wKcg/viewform?usp=sf_link).
- 2- Also, we use a google form to collect the image from the volunteer.

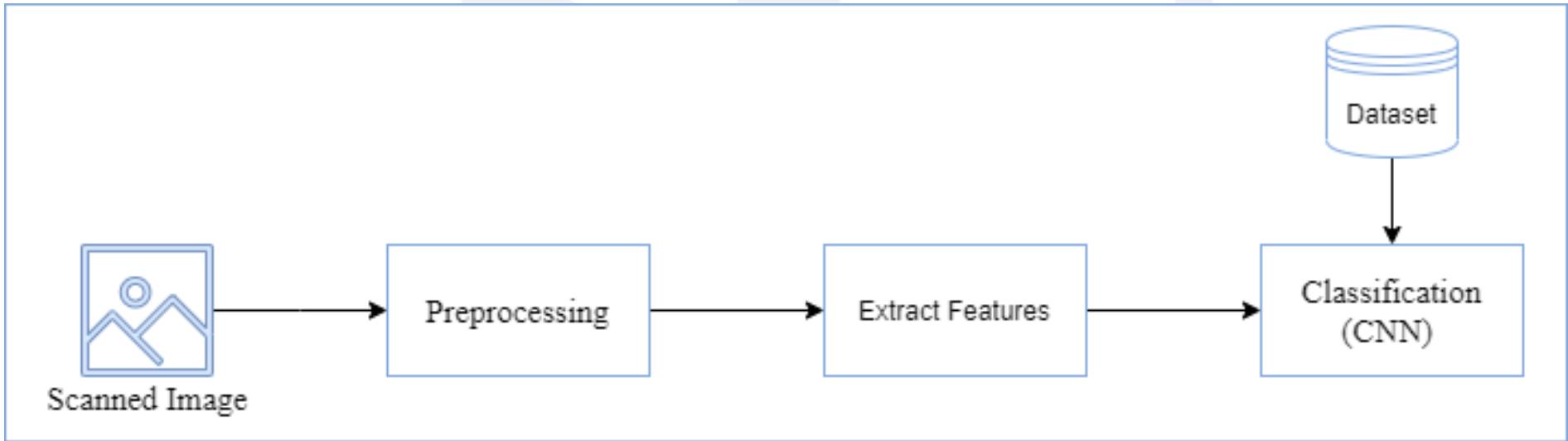
Analysis The Data:

- 1- We used the file contains the most frequently Arabic words used.
- 2- Then create a python program to filter the data based on the letters and their position in the words(middle, end, beginning).



Design

Architecture design:



Design ...



Implementation and coding

Code	Expected Result	Pass/Fail
Text Filter	Filter the file of most frequency Arabic words based on the letter and their positions.	Pass
CNN model	Print the class label of the image.	
Words Repetition	Printing the number of times the word repeated in the original file (most frequency Arabic words file)	Pass
Ground truth files generator	Create a ground truth for each image in the data-set	Pass
Image segmentation	Splitting an A4 to multiple images for each word	Pass
Image preprocessing	Extracting Gray image, threshold image, close image, and the original image for each word	Pass



Implementation and coding

Code	Expected Result	Pass/Fail
Export database images	This code exports the images on the database into a folder. Also, it counts number of images uploaded by each writer and update this value on the database.	Pass
Website 07/14 updates	We added login page and a page for the writers to upload the image. Also, we fixed some issues.	Pass
Website 07/21 updates	We added a page contains all the handwritten samples and we allowed the user to see his progress and achievements. Also, build a functionality where we could download and upload through the website.	Pass
Image segmentation (updated version)	In this version, we made the program export all multiple files at one time.	Pass

Implementation and coding

Code	Expected Result	Pass/Fail
Website 07/29 updates	Refactoring the code and activate the data-set button functionality	Pass
Updating the Ground Truth generator	We updated the current program to follow the same data-set structure, and we added the writer ID on each ground truth file.	Pass
Data-set folders generator	A program that generates the folders for each word on different data-sets test, metaData_test, , train, and metaData_train	Pass
Image classification	This program use external API to classify the images into their folders.	Pass
Manual Image classification	This program classify the images based on the user recognition for that word.	Pass
Website 08/04 updates	Create a page for special participants	Pass

Implementation and coding

Code	Expected Result	Pass/Fail
Dataset converter to CSV file	This program will make the convert our data-set into CSV file.	Pass
Website 08/11 updates	Fix some issues, adding contribution page, and FAQ page.	Pass



Implementation and coding ...

Text Filter:

```
1 import re
2 with open('arabicWordFrequency.txt', "r") as reader:
3     def write_for_char_start(char):
4         reader.seek(0)
5         writer = open("Start/" + char + ".txt", "w")
6         for line in reader:
7             if line[0] == char or line[0:3] == "J|" + char:
8                 filtered_text = re.sub(r"\d|\s*", "", line)
9                 writer.write(filtered_text)
10                writer.write("\n")
11        writer.close()
12
13    def write_for_char_middle(char):
14        reader.seek(0)
15        writer = open("Middle/" + char + ".txt", "w")
16        for line in reader:
17            filtered_text = re.sub(r"\d|\s*", "", line)
18            if bool(re.match(r".+" + char + r".+", filtered_text)):
19                writer.write(filtered_text)
20                writer.write("\n")
21        writer.close()
22
23    def write_for_char_end(char):
24        reader.seek(0)
25        writer = open("End/" + char + ".txt", "w")
26        for line in reader:
27            filtered_text = re.sub(r"\d|\s*", "", line)
28            if filtered_text[-1] == char:
29                writer.write(filtered_text)
30                writer.write("\n")
31        writer.close()
32
```

Figure 1

```
33    write_for_char_start("ا")
34    write_for_char_start("ب")
35    write_for_char_start("ت")
36    write_for_char_start("پ")
37    write_for_char_start("ت")
38    write_for_char_start("ث")
39    write_for_char_start("ج")
40    write_for_char_start("چ")
41    write_for_char_start("ڇ")
42    write_for_char_start("د")
43    write_for_char_start("ڏ")
44    write_for_char_start("ڙ")
45    write_for_char_start("ڙ")
46    write_for_char_start("و")
47    write_for_char_start("ڻ")
48    write_for_char_start("ڻ")
49    write_for_char_start("ڻ")
50    write_for_char_start("ٻ")
51    write_for_char_start("ٻ")
52    write_for_char_start("ع")
53    write_for_char_start("غ")
54    write_for_char_start("ف")
55    write_for_char_start("ق")
56    write_for_char_start("ک")
57    write_for_char_start("ڙ")
58    write_for_char_start("ڙ")
59    write_for_char_start("ڻ")
60    write_for_char_start("ه")
61    write_for_char_start("و")
62    write_for_char_start("ڻ")
63
```

Figure 2



Implementation and coding ...

Text Filter:

```
write_for_char_middle("ا")
write_for_char_middle("ي")
write_for_char_middle("ت")
write_for_char_middle("ث")
write_for_char_middle("ج")
write_for_char_middle("ز")
write_for_char_middle("ذ")
write_for_char_middle("ر")
write_for_char_middle("ز")
write_for_char_middle("س")
write_for_char_middle("ش")
write_for_char_middle("ص")
write_for_char_middle("ض")
write_for_char_middle("ط")
write_for_char_middle("ظ")
write_for_char_middle("ع")
write_for_char_middle("غ")
write_for_char_middle("ف")
write_for_char_middle("ق")
write_for_char_middle("ك")
write_for_char_middle("ل")
write_for_char_middle("م")
write_for_char_middle("ن")
write_for_char_middle("ه")
write_for_char_middle("و")
write_for_char_middle("ى")
```

```
94     write_for_char_end("ا")
95     write_for_char_end("ب")
96     write_for_char_end("ت")
97     write_for_char_end("ث")
98     write_for_char_end("ج")
99     write_for_char_end("ح")
100    write_for_char_end("خ")
101    write_for_char_end("د")
102    write_for_char_end("ز")
103    write_for_char_end("ز")
104    write_for_char_end("س")
105    write_for_char_end("ش")
106    write_for_char_end("ص")
107    write_for_char_end("ض")
108    write_for_char_end("ط")
109    write_for_char_end("ط")
110    write_for_char_end("ع")
111    write_for_char_end("غ")
112    write_for_char_end("ف")
113    write_for_char_end("ق")
114    write_for_char_end("ك")
115    write_for_char_end("ل")
116    write_for_char_end("م")
117    write_for_char_end("ن")
118    write_for_char_end("ه")
119    write_for_char_end("و")
120    write_for_char_end("ى")
```

Figure 3

Figure 4



Testing

Text Filter:

End		6/24/2020 3:39 AM
include		6/23/2020 2:46 AM
lib		6/23/2020 2:46 AM
Middle		6/24/2020 3:36 AM
Start		6/24/2020 3:32 AM

Figure 1

Name	Date modified
أ	6/24/2020 3:31 AM
ب	6/24/2020 3:31 AM
ت	6/24/2020 3:31 AM
ث	6/24/2020 3:31 AM
ج	6/24/2020 3:31 AM
ح	6/24/2020 3:32 AM
خ	6/24/2020 3:32 AM
د	6/24/2020 3:32 AM
ذ	6/24/2020 3:32 AM
ر	6/24/2020 3:32 AM
ز	6/24/2020 3:32 AM
س	6/24/2020 3:32 AM
ش	6/24/2020 3:32 AM
ص	6/24/2020 3:32 AM
ض	6/24/2020 3:32 AM

Figure 2



Implementation and coding ...

Words Repetition:

```
1 # -*- coding: utf-8 -*-
2
3
4 # First_file-----> الكلمات بعد الفرز
5 # Second_file-----> كل الكلمات بتكرارها
6 # New_file-----> الكلمات بعد الفرز مع تكرارها
7 from __future__ import unicode_literals
8
9 First_file = open("C://Users//LENOVO//Desktop//Data science special interest group//Database for Arabic Handwritten Text//arabicWordFrequency//tessst.txt", "r", encoding='utf-8')
10 #Second_file = open("C://Users//LENOVO//Desktop//Data science special interest group//Database for Arabic Handwritten Text//arabicWordFrequency//arabicWordFrequency.txt", "r", encoding='utf-8')
11 New_file = open("C://Users//LENOVO//Desktop//Data science special interest group//Database for Arabic Handwritten Text//arabicWordFrequency//New_file.txt" , "w+", encoding='utf-8')
12
13 flag=True
14
15 for x in First_file:
16     Second_file = open( "C://Users//LENOVO//Desktop//Data science special interest group//Database for Arabic Handwritten Text//arabicWordFrequency//arabicWordFrequency.txt",
17                         "r", encoding='utf-8')
18     for y in Second_file:
19         list=y.split()
20         temp = x[:-1]
21 #
22 #         print("x:",x, "list[0]:" ,list[0])
23 #         print("x:", type(x), "list[0]:" , type(list[0]))
24 #         print("x:", len(x), "list[0]:" , len(list[0]))
25         if list[0] == temp :
26             print("first if")
27             New_file.write(y)
28             flag=False
29     #check
30     if not flag:
31         flag=True
32         Second_file.close()
33         break
34
35
36 # close the file
37 First_file.close()
38 New_file.close()
39
```

Figure 1



Testing

Words Repetition:

7400014	ع
1919037	كما
1182	أهـا
7481467	إلى
331704	إلا
597442	آخر
238443	الأعـضاء
98045	قرأ
156569	آية
2232	مسـألـة
138	أـئـتـمـ
31929	الـفـرـيـ
207007	وـأـنـاـ
31397	الـطـطـمـيـ
30249	وـحـكـيـ
1488209	فـانـ
30022	الـدـعـوـىـ
28534	الـفـنـيـ
40853	وـإـنـيـ
423501	الـآنـ
106182	جزـءـ
77901	وـأـلـهـ
121840	شـئـ
98447	الـإـجـرـاءـاتـ
87924	أـولـاـكـ
73616	سـنـلـ
75622	شـائـجـ
286051	جـعـفـرـ
338145	الـجـمـعـةـ
158406	الـحـجـ
77468	جـريـجـ
151320	جلـ
84964	يـحـنـاجـ
127971	الـتـجـارـةـ
382670	جـاءـ
70545	الـحـجـاجـ
95952	جازـ
160199	الـرـجـالـ
135844	الـوـجـهـ
530465	أـجلـ

Figure 1

95952	جازـ
160199	الـرـجـالـ
135844	الـوـجـهـ
530465	أـجلـ
43131	المـسـيـحـ
846249	الـحـدـبـ
42034	الـرـجـ
30202	يـسـعـ
56495	حيـ
12886	الـمـصـاصـ
64779	يـحملـ
1623	وـبـاحـ
124847	حـاجـةـ
7449	يـطـرـحـ
106281	حـالـاتـ
1534	وـالـمـدـحـ
268047	حـالـ
51690	حـيـاهـ
77141	أـحـادـيـثـ
3215	فـرـحةـ
415848	خـلـالـ
275415	خـبرـ
177552	خـرـجـ
186537	إـنـ
157271	خـبـرـاـ
3809	الـمـخـ
3216	تـرـسـيـخـ
5641	وـشـيخـ
136318	الـخـبـرـ
4781	الـتـوـارـيـخـ
102167	حـارـجـ
136001	يـخـرـجـ
3846	الـصـوـارـخـ
28857	خـالـفـ
22104	حـارـ
6515	مـنـاخـ
3835	يـصـخـ
2011	فـرـ
102696	الـأـشـخـاصـ
68516	الـخـامـسـ
25783	مـحـالـفـ
1089457	الـأـنـاسـ
562090	الـحـسـنـ

Figure 2



Implementation and coding ...

Ground Truth generator:

```
1 import os
2
3 images=[]
4 groundtruth=[]
5 path1='pictures' #need to have folder call pictures
6 #path11='pictures/الخليج'
7 path2='GroundTruth' #need to have folder call Groundtruth
8
9 def Num_of_dots(word):
10     Dictionary_dots = {"ا":٣, "ب":٢, "ت":١, "ث":١,
11                             "ج":١, "ه":١, "ز":١, "ذ":١,
12                             "ش":٣, "ص":١, "ع":١, "ط":١,
13                             "ف":١, "ق":٢, "ك":١, "ن":٢,
14                             "ي":٢, "و":١, "م":١}
15
16
17
18     count=0
19     for x in word:
20         if x in Dictionary_dots:
21             count+=Dictionary_dots[x]
22
23     print("Number of dots:",count)
24
25     return count
26
27 def Num_of_position(word):
28     Dictionary_letters = {"ا":١, "ب":٢, "ت":٣, "ث":٤,
29                             "ج":٥, "ه":٦, "ز":٧, "ذ":٨,
30                             "ش":٩, "ص":١٠, "ع":١١, "ط":١٢,
31                             "ف":١٣, "ق":١٤, "ك":١٥, "ن":١٦,
32                             "ي":١٧, "و":١٨, "م":١٩}
33
34
35
36
```

Figure 1



Implementation and coding ...

Ground Truth generator:

```
36
37     string_position=""
38     for x in word:
39         if x in Dictionary_letters:
40             string_position+= str(Dictionary_letters[x]) + "-"
41
42     string_position= string_position[:-1]
43     print(string_position)
44     return string_position
45
46 myList = os.listdir(path1)
47 myList2 = os.listdir(path2)
48 noOfClasses = len(myList)
49 print("total number of classes detected",len(myList))
50 for x in myList:
51     i =0
52     y = path1+"/"+str(x)
53     print("y",y)
54     print("x", x)
55     os.mkdir(path2+"/"+str(x))
56     myPicList = os.listdir(path1 + "/" + str(x))
57
58     print(x)
59     myPicList = os.listdir(path1+"/"+str(x))
60     for z in myPicList:
61
62         z2= os.path.splitext(os.path.basename(z))[0]
63         numberofDot = Num_of_dots(x)
64         numberofPosition = Num_of_position(x)
65         file = open(path2 + "/" + str(x) + "/" + z2 + ".txt", "w" ,encoding='utf-8')
66         file.write('Word: '+x+'\n'
67                     +'Image Name: '+z+'\n'
68                     +'Number of letters: '+str(len(x))+'\n'
69                     +'Number of dots: '+str(numberofDot)+'\n'
70                     +'Position of letters: '+numberofPosition)
71
72         file.close()
73     print("WW",myPicList[i])
74     print("this ",os.listdir(path1+"/"+str(x)))
75
76 print("-----")
```

Figure 2



Testing

Ground Truth generator:

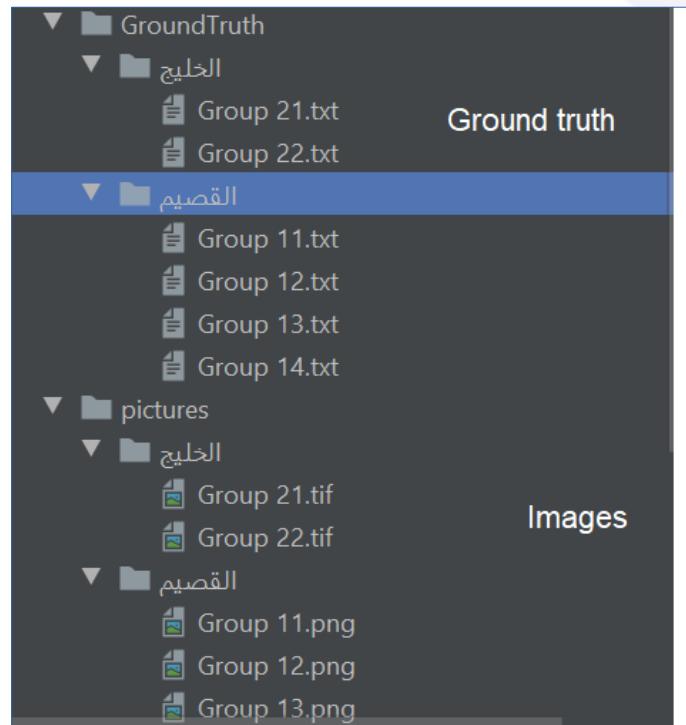


Figure 1

A screenshot of a text editor window titled 'Group 21.txt'. The content of the file is as follows:

```
word: الخليج
Image Name: Group 21.tif
number of letters: 6
Number of dots: 4
Position of letters: 1-23-7-23-28-5
```

Figure 2



Implementation and coding ...

Image segmentation:

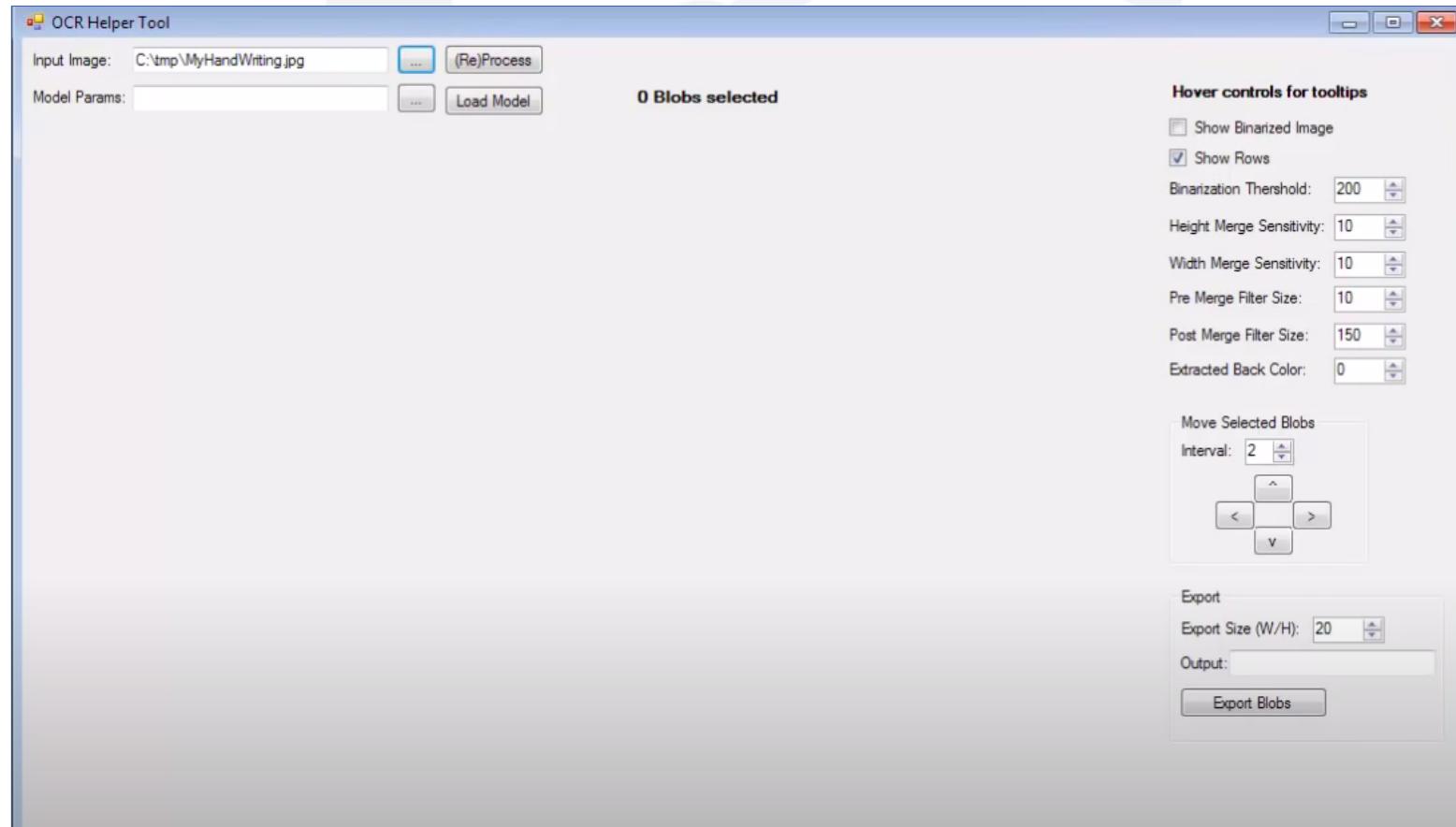


Figure 1



Implementation and coding ...

Image segmentation:

```
1 import numpy as np
2 import cv2
3
4 import math
5
6 with open("outputfile3.txt", "r") as reader:
7     counter = 1
8     name_pattern = 1
9     for line in reader:
10         if counter % 3 == 1:
11             image_list = list(eval(line)[:-1]) # this line of code will save the image into a list
12             edge_size = int(math.sqrt(len(image_list))) # we need this variable for reshape the numpy list
13             image_np = np.array(image_list, np.uint8)
14             image_np = image_np.reshape(edge_size, edge_size) # now we reshaped the image to let it have the original dimensions
15             image_np = np.transpose(image_np)
16             file_path = "list_of_images/" + str(name_pattern) + ".jpg"
17             cv2.imwrite(file_path, image_np)
18             name_pattern += 1
19             counter += 1
```

Figure 2



Testing

Image segmentation:

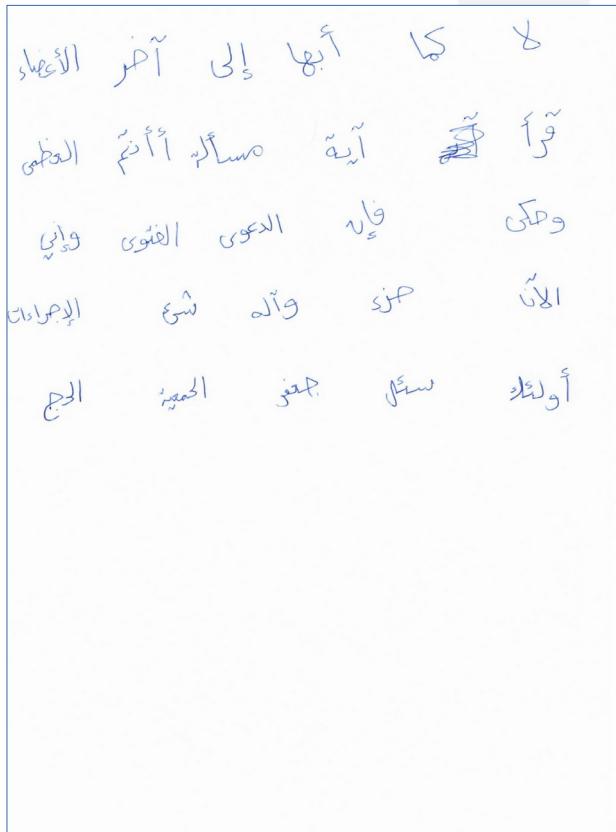


Figure 1



Figure 2



Implementation and coding ...

Image preprocessing:

```
1 # -*- coding: utf-8 -*-
2 """
3 Created on Wed Jun 17 20:00:51 2020
4
5 @author: LENOVO
6 """
7
8 import cv2
9 import numpy as np
10
11
12 ##### working fine #####
13
14
15 img = cv2.imread("est.jpg")
16 #
17 #
18 gray = cv2.cvtColor(img, cv2.COLOR_BGR2GRAY)
19 edges = cv2.Canny(gray, 75, 150)
20 #
21 lines = cv2.HoughLinesP(edges, 1, np.pi/180, 50)
22 #
23 lines = cv2.HoughLinesP(edges, 1, np.pi/180, 30, maxLineGap=250)
24
25 ##### working fine #####
26
27 image = cv2.imread("test-600.png")
28 cv2.imshow('Orginal Image', image)
29 print(image)
30 cv2.waitKey()
31 gray = cv2.cvtColor(image, cv2.COLOR_BGR2GRAY) #step 1----->convert image to grayscale
32 cv2.imshow('gray Image', gray)
33 cv2.waitKey()
34 sharpen_kernel = np.array([[-1,-1,-1], [-1,9,-1], [-1,-1,-1]])
35 sharpen = cv2.filter2D(gray, -1, sharpen_kernel)
36 thresh = cv2.threshold(sharpen, 0, 255, cv2.THRESH_BINARY_INV + cv2.THRESH_OTSU)[1]
37 cv2.imshow('thresh', thresh)
38 cv2.waitKey()
39
40 #dose not work
41 kernel = cv2.getStructuringElement(cv2.MORPH_RECT, (4,4))#before---->(3,3)
42 close = cv2.morphologyEx(thresh, cv2.MORPH_CLOSE, kernel, iterations=1)
43 cv2.imshow('close', close)
44 cv2.waitKey()
45 result = 255 - close
46 cv2.imshow('result', result)
47 cv2.waitKey()
48
49
```

Figure 1

```
50 ##Image Erosion
51 #kernel = np.ones((4,4),np.uint8)#before----->(2,2)
52 #erosion = cv2.erode(result,kernel,iterations = 1)
53 #cv2.imshow('erosion', erosion)
54 #cv2.waitKey()
55 #
56 ##Image Dilation
57 #dilation = cv2.dilate(result,kernel,iterations = 1)
58 #cv2.imshow('dilation', dilation)
59 #cv2.waitKey()
60 #
61 ##Image opening
62 #opening = cv2.morphologyEx(erosion, cv2.MORPH_OPEN, kernel)
63 #cv2.imshow('opening', opening)
64 #cv2.waitKey()
65 #
66 #
67 ##Image closing
68 #closing = cv2.morphologyEx(dilation, cv2.MORPH_CLOSE, kernel)
69 #cv2.imshow('closing', closing)
70 #cv2.waitKey()
71 #
72 #
73 #
74 #closing = cv2.equalizeHist(closing)
75 #cv2.imshow('equalizeHist', closing)
76 #cv2.waitKey()
77 #closing = closing/255 #its normalized values will be R/S, G/S and B/S (where, S=R+G+B).
78 #cv2.imshow('normalized', closing)
79 #cv2.waitKey()
80 #
81 #save image
82 #closing = cv2.convertScaleAbs(closing, alpha=(255.0))
83 #cv2.imwrite('savedImage_3.png', closing)
84
85
86
87 cv2.imshow('sharpen', sharpen)
88 cv2.imshow('thresh', thresh)
89 cv2.imshow('close', close)
90 cv2.imshow('result', result)
91 #cv2.waitKey()
92
93
94 ##### dose not work #####
95
96 #
97 #img = cv2.imread("est.jpg", 0)
98 #ret, thresh = cv2.threshold(img, 10, 255, cv2.THRESH_OTSU)
99 #
100 #print ("Threshold selected : ", ret)
101 #cv2.imwrite("./debug.jpg", thresh)
102
```

Figure 2



Implementation and coding ...

Image preprocessing:

```
1 # -*- coding: utf-8 -*-
2 """
3 Created on Mon Jun 29 06:25:33 2020
4
5 @author: LENOVO
6 """
7
8 from PIL import Image
9
10
11
12 im = Image.open("savedImage_3.png")
13 im.save("savedImage_3-300dpi.png", dpi=(300,300))#save image
14
15
16
17
18
19
20 mm
```

Figure 3



Testing

Image preprocessing:

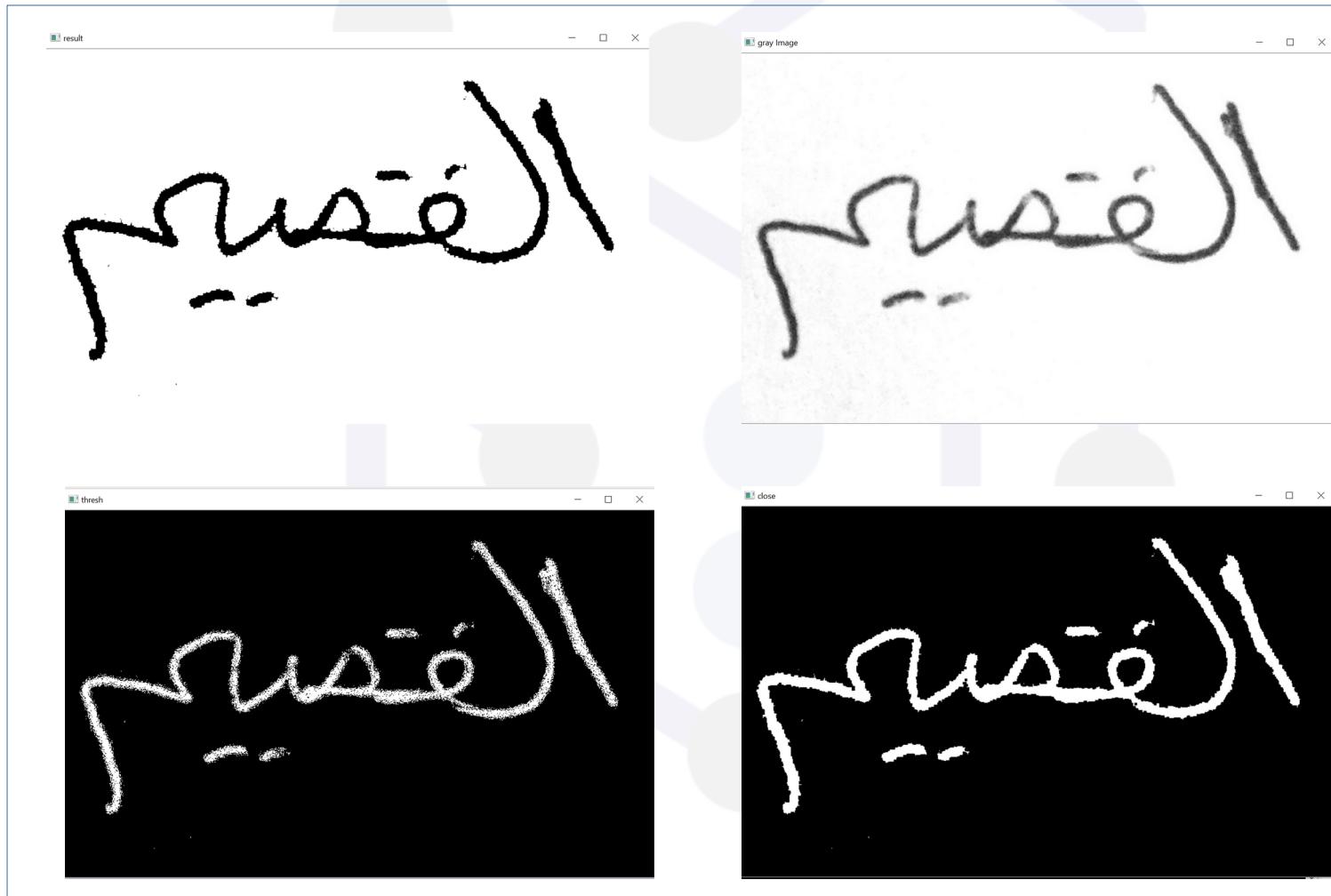


Figure 1



Implementation and coding ...

Export database images:

```
1 import mysql.connector
2 from mysql.connector import Error
3
4 def writeToFile(data, filename):
5     # Convert binary data to proper format and write it on Hard Disk
6     with open(filename, 'wb') as file:
7         file.write(data)
8         print("Stored blob data into: ", filename, "\n")
9
10 def readBlobData():
11     try:
12         connection = mysql.connector.connect(host='localhost',
13                                             database='eyfad',
14                                             user='root',
15                                             password='Dareen588588')
16
17         if connection.is_connected():
18             db_Info = connection.get_server_info()
19             print("Connected to MySQL Server version ", db_Info)
20             cursor = connection.cursor()
21
22             sql_fetch_blob_query = "SELECT * FROM image"
23             cursor.execute(sql_fetch_blob_query)
24             record = cursor.fetchall()
25             for row in record:
26                 print("Id = ", row[0], "Name = ", row[1])
27                 name = row[1]
28                 photo = row[2]
29                 id= row[0]
30                 #resumefile = row[3]
31
32                 print("Storing employee image and resume on disk \n")
33                 photoPath = "C:\\Users\\HP\\Desktop\\test2\\word" + str(id) + "_" + str(name)+ ".jpg"
34                 writeToFile(photo, photoPath)
35
36
37             cursor.close()
38     except Error as e:
39
40         print("Error while connecting to MySQL", e)
41
42     #cursor.close()
43
44 |
```

Figure 1

```
45 def numOfWord():
46     try:
47         connection = mysql.connector.connect(host='localhost',
48                                             database='eyfad',
49                                             user='root',
50                                             password='Dareen588588')
51
52         if connection.is_connected():
53             db_Info = connection.get_server_info()
54             print("Connected to MySQL Server version ", db_Info)
55             cursor = connection.cursor()
56
57             sql_select_query = "SELECT volunteerID FROM image"
58             cursor = connection.cursor()
59             cursor.execute(sql_select_query)
60             record = cursor.fetchall()
61             print("volunteerID ", record)
62             for x in record:
63                 print(x[0])
64             cursor.close()
65             sql_select_query = "SELECT numOfWords FROM volunteer WHERE volunteerID= %s"
66             val = (x)
67             cursor = connection.cursor()
68             cursor.execute(sql_select_query,val)
69             record = cursor.fetchall()
70             print("num of word ", record)
71             for y in record:
72                 print(y[0])
73                 oldword=int(y[0])
74                 print(type(oldword))
75                 #oldword=6;
76                 zz= oldword+40
77                 print(type(zz),zz)
78                 sql = "UPDATE volunteer SET numOfWords = %s WHERE volunteerID = %s"
79                 valz = (zz, x[0])
80
81             cursor.execute(sql, valz)
82             connection.commit()
83
84             print(cursor.rowcount, "record(s) affected")
85
86
87             cursor.close()
88     except Error as e:
89
90         print("Error while connecting to MySQL", e)
91
92         #cursor.close()
93
94
95 readBlobData()
96 numOfWord()
```

Figure 2



Testing

Export database images:

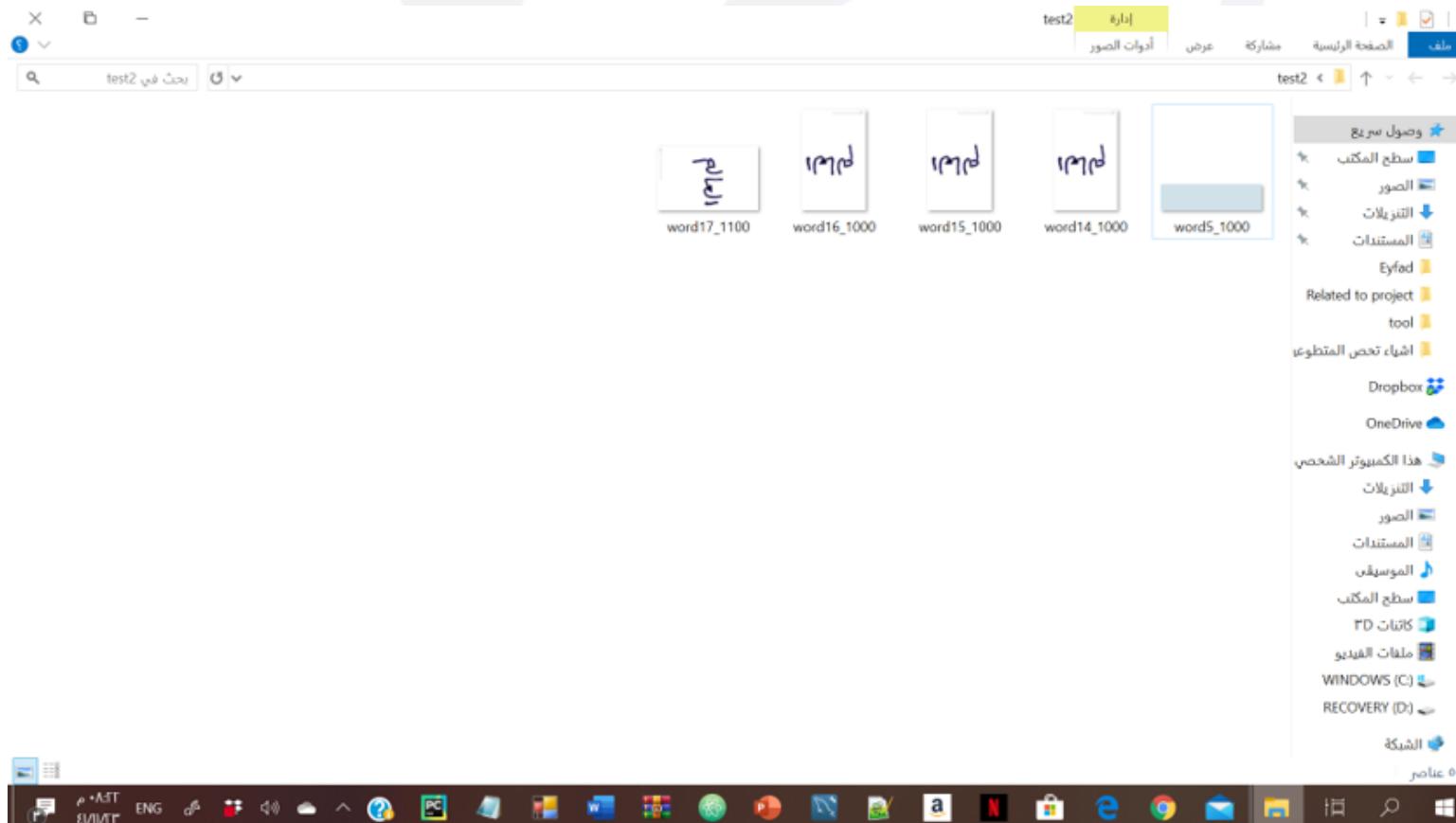


Figure 1



Implementation and coding ...

Website 07/14 update:

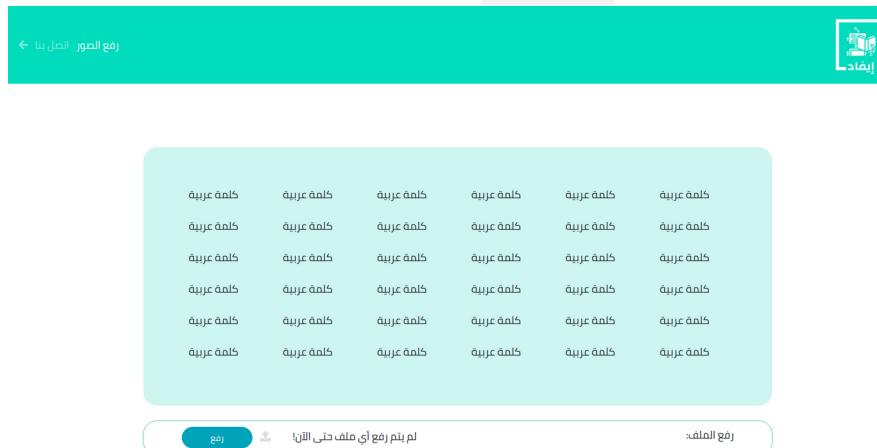


Figure 1

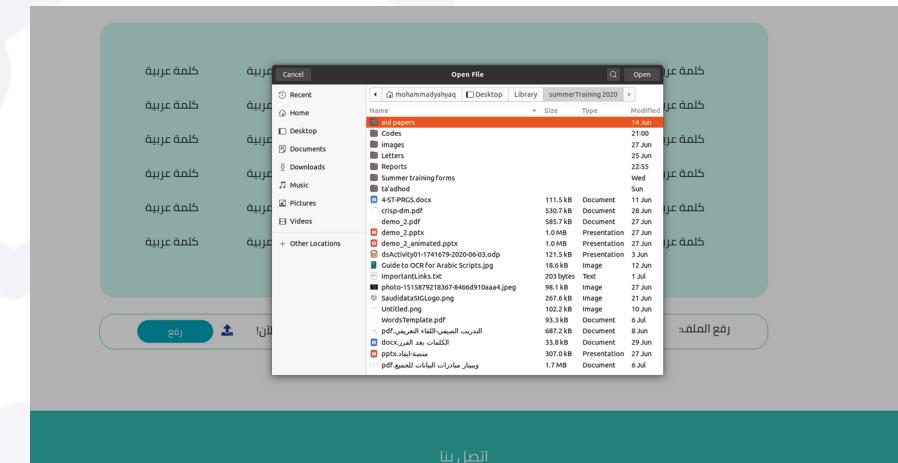


Figure 2

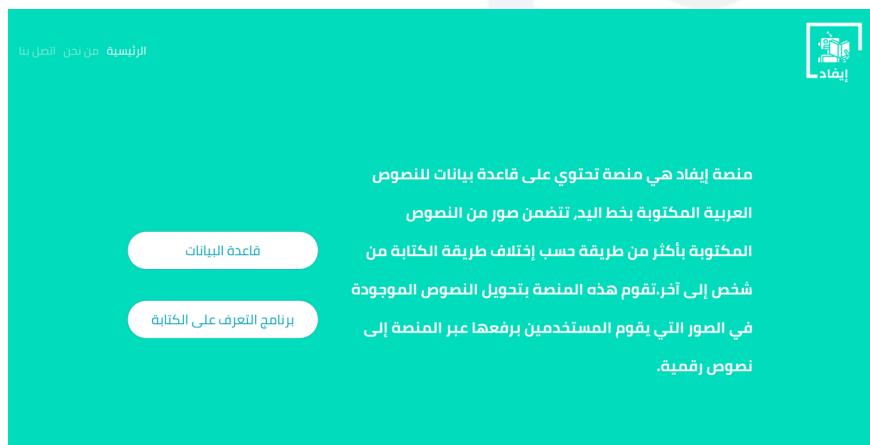


Figure 3



Figure 4



Implementation and coding ...

Website 07/14 update:

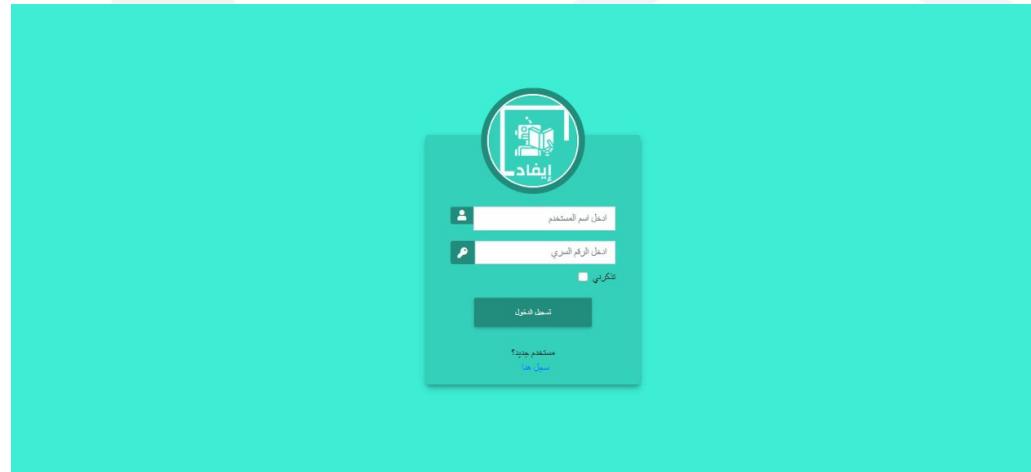


Figure 5

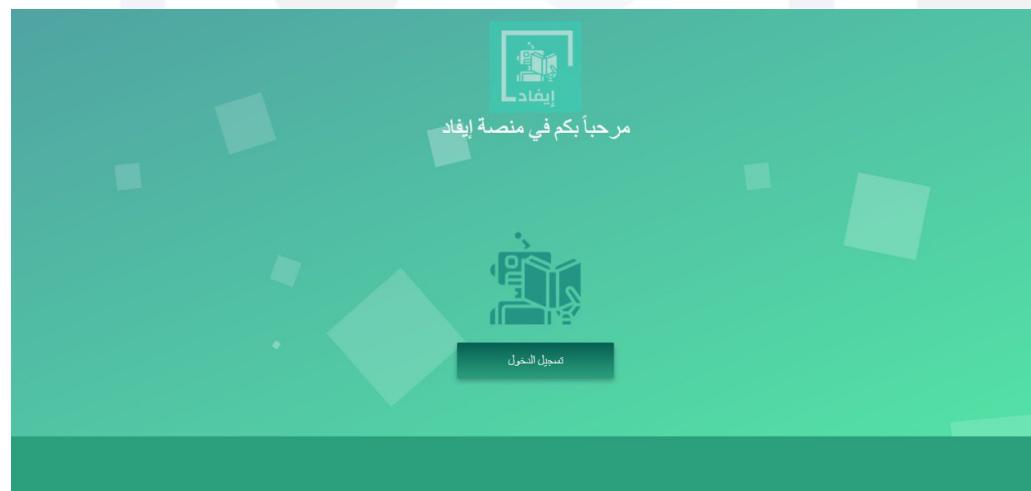


Figure 6



Implementation and coding ...

Website 07/21 update (uploading page):

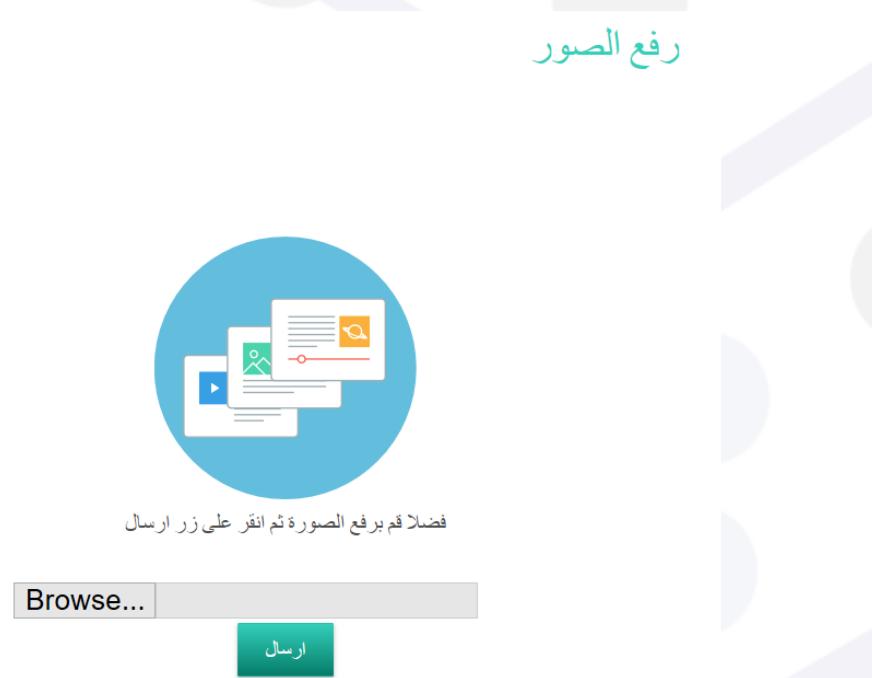


Figure 1



Figure 2



Implementation and coding ...

Website 07/21 update (greeting based on account name):



Figure 1



Figure 2



Implementation and coding ...

Website 07/21 update (menu displays the user progress):



Figure 1



Figure 2



Implementation and coding ...

Website 07/21 update (handwritten samples page):

Figure 1



Implementation and coding ...

Website 07/21 update (downloading files into folder):



Figure 1

A screenshot of a file manager interface showing the contents of a folder named "uploads". The folder path is "xampp > htdocs > EyfadLast > uploads". The table displays the following files:

Name	Date modified	Type
eyfadLogo	١٠/١١/٢٠٢٣ ٦:٣٧ م	PNG File
EyfadProject_final	١٠/١١/٢٠٢٣ ٦:٣٨ م	WinRAR ZIP archive
Final-MonaAldebas	١٠/١١/٢٠٢٣ ٦:٣٩ م	Microsoft Word Document
NumPy+Arrays+Indexing+Notice	١٠/١١/٢٠٢٣ ٦:٤٩ م	PDF File

Figure 2



Implementation and coding ...

Website 07/21 update (uploading files and it will be removed from the website and the folder):



Figure 1



Figure 2

Name	Date modified	Type
eyfadLogo	١٢/١١/٢٠٢١ م ٩:٣٧	PNG File
Final-MonaAldebas	١٢/١١/٢٠٢١ م ٩:٣٨	Microsoft Word D...
NumPy+Arrays+Indexing+Notice	١٢/١١/٢٠٢١ م ٩:٤٩	PDF File

Figure 3



Implementation and coding ...

Image segmentation (updated version):

```
1  import numpy as np
2  import cv2
3  import os
4
5  import math
6
7  files_list = os.listdir('template images')
8  # print(files_list)
9
10 for template in files_list:
11     counter = 1
12     imageCounter = 1
13     with open("template images/" + template) as reader:
14         for line in reader:
15             name_pattern = template[:-4] + str(imageCounter)
16
17             if counter % 3 == 1:
18                 image_list = list(eval(line)[-1]) # this line of code will save the image into a list
19                 edge_size = int(math.sqrt(len(image_list))) # we need this variable for reshape the numpy list
20                 image_np = np.array(image_list, np.uint8)
21                 image_np = image_np.reshape(edge_size,
22                                             edge_size) # now we reshaped the image to let it have the original dimensions
23                 # image_np = fix_rows(image_np)
24                 image_np = np.transpose(image_np)
25                 # image_np = fix_rows(image_np)
26                 # file_path = "list_of_images/" + str(name_pattern) + "a.png"
27                 # cv2.imwrite(file_path, image_np)
28                 # image_np = np.where(image_np == 0, 255, image_np)
29                 file_path = "list_of_images/" + name_pattern + ".jpg"
30                 cv2.imwrite(file_path, image_np)
31                 imageCounter += 1
32             counter += 1
33
```

Figure 1



Implementation and coding ...

Image segmentation (updated version):

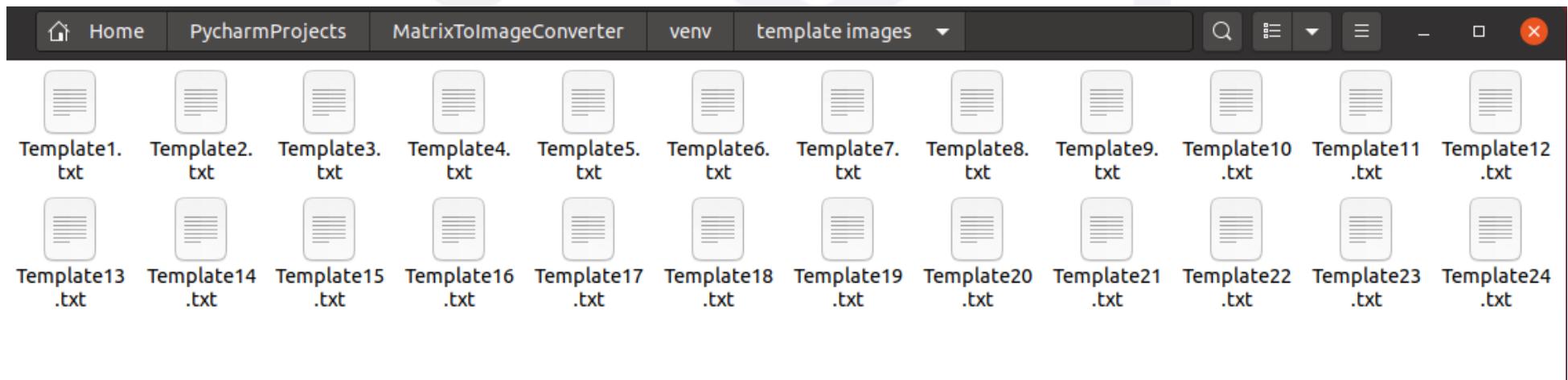


Figure 2



Testing

Image segmentation (updated version):



Figure 1



Testing

Image segmentation (updated version):



Figure 2



Testing

Image segmentation (updated version):



Figure 2



Implementation and coding ...

Website 07/29 update:



Figure 1

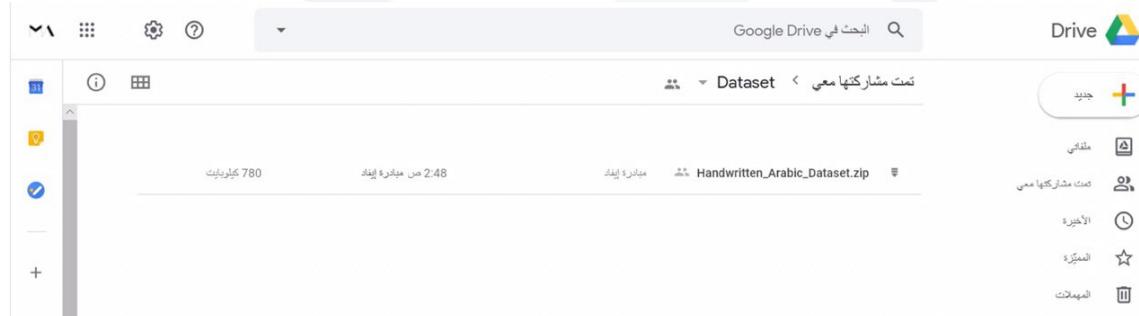


Figure 2



Implementation and coding ...

Updating the ground truth generator:

Figure 1



Implementation and coding ...

Updating the ground truth generator:

```
46
47 def ground_truth_files(path1,path2):
48     myList = os.listdir(path1)
49     myList2 = os.listdir(path2)
50     noOfClasses = len(myList)
51     print("total number of classes detected", len(myList))
52     for x in myList:
53         i = 0
54         y = path1 + "/" + str(x)
55         print("y", y)
56         print("x", x)
57         os.mkdir(path2 + "/" + str(x))
58         myPicList = os.listdir(path1 + "/" + str(x))
59
60         print(x)
61         myPicList = os.listdir(path1 + "/" + str(x))
62         for z in myPicList:
63             print("z", z)
64             z2 = os.path.splitext(os.path.basename(z))[0]
65             z3=z.split("_")
66             print("-----7777----",z3[0])
67             numberOfDot = Num_of_dots(x)
68             numberOfPosition = Num_of_posstion(x)
69             file = open(path2 + "/" + str(x) + "/" + z2 + ".txt", "w", encoding='utf-8')
70             file.write('Word: ' + x + '\n'
71                         + 'Volunteer Identifier: ' + z3[0] + '\n'
72                         + 'Image Name: ' + z + '\n'
73                         + 'Number of letters: ' + str(len(x)) + "\n"
74                         + "Number of dots: " + str(numberOfDot) + '\n'
75                         + 'Position of letters: ' + numberOfPosition)
76
77             file.close()
78
79     print("-----")
80
81
82 ground_truth_files(path1,path2)
83 ground_truth_files(path3,path4)
```

Figure 2



Testing

Updating the ground truth generator:

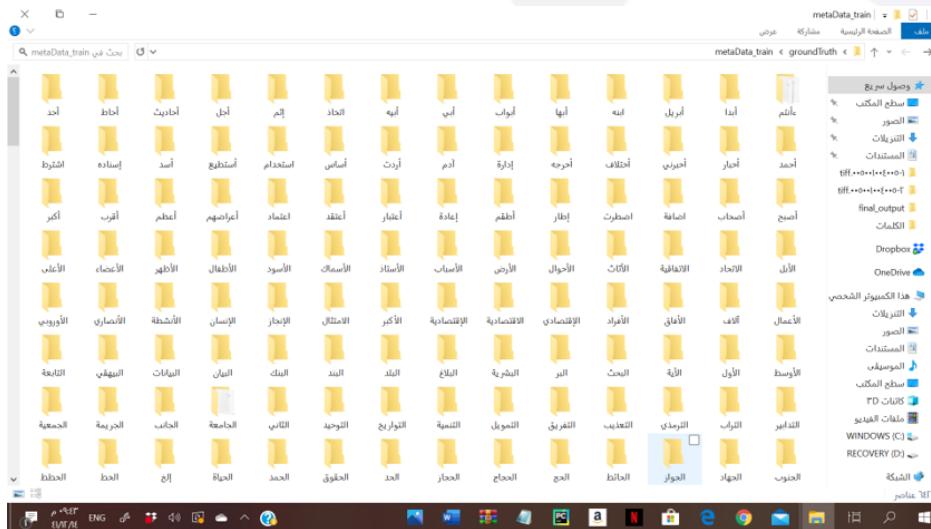


Figure 1

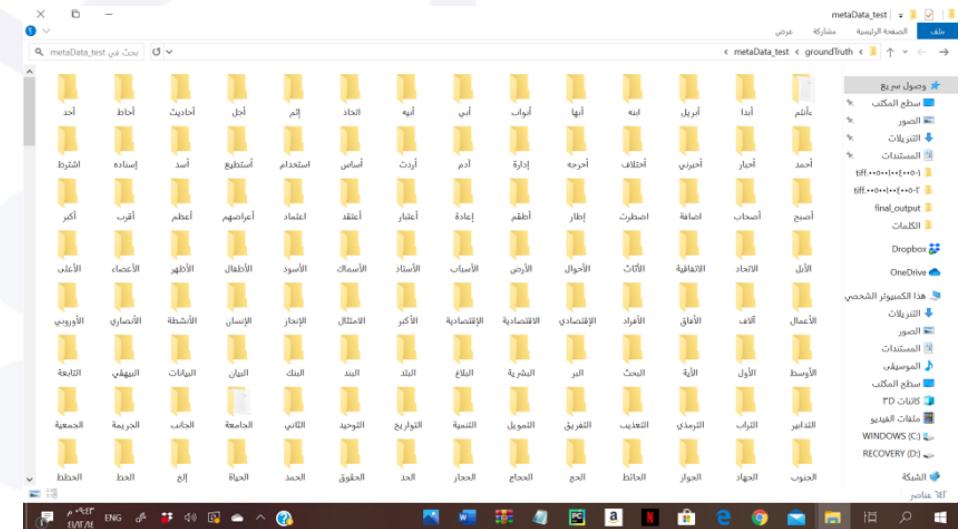


Figure 2



Testing

Updating the ground truth generator:

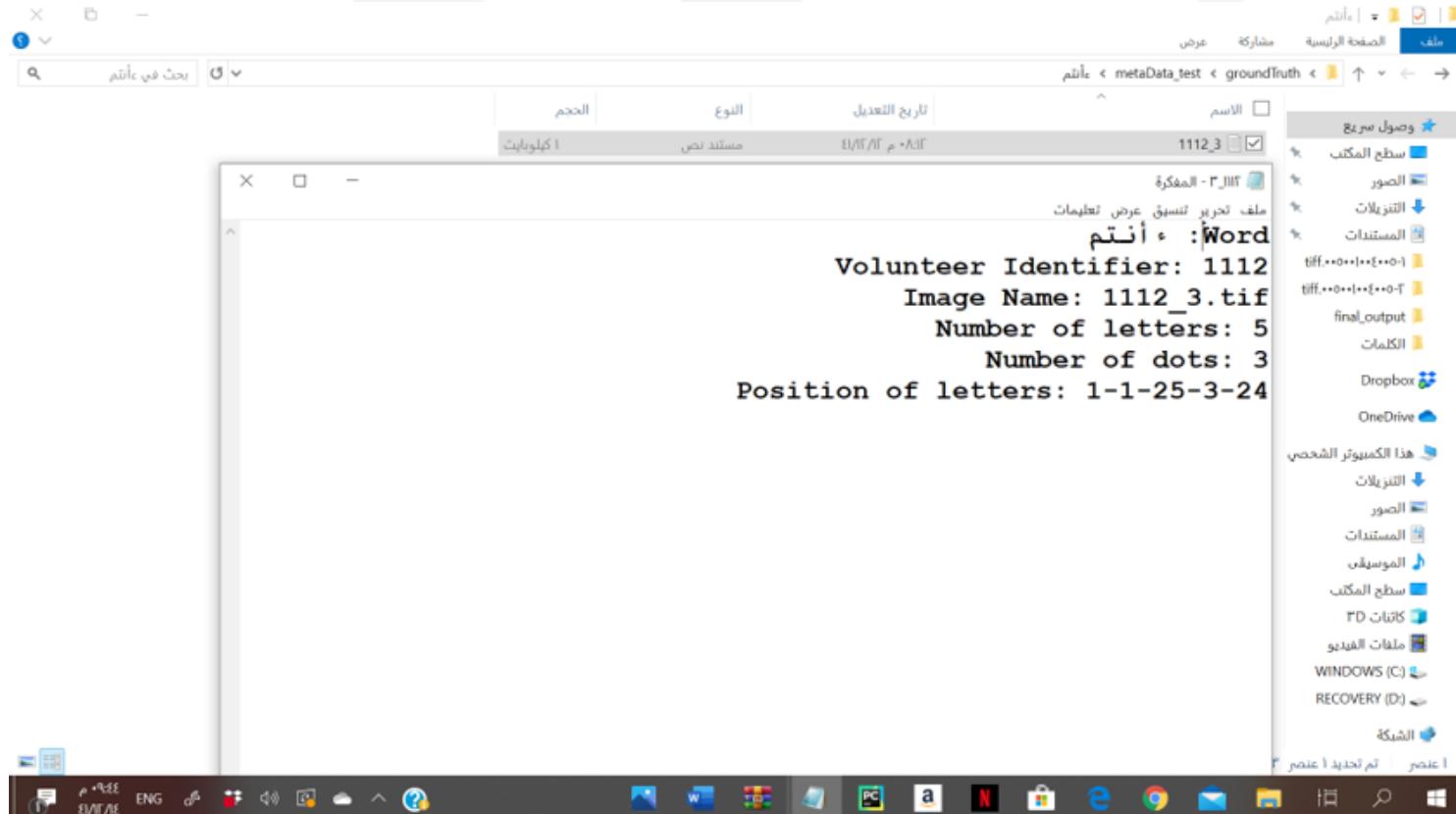


Figure 3



Implementation and coding ...

Data-set folders generator:

```
1 import os
2
3 main_dirs = ["metaData_test", "metaData_train", "test", "train"] # those are the subdirectories of the dataset file
4
5 os.mkdir("Handwritten_Arabic_Dataset")
6 for dir_name in main_dirs:
7     os.mkdir("Handwritten_Arabic_Dataset/" + dir_name)
8     with open("selected words.txt", "r") as reader:
9         for line in reader:
10             os.mkdir("Handwritten_Arabic_Dataset/" + dir_name + "/" + line[:-1])
11
```

Figure 1



Testing

Data-set folders generator:

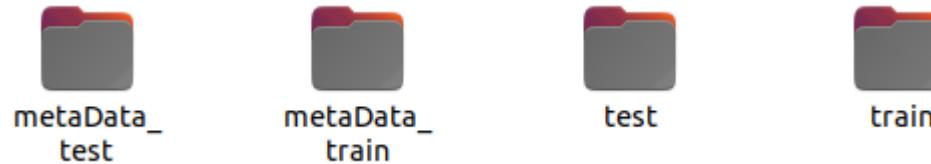


Figure 1

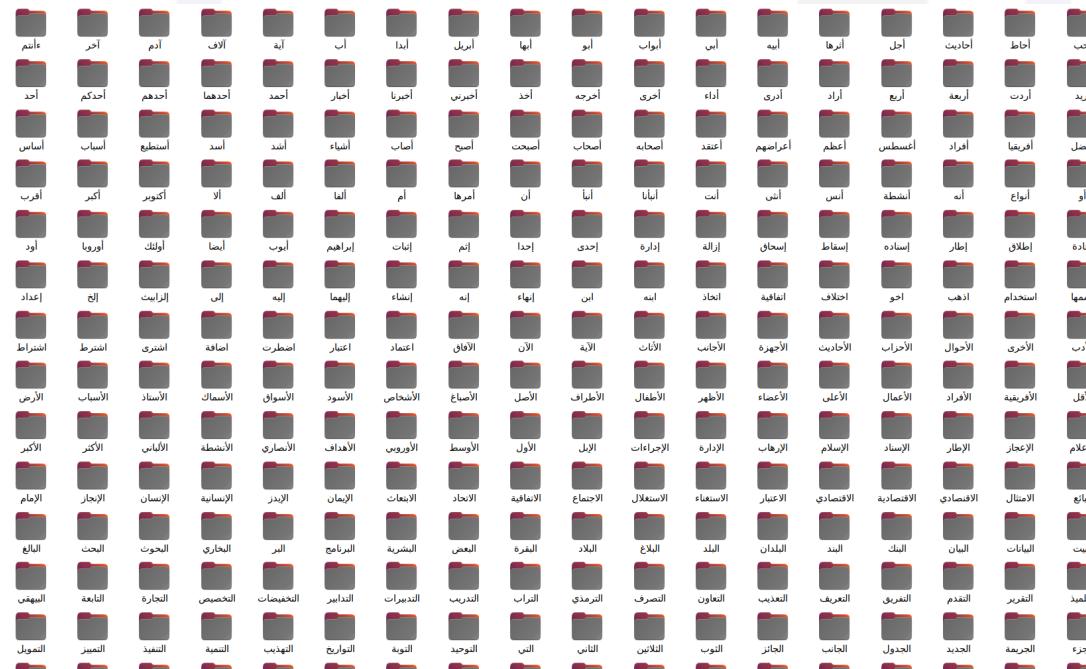


Figure 2



Implementation and coding ...

Image classification:

```
1 import os
2 import io
3 import json
4 import numpy as np
5 import cv2
6 import requests

7

8 # this method will find the number for the word inside the selected words.txt file
9 def get_word_number(word):
10     with open("selected words.txt", "r") as reader:
11         counter = 1
12         for line in reader:
13             # print(counter, line[:-1])
14             if line[:-1] == word:
15                 return counter
16             counter += 1
17     return -1

18

19

20 # # this piece of code for testing purposes
21 # while True:
22 #     word_number = get_word_number(input("Enter a word: "))
23 #     print(word_number)

24

25 writer_id = int(input("Enter the writer id: "))
26 set_type = input("Enter the set type: ") # this gonna contain the set type (test, train, ...)
27

28 list_of_images = os.listdir("list_of_images") # this list gonna contain
# print(list_of_images)

29 report_list = [] # this list gonna contain the result of each image to report it at the end of the program
30 url_api = "https://api.ocr.space/parse/image"
31
32 for image in list_of_images:
33     image_path = "list_of_images/" + image
34     image_array = cv2.imread(image_path) # this is the image exported in numpy array
35     _, compressed_image = cv2.imencode(".jpg", image_array, [1, 90])
36     file_bytes = io.BytesIO(compressed_image) # this what we gonna pass it on the API
```

Figure 1



Implementation and coding ...

Image classification:

```
40     result = requests.post(url_api, files={"image_path": file_bytes}, data={"apiKey": "helloworld", "language": "ara"}) # result is the delivered object from the API
41     result = result.content.decode() # this is the the text data in json format String
42     result = json.loads(result) # now we converted it into python data structure
43
44     """
45     This comment explains how to retrieve the data from the result
46     result.get("ParsedResults")[0].get("ParsedText")
47     """
48
49     # # testing the tool
50     # print(result.get("ParsedResults")[0].get("ParsedText"))
51     # cv2.imshow("Tested Image", image_array)
52     # cv2.waitKey(0)
53
53     real_text = result.get("ParsedResults")[0].get("ParsedText").strip()
54     image_correct_folder_path = "Handwritten_Arabic_Dataset/" + set_type + "/" + real_text
55
56     if os.path.exists(image_correct_folder_path):
57         word_number = get_word_number(real_text)
58         if word_number != -1:
59             exported_image = image_correct_folder_path + "/" + str(writer_id) + "-" + str(word_number) + ".jpg"
60             cv2.imwrite(exported_image, image_array)
61             report_list.append((exported_image, real_text))
62         else:
63             print("Error: the word " + user_word + " is not found on the file folder")
64             exit()
65     else:
66         cv2.imshow(real_text, image_array)
67         cv2.waitKey(0)
68
69     print("Error: the word didn't recognise correctly by the OCR\n")
70     while True:
71         user_word = input("What was this word? ")
72         new_path = "Handwritten_Arabic_Dataset/" + set_type + "/" + user_word
73         if os.path.exists(new_path):
74             word_number = get_word_number(user_word)
75             if word_number != -1:
76                 cv2.imwrite(new_path + "/" + str(writer_id) + "-" + str(word_number) + ".jpg", image_array)
77                 report_list.append((new_path + "/" + str(writer_id) + "-" + str(word_number) + ".jpg", user_word))
78             else:
79                 print("Error: the word " + user_word + " is not found on the file folder")
80                 exit()
```

Figure 2



Implementation and coding ...

Image classification:

```
81     if:
82         break
83     else:
84         print("We didn't found this word in the data-set word")
```

Figure 3



Implementation and coding ...

Manual image classification:

```
1 import os
2 import numpy as np
3 import cv2
4
5
6 # this method will find the number for the word inside the selected words.txt file
7 def get_word_number(word):
8     with open("selected words.txt", "r", encoding="UTF8") as reader:
9         counter = 1
10        for line in reader:
11            print(counter, line[:-1])
12            if line[:-1] == word:
13                return counter
14            counter += 1
15        return -1
16
17
18 # # this piece of code for testing purposes
19 # while True:
20 #     word_number = get_word_number(input("Enter a word: "))
21 #     print(word_number)
22
23 writer_id = int(input("Enter the writer id: "))
24 set_type = input("Enter the set type: ").strip() # this gonna contain the set type (test, train, ...)
25
26 list_of_images = os.listdir("list_of_images") # this list gonna contain
# print(list_of_images)
27
28 report_list = [] # this list gonna contain the result of each image to report it at the end of the program
29 for image in list_of_images:
30     assert os.path.exists("list_of_images/" + image), "an image is not found"
31     image_array = cv2.imread("list_of_images/" + image)
32     cv2.imshow("Word", image_array)
33     cv2.waitKey(0)
34
35     word_number = -1
36     is_misspelled = False # this variable will be used to know if the word is misspelled or not
37     user_word = ""
38
39     while True:
40         user_word = input("Enter the word you have seen: ").strip()
41         if input == "0":
42             is_misspelled = True
43             break
44         word_number = get_word_number(user_word)
45         if word_number != -1:
46             break
47         else:
48             print("\nThe word " + user_word + " is not exist on the dataset selected words...")
49             print("Try again\n")
50             cv2.imshow("Word", image_array)
51             cv2.waitKey(0)
52
53     if is_misspelled:
54         continue
55     assert word_number != -1, "word number is not calculated properly"
56     cv2.imwrite("Handwritten_Arabic_Dataset/" + set_type + "/" + user_word + "/" + str(writer_id) + "-" + str(word_number) + ".jpg", image_array)
57     os.remove("list_of_images/" + image)
```

Figure 1



Testing

Manual image classification:

The screenshot shows the PyCharm IDE interface. On the left, the Project tool window displays a file named 'Hand' with handwritten Arabic text 'أبي' (Abi). The code editor contains two files: 'ManualClassification.py' and 'test.py'. The 'ManualClassification.py' file contains the following code:

```
16
17
18 # # this piece of code for testing
19 # while True:
20 #     word_number = get_word_number()
21 #     print(word_number)
22
23 writer_id = int(input("Enter the writer id: "))
24 set_type = input("Enter the set type: ")
25
26 list_of_images = os.listdir("list")
27 # print(list of images)
```

The 'test.py' file contains the following code:

```
C:\Users\Mohammad-PC\PycharmProjects\ImageClassification>
Enter the writer id: 1175
Enter the set type: test
```

Figure 1

```
C:\Users\Mohammad-PC\PycharmProjects\ImageClassification>
Enter the writer id: 1175
Enter the set type: test
Enter the word you have seen: أبى/
```

Figure 2



Testing

Manual image classification:

The screenshot shows the PyCharm IDE interface. On the left, the project structure is visible with files like 'ManualClassification.py' and 'test.py'. In the center, the code editor displays the following Python script:

```
imageClassification / ManualClassification.py / test.py
16
17
18 # # this piece of code for testing purposes
19 # while True:
20 #     word_number = get_word_number(input("Enter the writer id: "))
21 #     print(word_number)
22
23     writer_id = int(input("Enter the writer id: "))
24     set_type = input("Enter the set type: ")
25
26     list_of_images = os.listdir("list_of_images")
27     # print(list_of_images)
```

Below the code editor is a terminal window titled 'ManualClassification' showing the execution of the script:

```
C:\Users\Mohammad-PC\PycharmProjects\ImageClassification\venv\Scripts
Enter the writer id: 1175
Enter the set type: test
Enter the word you have seen: اهل
```

Figure 3

The screenshot shows the PyCharm IDE interface. On the left, the project structure is visible with files like 'ManualClassification.py' and 'test.py'. In the center, the code editor displays the same Python script as Figure 3, but with additional code at the bottom:

```
imageClassification / ManualClassification.py / test.py
16
17
18 # # this piece of code for testing purposes
19 # while True:
20 #     word_number = get_word_number(input("Enter the writer id: "))
21 #     print(word_number)
22
23     writer_id = int(input("Enter the writer id: "))
24     set_type = input("Enter the set type: ")
25
26     list_of_images = os.listdir("list_of_images")
27     # print(list_of_images)
```

Below the code editor is a terminal window titled 'ManualClassification' showing the execution of the script. It includes the previous input and output, followed by an error message:

```
C:\Users\Mohammad-PC\PycharmProjects\ImageClassification\venv\Scripts
Enter the writer id: 1175
Enter the set type: test
Enter the word you have seen: اهل
Enter the word you have seen: عدو

The word ده is not exist on the dataset selected words...
Try again
```

Figure 4



Implementation and coding ...

Website 08/04 update:

Create a page for participants and put their names with the prizes they own for their participation.

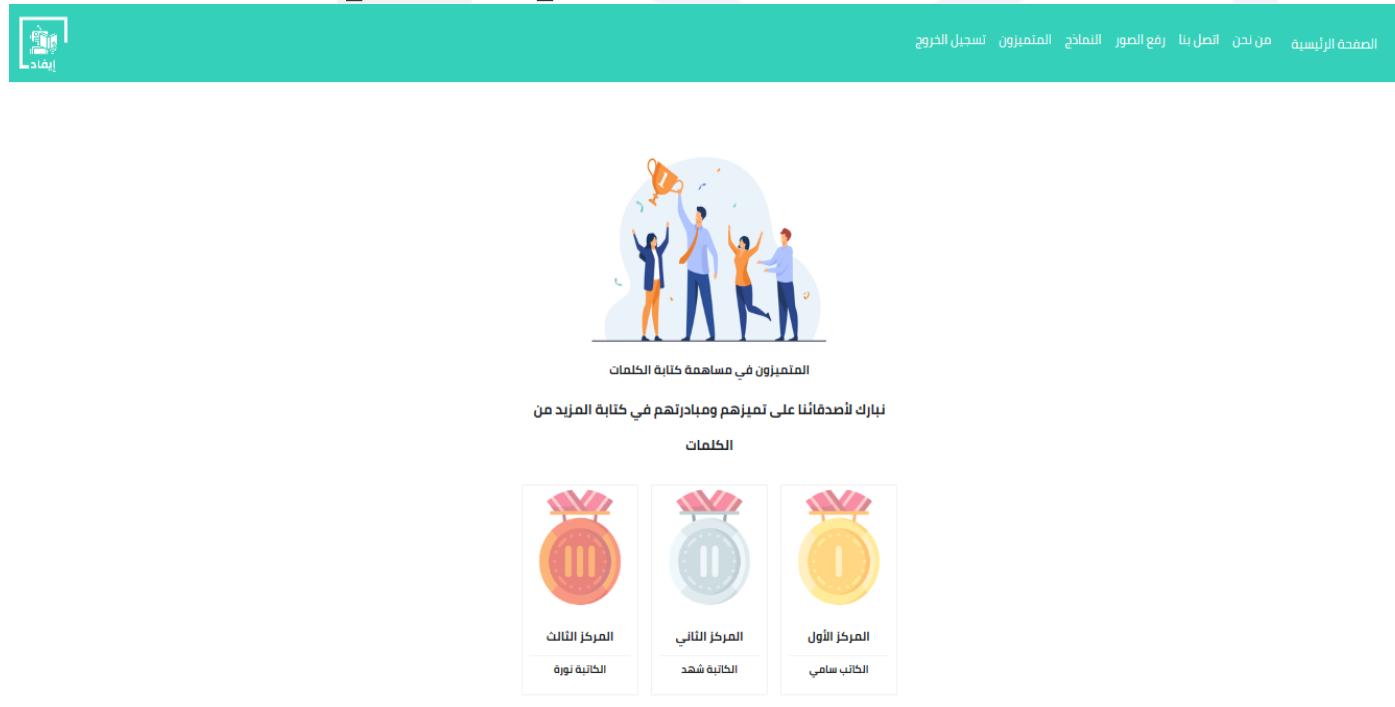


Figure 1



Implementation and coding ...

Website 08/04 update:



Figure 2



Implementation and coding ...

Website 08/04 update:



اتصل بنا



Figure 3



Implementation and coding ...

Dataset converter to CSV file:

```
1 import ...
2
3 with open("EyfadDataset.csv", "w", newline="", encoding="utf-8") as f:
4
5     def np_to_list(np_array):
6         image_string = []
7         dimensions = np_array.shape
8             dimensions: Any = np_array.shape
9
10            for k in range(dimensions[2]):
11                image_string.append(np_array[i][j][k])
12
13            # for number in np_array:
14            #     image_string += str(number)
15            # image_string = image_string.replace("\n", " ")
16            # image_string = image_string.replace("", " ")
17            # image_string = image_string.replace("[", "(")
18            # image_string = image_string.replace("]", ")")
19            # print(image_string)
20            # print(image_string[-1])
21
22            return image_string[:-1]
23
24
25
26    def find_word(selected_word_id):
27        with open("selected words.txt", "r") as reader:
28            count = 0
29            for line in reader:
30                if count == selected_word_id:
31                    return line[:-1]
32                count += 1
33
34
35    dataset_writer = csv.writer(f)
36
37    # first we should write the header
38    dataset_writer.writerow(["writer_ID", "writer_name", "word_ID", "actual_word", "actual_image 128pxx128px (RGB 8bit)"])
39
40    # now we will start to insert the data
41    for folder in os.listdir("test"):
42        if len(os.listdir("test/" + folder)) > 0:
43            images_list = os.listdir("test/" + folder)
44            for image in images_list:
45                writer_id = int(re.split("[.]", image)[0])
46                writer_name = "Fatima_Alogayel"
47                word_id = int(re.split("[.]", image)[1])
48                word = find_word(word_id)
49                image_array = cv2.imread("test/" + folder + "/" + image)
50                image_list = np_to_list(image_array)
51
52                dataset_writer.writerow([writer_id, writer_name, word_id, word] + image_list)
53
54
```

Figure 1



Testing

Dataset converter to CSV file:

Figure 1



Implementation and coding ...

Website 08/11 update:

Fixing the header problem.



Figure 1



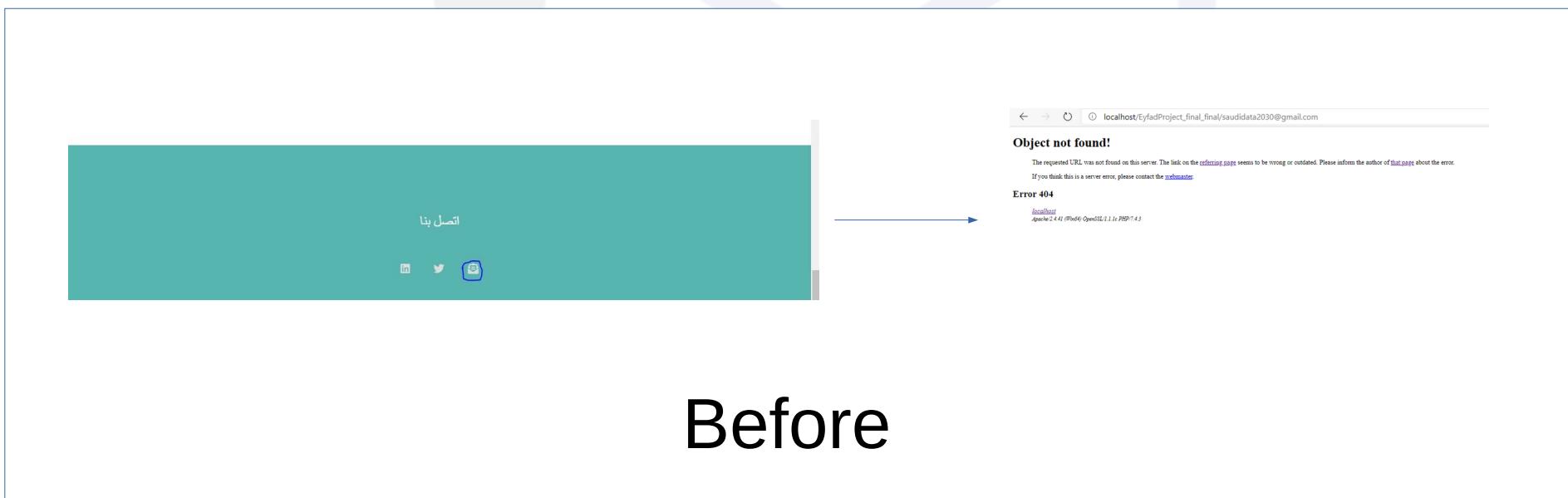
Figure 2



Implementation and coding ...

Website 08/11 update:

Fixing the email link problem.



Before

Figure 1



Implementation and coding ...

Website 08/11 update:

Fixing the email link problem.



Figure 2



Implementation and coding ...

Website 08/11 update:

Fixing the email link problem.

```
<div id="contact-us" class="row">
  <div class="col-12">
    <a href="mailto:eifad@data.org.sa"><i class="fas fa-envelope-open-text icons"></i></a>
    <a href="https://twitter.com/Eyfad_SIGs=21"><i class="fab fa-twitter icons"></i></a>
    <a href="https://sa.linkedin.com/in/saudidata2030"><i class="fab fa-linkedin icons"></i></a>
  </div>
</div>
</div>
```

Figure 3

```
399   </div>
400   <div id="contact-us" class="row">
401     <div class="col-12">
402       <a href="https://mail.google.com/mail/?view=cm&fs=1&t=f-1&to=saudidata2030@gmail.com"><i class="fas fa-envelope-open-text icons"></i></a>
403       <a href="https://twitter.com/Eyfad_SIGs=21"><i class="fab fa-twitter icons"></i></a>
404       <a href="https://sa.linkedin.com/in/saudidata2030"><i class="fab fa-linkedin icons"></i></a>
405     </div>
406   </div>
407   </div>
408   </div>
409   </div>
410   </div>
411   </div>
412   </div>
413   </div>
414   </div>
415   </div>
416   </div>
417   </section>
418
419
420
421
422   </body>
423
424
425
```

Figure 4



Implementation and coding ...

Website 08/11 update:

A page for explaining the meaning of the contributions.

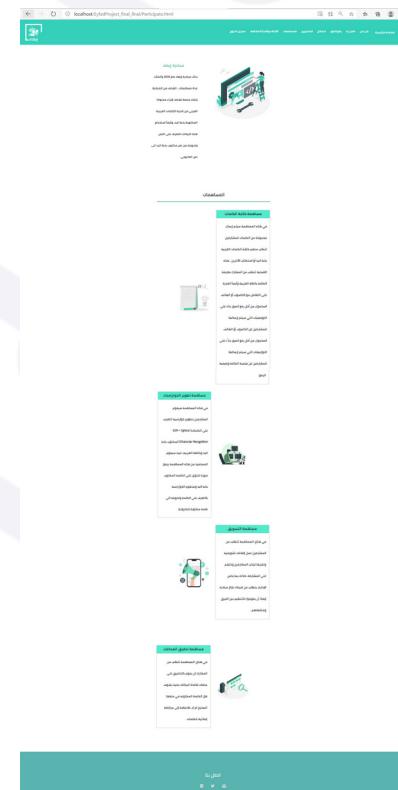


Figure 1



Implementation and coding ...

Website 08/11 update:

A page Frequent Asked Questions (FAQ).

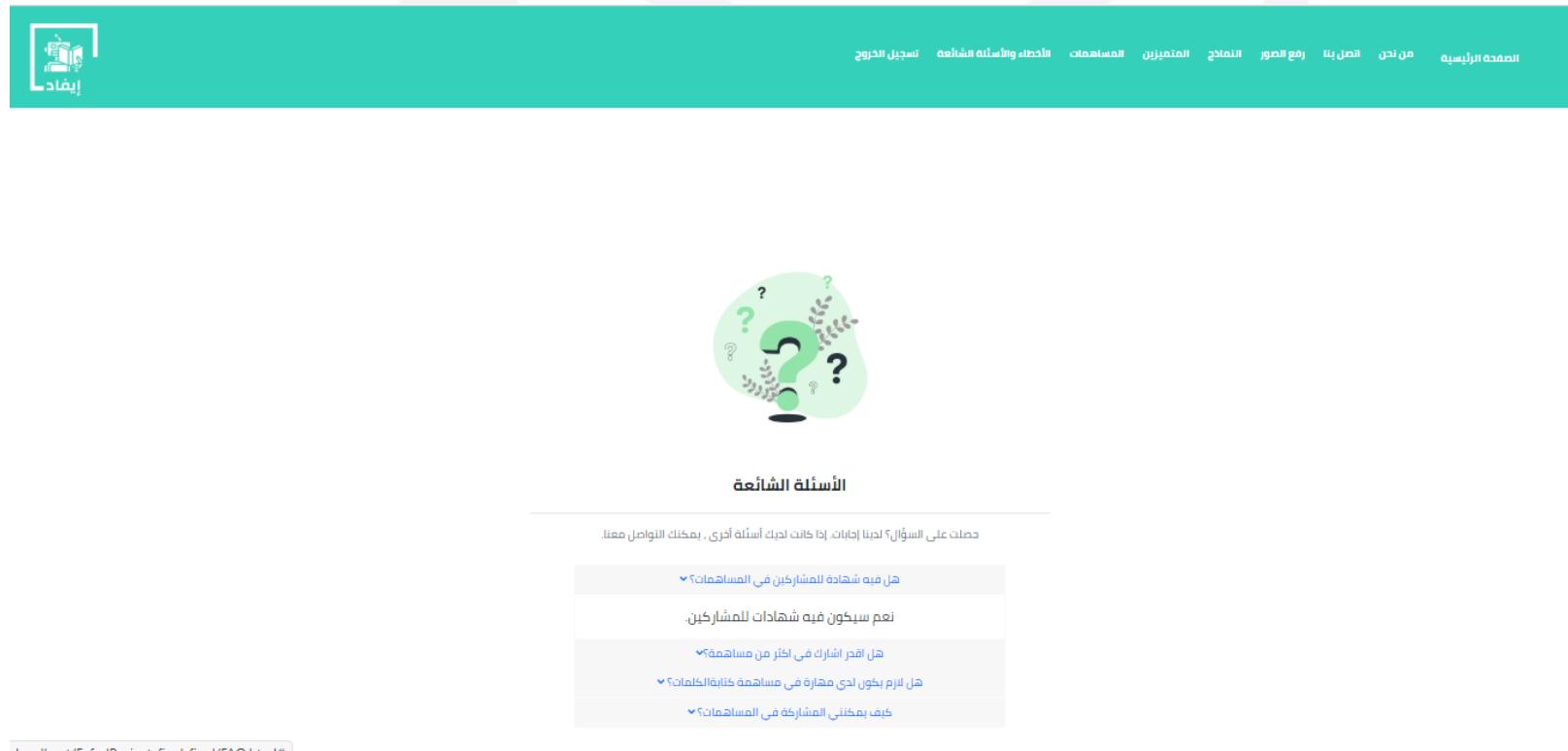


Figure 1



Implementation and coding ...

Website 08/11 update:

A page Frequent Asked Questions (FAQ).



الأسئلة الشائعة

حصلت على السؤال؟ لدينا إجابات. إذا كانت لديك أسئلة أخرى، يمكنك التواصل معنا.

- هل فيه شهادة للمشاركين في المساهمات؟
- هل أقدر اشراك في أكثر من مساقية؟

نعم

- هل لازم يكون لدى مهارة في مساقية كتابة الكلمات؟
- كيف يمكنني المشاركة في المساهمات؟

Figure 2



Implementation and coding ...

Website 08/11 update:

A page Frequent Asked Questions (FAQ).



الأسئلة الشائعة

حصلت على السؤال؟ لدينا إجابات. إذا كانت لديك أسئلة أخرى، يمكنك التواصل معنا

- هل فيه شهادة للمشاركين في المساهمات؟
- هل أقدر اشراك في أكثر من مساقية؟
- هل لازم يكون لدى مهارة في مساقمة كتابة الكلمات؟
لا يحتاج مهارة يكفي فقط ان تجيد الكتابة.
- كيف يمكنني المشاركة في المساهمات؟

Figure 3



Implementation and coding ...

Website 08/11 update:

A page Frequent Asked Questions (FAQ).

الأسئلة الشائعة

حصلت على السؤال؟ لدينا إجابات. إذا كانت لديك أسئلة أخرى، يمكنك التواصل معنا.

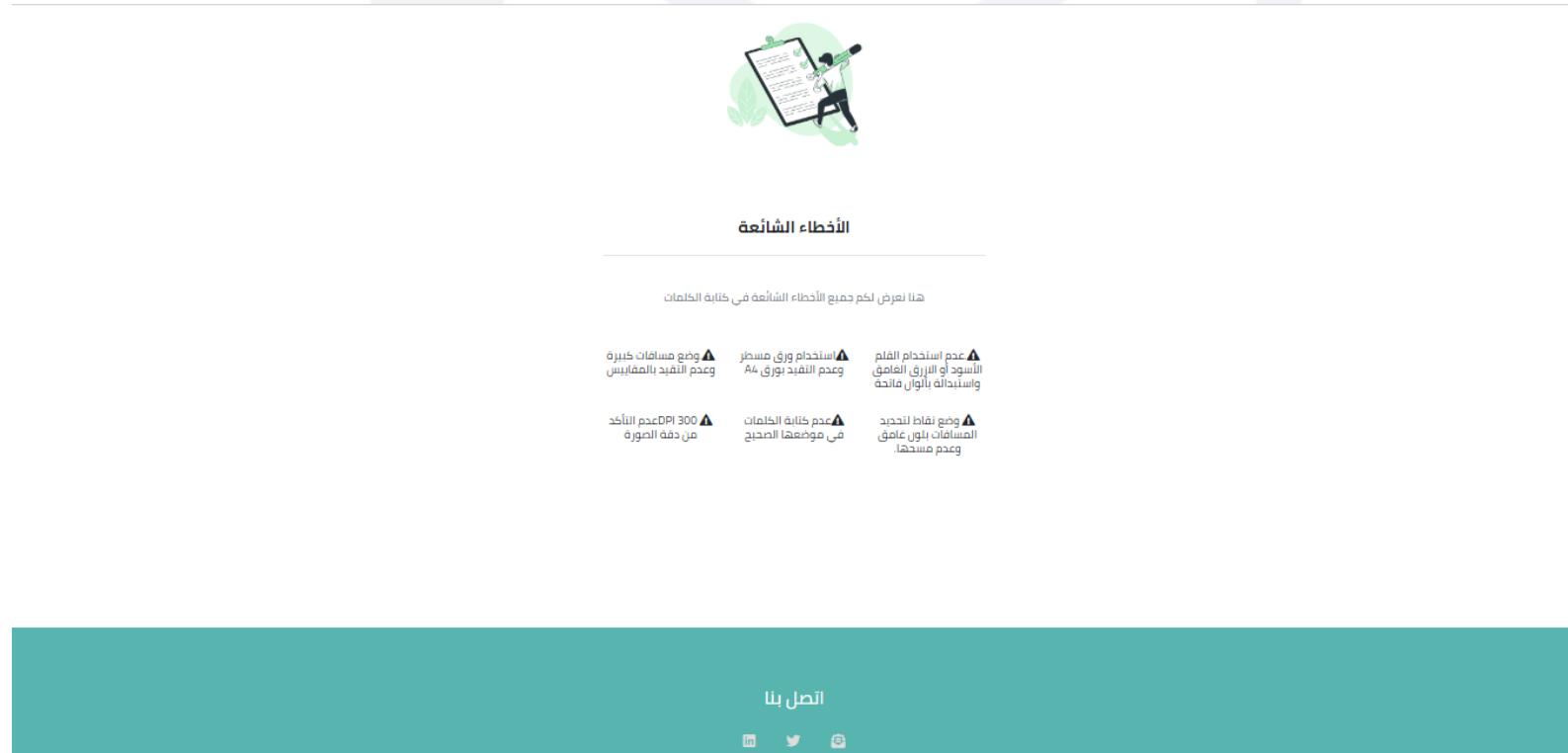
- هل فيه شهادة للمشاركين في المساهمات؟
- هل أقدر اشراك في أكثر من مساقية؟
- هل لازم يكون لدى مهارة في مساقمة ثانية الكلمات؟
- كيف يمكنني المشاركة في المساهمات؟
- يمكنك التواصل معنا عبر البريد الإلكتروني

Figure 4

Implementation and coding ...

Website 08/11 update:

A page Frequent Asked Questions (FAQ).



The screenshot shows a page titled "الأخطاء الشائعة" (Common Errors) with a sub-section header "هذا نعرض لكم جميع الأخطاء الشائعة في كتابة الكلمات". Below this, there are two columns of error types, each preceded by a small green triangle icon:

الإشكال الشائعة	الإشكال الشائعة
عدم استخدام الماء والأسود أو الريز الأماق واسندالة يابوان فاتحة	عدم استخدام الورق مسطر واستخدام ورق مسطر A4 وعدم التقيد بالمقاييس
وضع نقاط لنتحدى المسافمات ببور عاصي وعدم مسدها.	وضع مسافمات كبيرة وعدم التقيد بالمقاييس
عدم كتابة الكلمات في موقعها الصحيح	عدم كتابة الأحرف من حرف المورة
عدم DPI 300	عدم التأكد من DPI المورة

At the bottom, there is a teal footer bar with the text "اتصل بنا" and social media icons for LinkedIn, Twitter, and Facebook.

Figure 5



Deployment



Deployment ...



Resources



References

