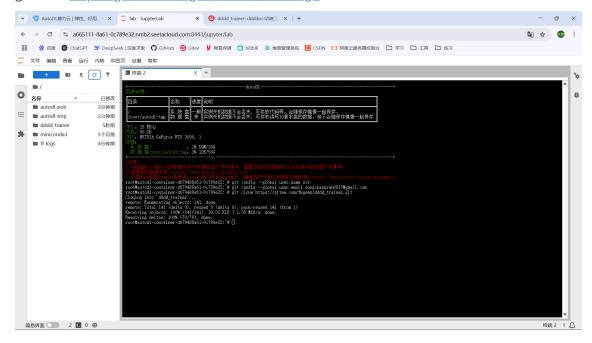
# 使用ddddocr训练字体提高字体识别成功率

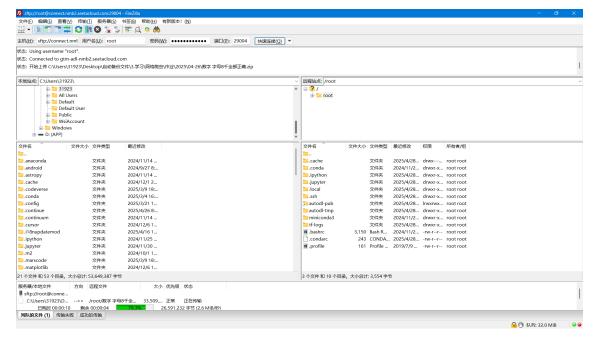
### 1 获取ddddocr训练工具

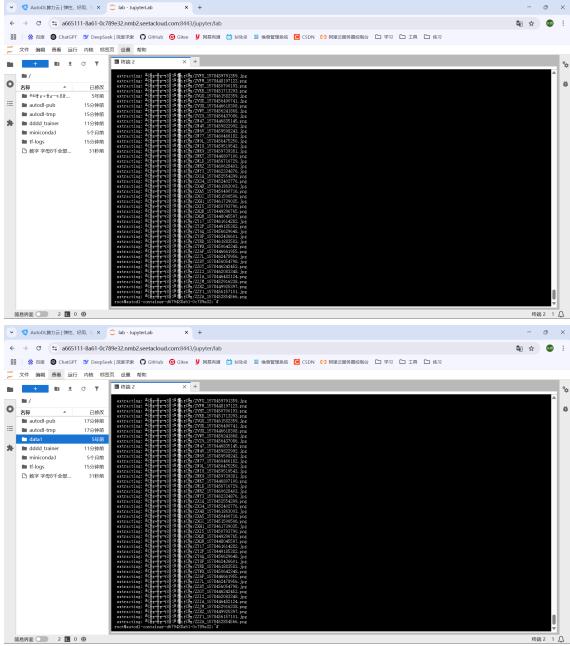
- git config --global user.name userName
- git config --global user.email userEmail
- git clone https://gitee.com/fkgeek/dddd trainer.git



## 2 上传训练数据并且安装相关Python包

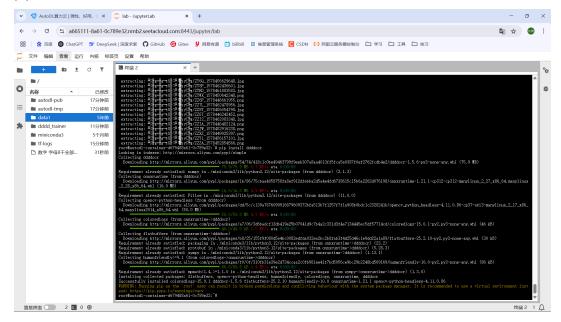
• 使用FZ上传训练数据并解压,将解压后的文件夹重命名 (解压后出现乱码,防止出现错误)



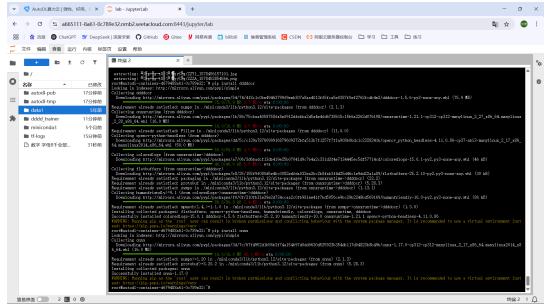


• 安装的部分包在 requirements.txt 文件里: pip install -r requirements.txt

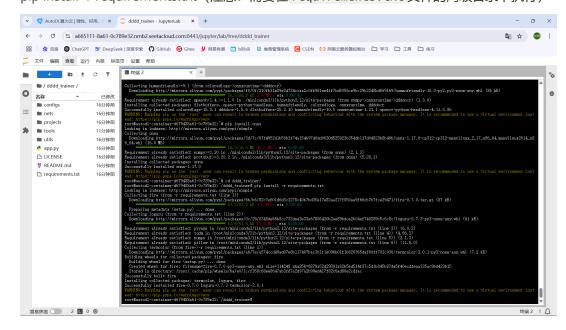
pip install ddddocr



o pip install onnx

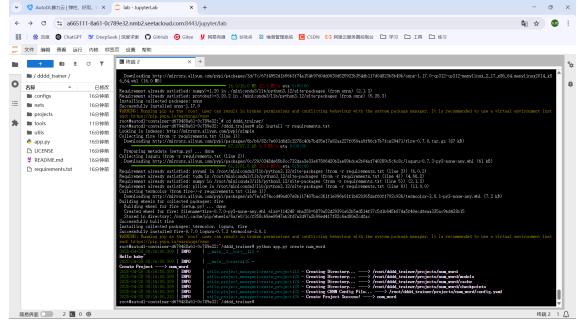


o pip install -r requirements.txt (注意: 需要在 requirements.txt 文件的同级目录下执行)

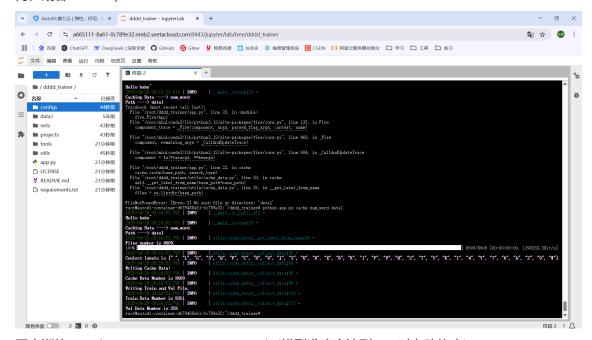


## 3 在训练工具里按顺序执行下述操作

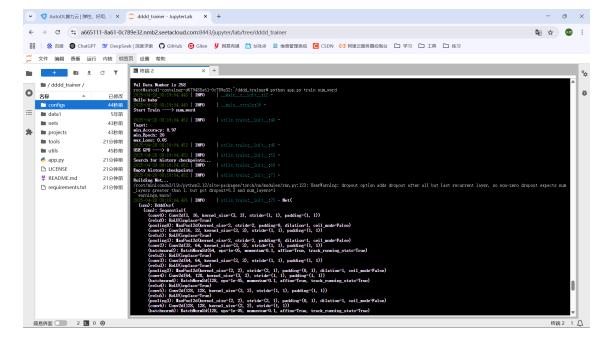
• 创建项目: python app.py create num\_word

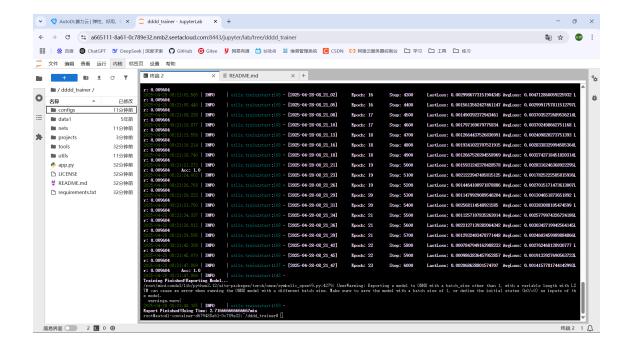


绑定训练资料: python app.py cache num\_word data1 (将解压后的训练数据移动到训练工具内,或者../data1)



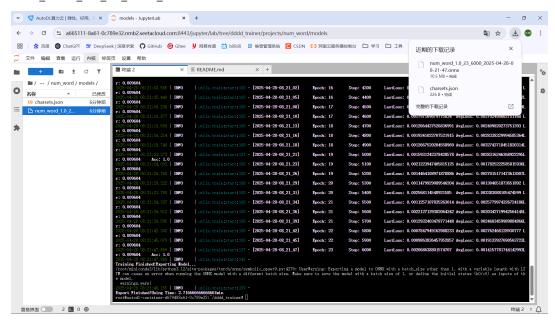
• 开启训练: python app.py train num\_word (模型准确率达到95%时自动停止)





#### 4 下载训练模型并完成准确率测试

- 下载训练模型 (模型所在位置: dddd\_trainer/projects/num\_word/models/)
  - o charsets.json
  - o num\_word\_1.0\_23\_6000\_2025-04-28-08-21-47.onnx



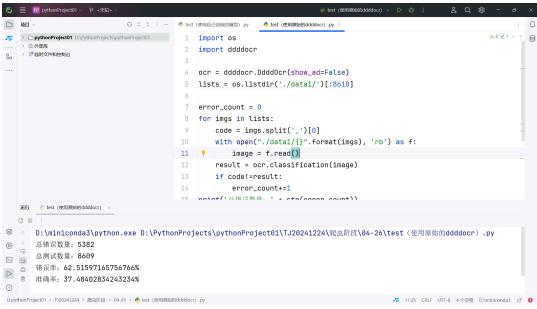
- 修改本地代码完成准确率测试 (将训练模型移动到本地项目中)
  - 不使用训练模型准确率

```
import os
import ddddocr

ocr = ddddocr.Ddddocr(show_ad=False)
lists = os.listdir('./data1/')[:8610]

error_count = 0
for imgs in lists:
```

```
code = imgs.split('_')[0]
with open("./data1/{}".format(imgs), 'rb') as f:
    image = f.read()
result = ocr.classification(image)
if code!=result:
    error_count+=1
print('总错误数量: ' + str(error_count))
print('总测试数量: 8609')
print('错误率: ' + str((error_count/8609)*100) + '%')
print('准确率: ' + str(((8609-error_count)/8609)*100) + '%')
```



o 使用训练模型准确率:

```
import os
import ddddocr
ocr = ddddocr.DdddOcr(show_ad=False,
                      import_onnx_path='./num_word_1.0_23_6000_2025-04-
28-08-21-47.onnx',
                      charsets_path='./charsets.json')
lists = os.listdir('./data1/')[:8610]
error\_count = 0
for imgs in lists:
   code = imgs.split('_')[0]
   with open("./data1/{}".format(imgs), 'rb') as f:
        image = f.read()
   result = ocr.classification(image)
   if code!=result:
        error_count+=1
print('总错误数量: ' + str(error_count))
print('总测试数量: 8609')
print('错误率: ' + str((error_count/8609)*100) + '%')
print('准确率: ' + str(((8609-error_count)/8609)*100) + '%')
```

```
👨 test (使用自己训练的模型) .py × 👨 test (使用原始的ddddocr) .py
                                               import os
                                                                                                                        A4 ×1 ^ >
    ○ 外部库○ 除时文件和控制台
                                               import ddddocr
80
                                            4 ocr = ddddocr.DdddOcr(show_ad=False,
                                                                      import_onnx_path='./num_word_1.0_23_6000_2025-04-28-08-2
                                                                      charsets_path='./charsets.json')
                                            7 lists = os.listdir('./data1/')[:8610]
                                            8
                                            9 error_count = 0
                                           10 for imgs in lists:
                                                   code = imgs.split('_')[0]
                                                   with open("./data1/{}".format(imgs), 'rb') as f:
                                                       image = f.read()
                                                    result = ocr.classification(image)
   运行 🧼 test (使用自己训练的模型)
   G -
◎ ↑ D:\miniconda3\python.exe D:\PythonProjects\pythonProject01\TJ20241224\爬虫阶段\04-26\test(使用自己训练的模型).py

    ▶ 总错误数量: 12
    总测试数量: 8609

错误率: 0.13938901149959346%
准确率: 99.86061098850041%
(!)
□ pythonProject01 > TJ20241224 > 爬虫阶段 > 04-26 > 👨 test (使用自己训练的模型) .py
                                                                                     - F 16:22 CRLF UTF-8 4个空格 D:\miniconda3 ♂ 😉
```