

ATR: What can eScriptorium do for you?

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ATR: What can eScriptorium do for you?

Alix Chagué, Floriane Chiffoleau From Source to Full Text: Workshop on Using Automatic Text Recognition (ATR) September 8th 2023







Summary of the presentation

- Introduction to ATR software
- Guided tour of eScriptorium
- 3. The essence of a good model: training data
- 4. Fantastic models (and where to find them)
- Predict and assess: the cornerstone of ATR
- Exercise: Getting acquainted with eScriptorium
- The eScriptorium documentation: a helping hand for users
- 3. Resources

Introduction to ATR software

Introduction of the ATR software

- ATR or Automatic Text Recognition is the process of transforming a digitized document into a machine-readable text, through the use of **segmentation** and **text recognition** tools
- Various software for ATR with some specificities:
 - Proprietary or open source
 - Printed documents, handwritten documents or both
 - Charged, freemium, free
- Example of open-source, semi-free OCR engine:
 - ☐ Tesseract (no interface)
 - <u>Transkribus</u> (interface) + <u>PyLaia</u> (transcription engine)
 - <u>eScriptorium</u> (interface) + <u>Kraken</u> (transcription engine)

Guided tour of eScriptorium

Guided tour of eScriptorium

- eScriptorium is an <u>open-source software</u> (web application), for transcribing textual documents, developed by the research team Scripta (PSL).
- ☐ It provides a **graphical user interface** (GUI) for:
 - document management,
 - □ layout annotation (aka segmentation),
 - transcribing (manually or automatically),
 - and training models.
 - and more!
- It uses <u>Kraken</u> (Benjamin Kiessling PSL) as a transcription engine. Kraken is language-agnostic and fully open source.





eScriptorium

eScriptorium: A Digital Text Production Pipeline for Print and Handwritten Texts using machine learning techniques.



Automatic Transcription

Apply OCR/HTR to images of printed and handwritten documents using shared open models.



Manual transcription

Make use of an ergonomic user interface leveraging modern browser technology to edit segmentations and transcriptions.



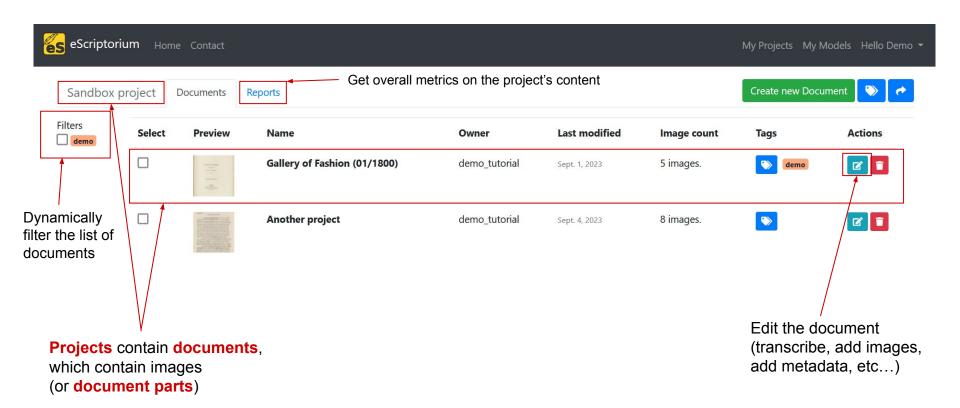
Train Models

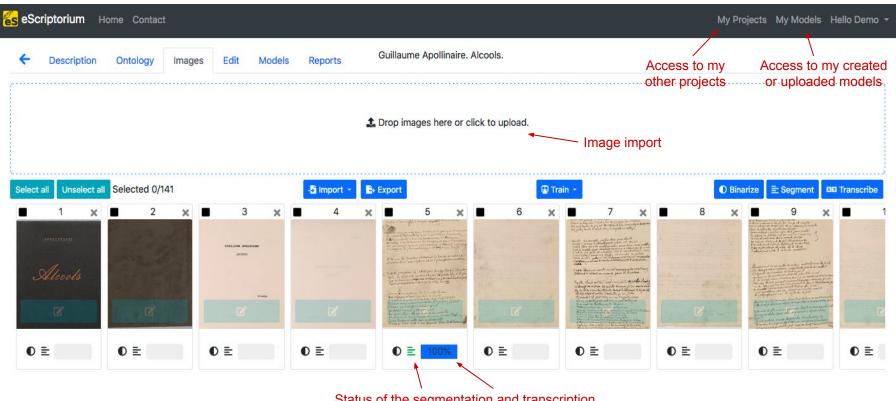
Create new models or finetune existing ones to improve automatic recognition.



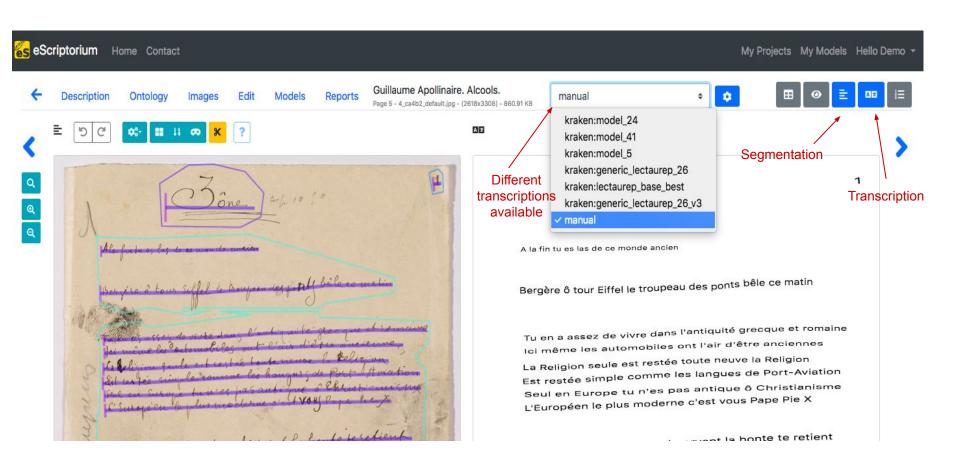
Import/ Export

Import and export models and texts transcriptions in a variety of formats. Access data through a full REST API.

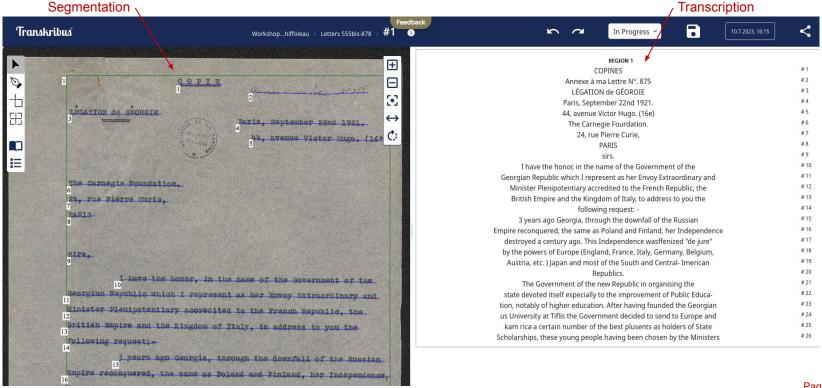




Status of the segmentation and transcription



ATR software are similar because the workflow is close



- What is training data? → Sets of images and their exact transcription (for text recognition) or layout structure (for layout recognition), used to train models
- ☐ There are two categories of training data:

GOLD CORPUS

manual annotation (layout or text) or corrected prediction

SILVER CORPUS

automatic prediction (with a model) without correction

- Three formats for the training data:
 - Sets of ALTO XML files and their images
 - Sets of PAGE XML files and their images
 - Sets of text line images and their transcription
- In each case, same filename, different extension (xml/txt, jpg/png/tiff)

Example of a line from an ALTO XML

Example of a line from a PAGE XML

```
Clermont-Créans (Sarthe) 15 Aout 1914
Clermont-Créans (Sarthe) 15 Aout 1914
```

Set of a text line image and its transcription

- Additionally to your own training data, you can find other training data online, such as thanks to the

 HTR-United">HTR-United catalog
- It contains metadata on training datasets available for the creation of transcription or segmentation models





Fantastic models (and where to find them)

Fantastic models (and where to find them)

- What is a model? \rightarrow It is a file that has been trained to recognize certain types of patterns.
- A model can be developed for 2 types of process
 - **Layout recognition** → Process that determines the constituents of an image and locates the regions and lines of the document where data have been written
 - **Text recognition** → Process that recognizes the characters in document lines and produces a machine-readable text
- Specific to the software that produced them (no standardization)



blla.mlmodel



CREMMA-Medie val best V1-0-0. mlmodel

Fantastic models (and where to find them)

Where to find them?

- ☐ For Kraken and eScriptorium
 - In the tab "My models" on eScriptorium → it contains public models, available for every user and the models the user uploaded/trained themself
 - ☐ In the repository "OCR/HTR model" created on Zenodo
- ☐ For other software
 - Inside software, but not downloadable (Transkribus, FineReader, etc.) (most common case)
 - ☐ Along with software source code (Tesseract)

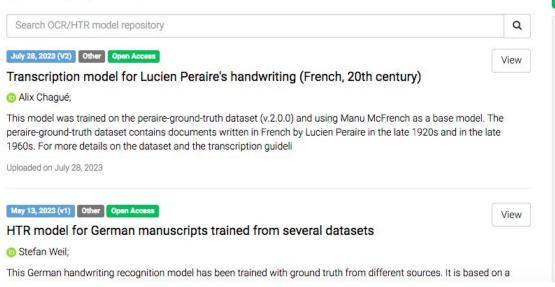
My Models

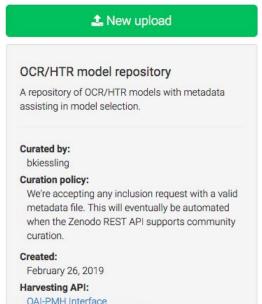
Upload a model

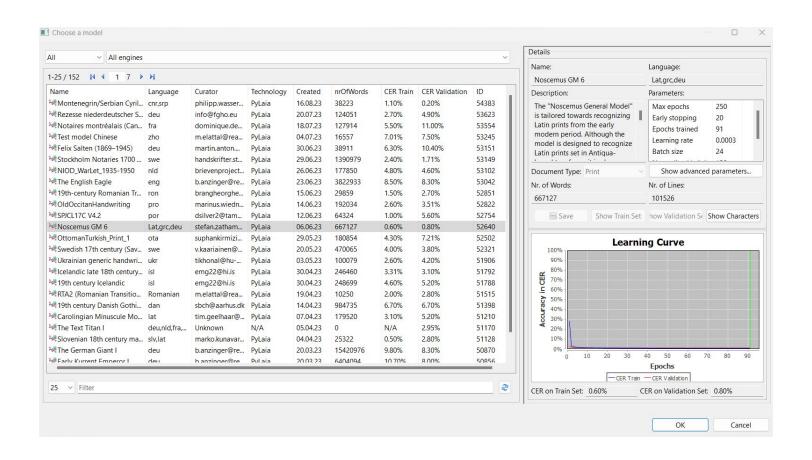
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Generic CREMMA Model for Medieval Manuscripts (DOI 10.5281/zenodo.7631619)	Recognize	Latin Q	21.7 MB		~	91.3%	140	Public	Б
GalliCorpora+ (French Early Modern Print) (DOI 10.5281/zenodo.7410359)	Recognize	Latin Q	15.5 MB		~	96.6%		Public	Б
HTR-United-Manu McFrench V1 (DOI 10.5281/zenodo.6657808)	Recognize	Latin Q	15.4 MB		~	90.6%	141	Public	B
HTR-United-Manu McFrench V3 (DOI 10.5281/zenodo.6657808)	Recognize	Latin Q	21.7 MB		~	90.3%	121	Public	B
finetune_modelpec_9360_NFC	Recognize		16.6 MB		~	93.6%	-	Owner	6
modelpec_9378_NFC	Recognize		16.6 MB		~	93.8%	-	Owner	B 💣 📋

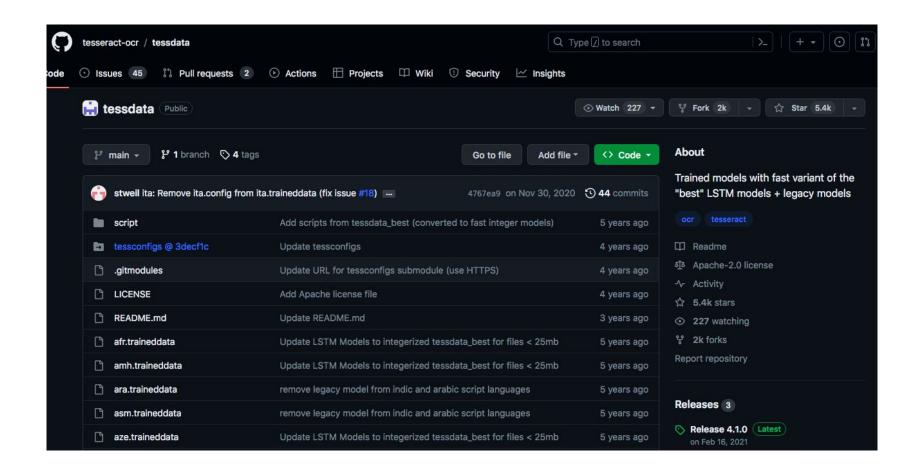
OCR/HTR model repository

Recent uploads









Predict and assess: the cornerstone of ATR

Predict the transcription

A prediction is the act of using a model to generate (or predict) a layout recognition or a text recognition using an image and a segmentation/transcription model.

Image

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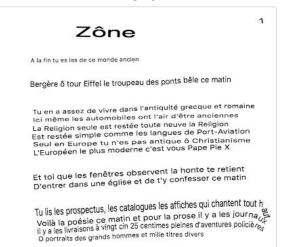
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Text



Assess the transcription

- How to assess?
 - Eyeballing the result (Can I read it?Does it look gibberish?)
 - Using metrics
 - CER : Character Error Rate
 - WER: Word Error Rate
- How to go deeper?
 - KaMI-Lib or <u>CERberus</u>: ways to nuance the evaluation (caps, digits, diacritics, etc.)

- How to obtain your metrics (from the example below)
 - □ CER \rightarrow 25 characters, 4 incorrect characters, CER = 16% (4/25 * 100)
 - WER \rightarrow 5 words, 2 incorrect words, WER = 40% (2/5 * 100)

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Exercise: Getting acquainted with eScriptorium

Exercise: Getting acquainted with eScriptorium

- Go to the website: <u>escriptorium.inria.fr/</u>
- Login in eScriptorium:
 - Username: apinche_formation
 - Password: training1234
- 3. Go to the project: Pinche_FormationDHI
- Create a new document
 - Name: "workshopdhi_" + your last name
 → example: "workshopdhi_chiffoleau"
 - Parameters: "Latin", "Baseline" and "Left to right"
- Take a look at the models already present on the account
 - "My models"

The eScriptorium documentation: a helping hand for users

The eScriptorium documentation: a helping hand for users

- The tutorial aims to provide a **set of (written) walkthroughs detailing eScriptorium's features**,
 - for example:
 - Managing projects and collections of documents,
 - Learning how to segment, annotate and transcribe a text image,
 - Instructions for training models.

The tutorial is available at https://escriptorium-tutorial.readthedocs.io

All collaborations are welcomed: https://github.com/alix-tz/escriptorium-tutorial





Home

Contribute to the documentation

About this documentation

QUICK-START

Quick-start

FAQ

WALKTHROUGH

Import data

Automatic prediction

Manual segmentation

Manual transcription

Manual annotation





Next O

eScriptorium is a web application offering a workspace to manage the various steps of a transcription campaign. These steps can involve manual or automatic processes and be applied to printed documents or handwritten ones. The application uses Kraken as a segmentation/transcription engine. Since its beginning in 2019, the SCRIPTA PSL research group is responsible for its creation and development.

You can find more information about eScriptorium and the context of its production in:

 Stokes, P., B. Kiessling, D. Stökl Ben Ezra, R. Tissot, and E. H. Gargem. "The EScriptorium VRE for Manuscript Cultures." Edited by Claire Clivaz and Garrick V. Allen. Classics@ Journal, Ancient Manuscripts and Virtual Research Environments, 18 (2021). https://classics-at.chs.harvard.edu /classics18-stokes-kiessling-stokl-ben-ezra-tissot-gargem/.

The goal of this documentation is to facilitate learning how to use the application as beginners or advanced users.

Quick start

Resources

Resources

- eScriptorium: https://escriptorium.inria.fr/
- eScriptorium documentation:
 - https://escriptorium.readthedocs.io
- Kraken: https://kraken.re/main/index.html
- OCR/HTR models:
 - https://zenodo.org/communities/ocr_models

- CERberus:
 - https://github.com/WHaverals/CERberus
- ☐ HTR-United: https://htr-united.github.io/
- ☐ KaMILib:
 - https://huggingface.co/spaces/lterriel/kami-app
- PyLaia: https://github.com/jpuigcerver/PyLaia
- ☐ Tesseract:
 - https://github.com/tesseract-ocr/tesseract
- Transkribus: https://app.transkribus.eu/

Thank you for your attention

Any questions?

Contact: alix.chague[at]inria.fr floriane.chiffoleau[at]inria.fr