



BOBCAT Review

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Agenda

- Review of Goals
- Progress on:
 - Datasets
 - Evaluation Methodology
 - Segmentation Survey and Tools
- Open Discussion of Additional Plans



Overview of Goals

- Transition the test methods, metrics, and procedures ... as part of the assessment infrastructure,
- Provide tools ... to extend groundtruthed datasets to include Arabic Anfal images.
- Provide test designs, data analysis procedures, and interpretation guidelines for evaluating COTS and GOTS OCR systems and other DIP tools



- Provide a basis for Phase II of MadCat
 - Groundtruthing Guidelines
 - Evaluation Metrics
 - Data Representations
- Issues:
 - How do we extend representations to Handwriting
 - How do we represent uncertainty
 - How do we provide a dataset useful for various tasks
 - segmentation, OCR, content labeling, etc



Specific Tasks

- Data
 - Zone Classification and Segmentation GT
- Tools
 - Update GEDI to allow handwritten data rep
- Evaluation
 - Zone Classification Tools



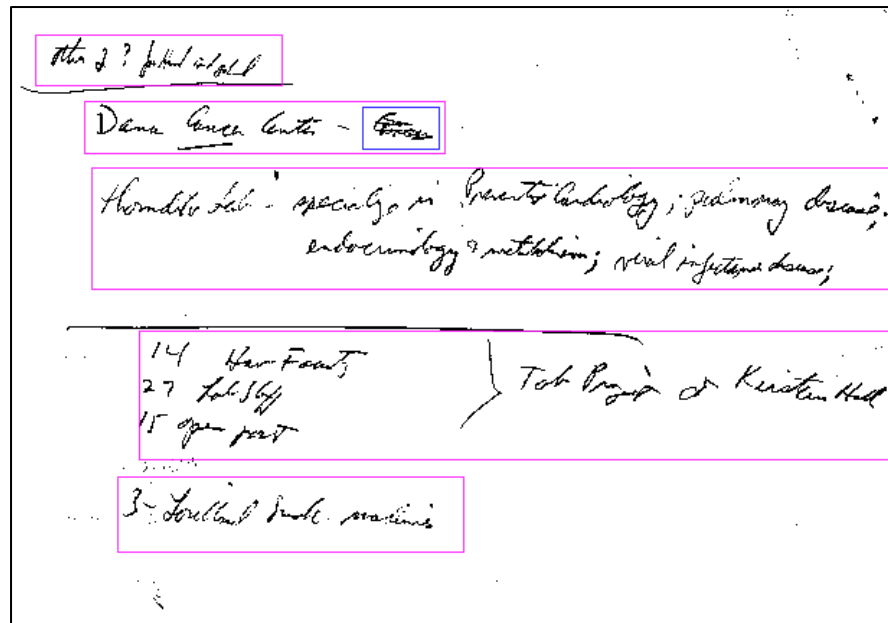
GEDI Tool

- Overview
 - Generic Tool for Representing Regions and Attributes on images
- Project Specific Extensions
 - Reading Order
 - Representation of Run Length Encoded Data for Line Segmentation
 - Direct Integration of Evaluation Capabilities



Data Sets

- Segmentation/Classification
 - 26,007 pages of Tobacco Litigation Corpus
 - 320,000+ zones
 - Useful for Large Evaluations



Statistics

Category	Documents	Zone Type	Count
advertisement	451	FORM	3,679
bibliography	158	GRAPHICS	3,430
calendar	44	HANDPRINT	50,138
drawings	597	Image	1,484
email	962	LOGO	4,070
fax	815	MACHINEPRINT	210,696
foreign	761	MARKUP	27,533
form	1,407	SIGNATURE	5,552
graphic	518	STAMP	5,074
handwritten	2,766	TABLE	5,559
letter	2,561	TITLE	5,800
list	395		
marginalia	888	Total	323,015
memo	1,893		
newspaper	615		
periodical	22		
photograph	227		
questionnaire	188		
report	985		
tables	690		
Total Documents	16,943		
Page Count	26,007		



Anfal Data

- Line of text GT with polygons
- Lines Split by
 - Physical Location
 - Change in Attribute – hand/machine, size
- Reading Order used to link segments of a line



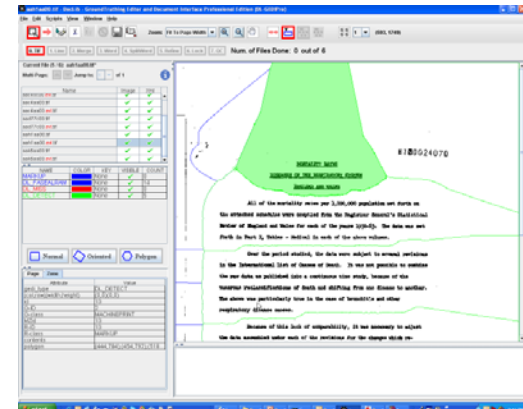
MADCAT

- Set of Word Boxes Mapped to Lines
- Run Length Encoded Data in each zone
- Algorithms return Polygons which are matched at the line level.



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Evaluation Methodology and Software

Wontaek Seo

David Doermann



Evaluation Modules

- Zone Classification
- Segmentation
 - Line Segmentation
 - Zone Segmentation



General Concept

- Given two zones to be compared, calculate the matching score if there is at least one shared ON pixel
- Four types of result
 - MATCHED: location and zone type
 - DETECTED: location but not zone type
 - FALSE: Extra zone in Results
 - MISSED: Zone not matched from GT



- Threshold is set to determine which zones are matched for “detection”
- Zone types “can” be used for matching
- Software is integrated into DocLib
- Full match matrix is built to store the score of each pair of zones.



Matching score

- I = set of all ON pixel in Image
- R_i = set of all ON pixel in the result zone
- G_j = set of all ON pixel in the ground truth zone
- $T(s)$ = function that count the elements of set s

$$\text{MatchScore}(i, j) = \frac{T(G_j \cap R_i \cap I)}{T((G_j \cap R_i) \cap I)} \times 100$$



Types of result

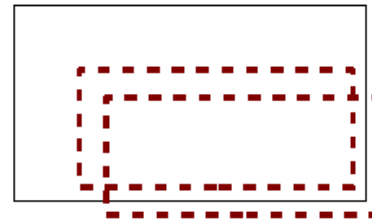
- **MATCHED**
 - $\text{MatchScore}(i,j) \geq \text{threshold}$
 - $L(i) = L(j)$
- **DETECTED**
 - $\text{MatchScore}(i,j) \geq \text{threshold}$
 - $L(i) \neq L(j)$
- **FALSE**
 - $\text{MatchScore}(i,\text{all}) < \text{threshold}$
- **MISSED**
 - $\text{MatchScore}(\text{all},j) < \text{threshold}$



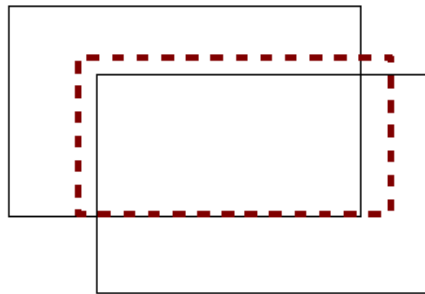
Matching examples



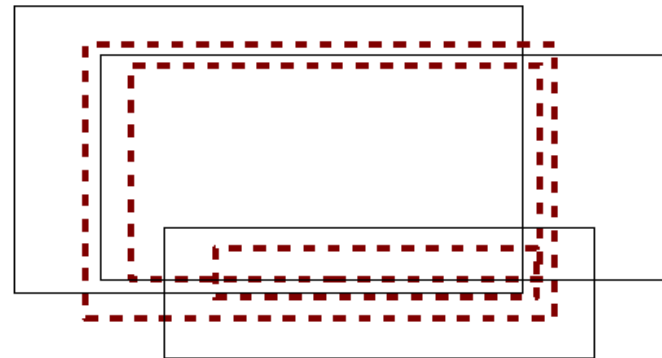
(a) one - one



(b) one - many



(c) many - one



(d) many - many

— : result - - - : ground truth

one-one



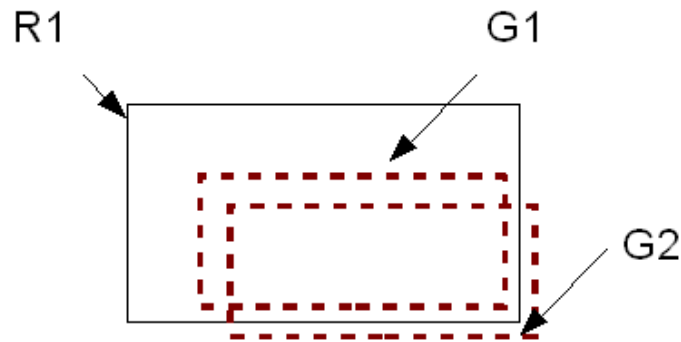
(a) example

result\GT	G1
R1	85.00%

(b) matching score

- Representation
 - $L(A)$: Label of A
- $L(R1) = L(G1)$
 - R1 is matching to G1
- $L(R1) \neq L(G1)$
 - R1 is detecting G1 w/ the different label

one-many



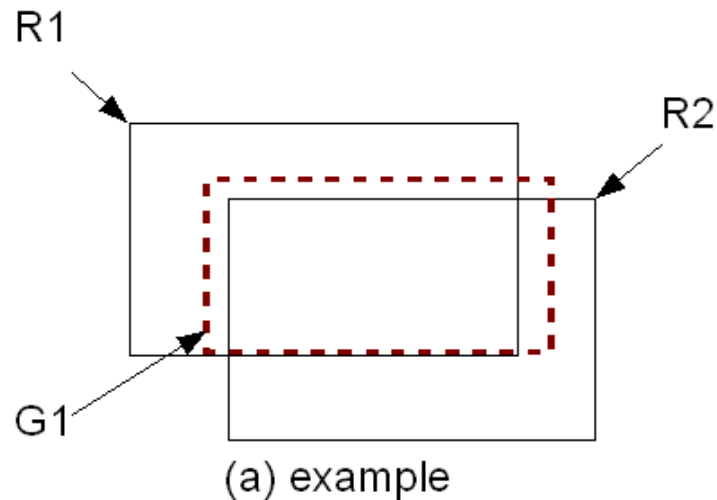
(a) example

result\GT	G1	G2
R1	90.00%	85.00%

(b) matching score

- $L(R1) = L(G1) = L(G2)$
 - compare the matching scores
 - R1 is matching to G1
 - G2 is missing
- $L(R1) = L(G2) \neq L(G1)$
 - R1 is matching to G2
 - G1 is missing
- $L(R1) \neq L(G1) \neq L(G2)$
 - compare the matching scores
 - R1 is detecting G1 w/ the different label
 - G2 is missing

many-one

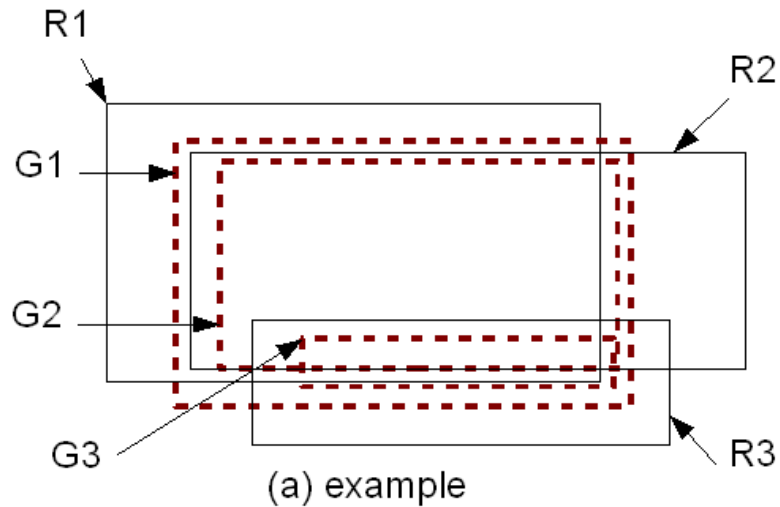


result\GT	G1
R1	95.00%
R2	90.00%

(b) matching score

- $L(R1)=L(R2)=L(G1)$
 - compare the matching scores
 - R1 is matching to G1
 - R2 is false alarm
- $L(R1) \neq L(R2) = L(G1)$
 - R1 is false alarm
 - R2 is matching to G1
- $L(R1), L(R2) \neq L(G1)$
 - compare the matching scores
 - R1 is detecting G1 w/ the different label
 - R2 is false alarm

many-many



result\GT	G1	G2	G3
R1	90.00%	85.00%	50.00%
R2	80.00%	82.00%	45.00%
R3	30.00%	0.00%	85.00%

(b) matching score

- 1st step
 - find the set of matched zone which is not matched to same ground truth zone
- 2nd step
 - find the set of detected zone which is not matched in the 1st step
- The R which is not set at any steps is false alarm
- The G which is not set by any R is missing

Software

- PEZS : Performance Evaluation tool of Zone Segmentation
- Usage

```
PEZS -r { FILE | DIR } -g { FILE | DIR } -img { FILE | DIR }  
      [ -o FILE -v DIR -m FILE -t NUM -detail -lid -rle -seg ]
```

Note: Currently zone labeling eval is in Java... All will be in DocLib for final release.



Options

- **r { FILE | DIR }** : path to the result file or directory
- **g { FILE | DIR }** : path to the ground truth file or directory
- **img { FILE | DIR }** : path to the image file or directory
- **o FILE** : set file name of file to be saved
- **v DIR** : set directory where the GEDI type xml output for visualization will be saved



t NUM : set the threshold of matching score



Options

- **m FILE** : result zones which is in a ground truth zone will be merged if it's type is in the FILE
- **detail** : result of each zone will be added to the output when it is set
- **rle** : run-length code will be added to the visualization output
- **seg** : label matching will not be performed when it is set



Software Output

Zone Segmentation Evaluation Result.
Generated on Sat Jul 5 11:10:57 2008

=====
Result of Individual File
=====

[O] : Detected, [-] : Detected w/ Different Type, [X] : Undet

AAW_ARB_20070101.0003_1_LDC0002.tif
=====

Page ID : 1

[O]	1,	DL_TEXTLINEGT,	z10,	DL_TEXTLINEGT,	85.32%
[O]	2,	DL_TEXTLINEGT,	z11,	DL_TEXTLINEGT,	86.36%
[O]	3,	DL_TEXTLINEGT,	z2,	DL_TEXTLINEGT,	85.90%
[O]	4,	DL_TEXTLINEGT,	z12,	DL_TEXTLINEGT,	80.03%
[O]	5,	DL_TEXTLINEGT,	z1,	DL_TEXTLINEGT,	85.36%
[X]	6,	DL_TEXTLINEGT			
[O]	7,	DL_TEXTLINEGT,	z13,	DL_TEXTLINEGT,	85.38%
[X]	8,	DL_TEXTLINEGT			
[X]	9,	DL_TEXTLINEGT			
[X]	10,	DL_TEXTLINEGT			
[X]	11,	DL_TEXTLINEGT			
[X]	12,	DL_TEXTLINEGT			
[O]	13,	DL_TEXTLINEGT,	z4,	DL_TEXTLINEGT,	86.00%
[O]	14,	DL_TEXTLINEGT,	z0,	DL_TEXTLINEGT,	84.70%
[O]	15,	DL_TEXTLINEGT,	z14,	DL_TEXTLINEGT,	85.99%
[X]	16,	DL_TEXTLINEGT			
[X]	17,	DL_TEXTLINEGT			

[OVERALL] 9/0/8/17, 52.94%

AAW_ARB_20070101.0003_1_LDC0004.tif
=====



=====
Summary of Results
=====

- Total number of R-Zone : 22033
- Accuracy of Zone Detecting : 31.19%

01. Information on Zones
=====

Label	Class of Zone	Number of Zone	Accuracy
1	DL_TEXTLINEGT	22033	31.19%

02. Confusion Matrix
=====

Result\GT	unmatch	1
unmatch	0 (0.0%) *	12778 (65.0%)
1	15161 (68.8%)	6872 (31.2%) *

03. Result Table
=====

Label	Total	Detected	Correct	Precsion	Recall	F-Score	Missing	FalseAlarm
1	19650	22033	6872	31.19%	34.97%	32.97%	65.03%	68.81%



Zone Classification

=====
Summary of Results
=====

- Total Number of Sample : 21786
- Overall Accuracy : 95.78%
- Average of Each Class Accuracy : 55.31%

01. Information on Classes

=====

Label	Name of Class	Number of Sample	Accuracy
00	text_sm	20617	97.34%
01	ruling	201	61.69%
02	drawing	299	88.29%
03	table	76	46.05%
04	text_lg	51	64.71%
05	math	301	60.47%
06	halftone	144	83.33%
07	logo	13	0.00%
08	chm_drawing	80	51.25%
09	map	4	0.00%



02. Confusion Matrix

=====

Out\GT	00	01	02	03	04
00	20068(97.3%)*	70(34.8%)	11(3.7%)	14(18.4%)	12(23.5%)
01	69(0.3%)	124(61.7%)*	0(0.0%)	1(1.3%)	1(2.0%)
02	93(0.5%)	1(0.5%)	264(88.3%)*	23(30.3%)	4(7.8%)
03	46(0.2%)	0(0.0%)	5(1.7%)	35(46.1%)*	0(0.0%)
04	19(0.1%)	1(0.5%)	0(0.0%)	0(0.0%)	33(64.7%)*
05	284(1.4%)	2(1.0%)	8(2.7%)	2(2.6%)	1(2.0%)
06	38(0.2%)	3(1.5%)	6(2.0%)	0(0.0%)	0(0.0%)
07	0(0.0%)	0(0.0%)	0(0.0%)	0(0.0%)	0(0.0%)
08	0(0.0%)	0(0.0%)	5(1.7%)	1(1.3%)	0(0.0%)
09	0(0.0%)	0(0.0%)	0(0.0%)	0(0.0%)	0(0.0%)

	05	06	07	08	09
	106(35.2%)	5(3.5%)	7(53.8%)	0(0.0%)	0(0.0%)
	0(0.0%)	0(0.0%)	1(7.7%)	0(0.0%)	0(0.0%)
	9(3.0%)	18(12.5%)	0(0.0%)	9(11.3%)	4(100%)
	0(0.0%)	0(0.0%)	0(0.0%)	0(0.0%)	0(0.0%)
	0(0.0%)	0(0.0%)	4(30.8%)	0(0.0%)	0(0.0%)
	182(60.5%)*	0(0.0%)	0(0.0%)	30(37.5%)	0(0.0%)
	0(0.0%)	120(83.3%)*	0(0.0%)	0(0.0%)	0(0.0%)
	0(0.0%)	0(0.0%)	0(0.0%)*	0(0.0%)	0(0.0%)
	4(1.3%)	1(0.7%)	1(7.7%)	41(51.2%)*	0(0.0%)
	0(0.0%)	0(0.0%)	0(0.0%)	0(0.0%)	0(0.0%)*



03. Precision and Recall

=====

Class\Eval	precision	recall	detected	correct	total
00	98.89%	97.34%	20293	20068	20617
01	63.27%	61.69%	196	124	201
02	62.12%	88.29%	425	264	299
03	40.70%	46.05%	86	35	76
04	57.89%	64.71%	57	33	51
05	35.76%	60.47%	509	182	301
06	71.86%	83.33%	167	120	144
07	0.00%	0.00%	0	0	13
08	77.36%	51.25%	53	41	80
09	0.00%	0.00%	0	0	4



GEDI Integration and Enhancements

- Demo of Version 2.0.2

The screenshot displays the DL-GEDIPro software interface. The title bar reads "S003BIN.TIF - DocLib - GroundTruthing Editor and Document Interface Professional Edition (DL-GEDIPro)". The menu bar includes "File", "Edit", "Scripts", "View", "Window", and "Help". The toolbar contains various icons for navigation and editing, with a "Zoom: Fit To Window" dropdown. Below the toolbar, a progress bar shows steps: "0. TIF", "1. Line", "2. Merge", "3. Word", "4. SplitWord", "5. Refine", "6. Lock", "7. QC", and "Num. of Files Done: 0 out of".

The main workspace is divided into two panes. The left pane shows a list of files and a metadata table. The right pane displays a document page with redaction annotations.

Name	Image	Xml
SU01BIN.TIF	✓	✓
S002BIN.TIF	✓	✓
S003BIN.TIF	✓	✓
V001BIN.TIF	✓	✓

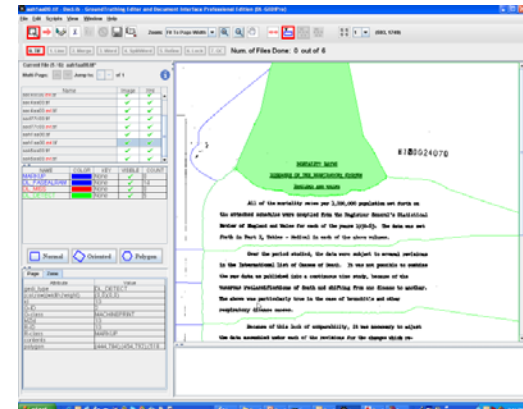
NAME	COLOR	KEY	VISIBLE	COUNT
DL_INCORRECT	Red	None	✓	4
DL_CORRECT	Green	None	✓	16

Page	Zone
Attribute	Value
gedi_type	DL_INCORRECT
(row,col)(width,height)	(157,101)(677,921)
id	000
GT_type	halftone
RS_type	drawing
contents	
zoneType	non-text



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Survey of Page Segmentation and Evaluation Algorithms

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Page Segmentation Algorithms

- Geometric
 - Dividing document into homogenous zones
- Layout
 - Providing Zone content labeling
 - Assigning logical relations based on location



Focus

- Identify the primary segmentation Algorithms
 - Quick overview of each
- Identify likely candidates for Segmentation of Anfal Data
- NOTE:
 - Anfal type line finding is supported by MadCat....



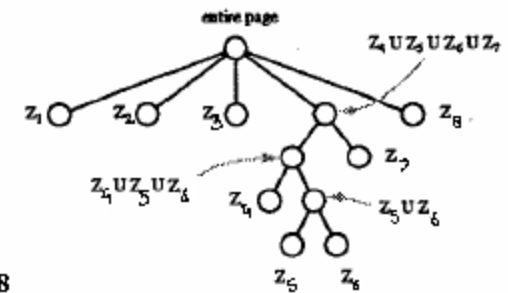
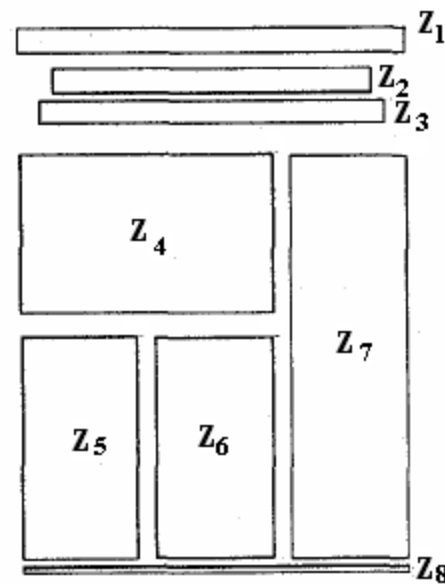
Geometric Page Segmentation

- X-Y cuts
- Smearing
- Whitespace Analysis
- Constrained Text-Line Detection
- Docstrum
- Voronoi based



Recursive X-Y cuts

- At each step, the pixel projection profiles are calculated in both horizontal and vertical directions
- Zone division is performed at most prominent valley in either projection profile
- Process is repeated recursively until no sufficient wide valleys are left in either profile



Smearing

(a) Original Image

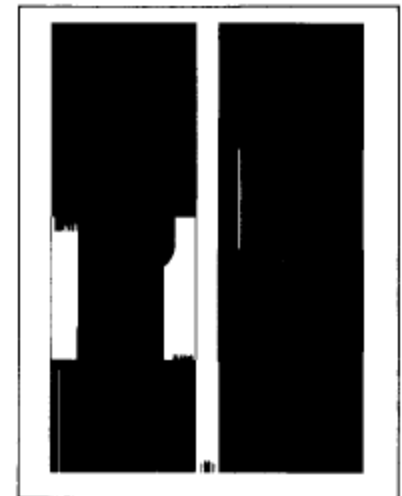
(b) (c) Smearing in Horizontal & Vertical Directions with different Thresholds



(a)



(b)



(c)

(d) Combining using AND operation



(d)



(e)



Whitespace Analysis

- Find a set of maximal white rectangles (covers)
- Covers are sorted by

$$K(c) = \sqrt{\text{area}(c) * W(|\log_2(\text{height}(c)/\text{width}(c))|)}$$

- Weighing function assigns higher weights to tall and long rectangles
- Covers are combined one by one (as per their weights)
- A segmentation is the uncovered area left by the union of the covers combined so far



Constrained Text-Line Detection

- Only needs to find a list of obstacles that lines of text do not cross
- Obstacles = gutters, e.g. figures or thin vertical lines
- Tall whitespace rectangles, column separators are candidates for gutters
- Using a robust least square method, contribution of each character to the overall match score of a text-line is penalized by the square of the distance of the alignment point from the base line



Docstrum

- Connected components are separated into two groups (using size ratio factor f_d)
 - Dominant characters
 - Characters in titles and section headings
- For each connected component, K nearest neighbors are found
- Text-lines are computed using transitive closure on within-line nearest neighbor pairings (threshold f_t)
- Text-lines are merged using parallel and perpendicular distance thresholds to form blocks



Voronoi Based Segmentation

- Based on iterative removal of partitions
- Can be trained
- Can be extended to consider context
- Can be made robust to noise



Options for Arabic?

- X-Y cuts
- Smearing
- Whitespace Analysis
- Constrained Text-Line
- Docstrum
- Voronoi based

Layout too Complex

Layout too Complex

Noisy

More Types of Zones

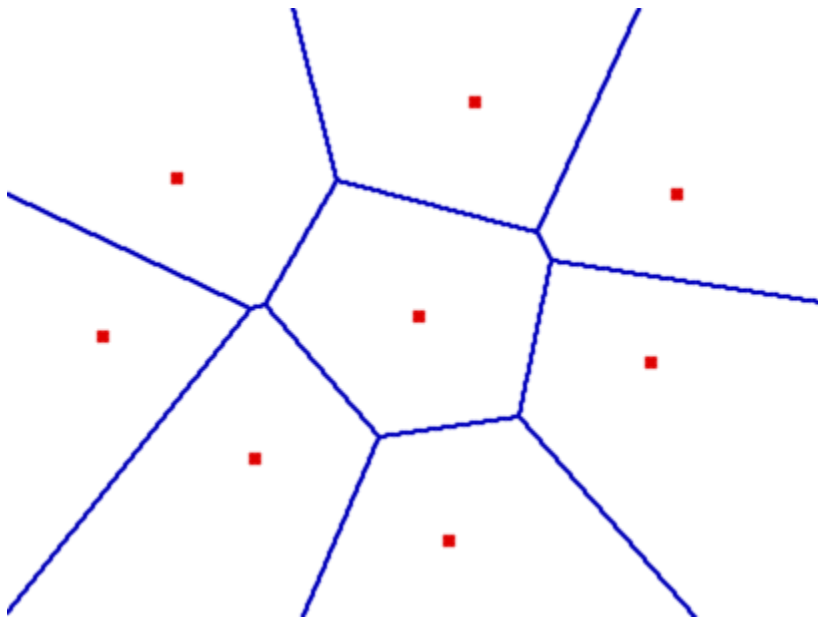
Zone Overlap

Maybe



Step 1

Point Voronoi Diagram



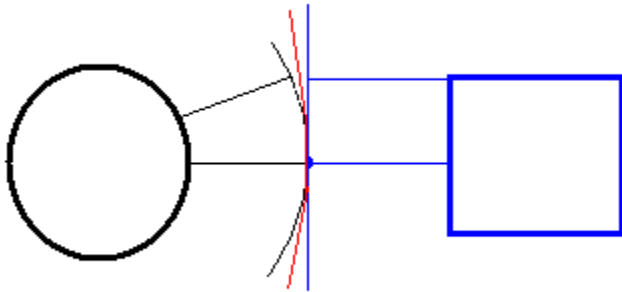
Voronoi Region of point p_i

$$V(p_i) = \{p \mid d(p, p_i) \leq d(p, p_j), \forall j \neq i\}$$



Step 2

Area Voronoi Diagram



Voronoi Region of area g_i

$$V(g_i) = \{p \mid d(p, g_i) \leq d(p, g_j), \forall j \neq i\}$$

where

$$d(p, g_i) = \min_{q \in g_i} d(p, q)$$

- Area Voronoi approximation using Point Voronoi diagram:
 - $P_i = \{p_{i1}, \dots, p_{im}\}$ be a set of points lying on the boundary of a figure g_i
 - Generate point voronoi from generators $P = P_1 \cup P_2 \dots \cup P_n$
 - For all i, j, k delete voronoi edges from points of same figure, i.e. p_{ij} and p_{ik}



Procedure

- Labeling
- Border Following
- Sampling rate [sr]
- Create area voronoi diagram using sampled points
- Select appropriate Voronoi edges
 - Min distance
 - Area ratio



Features for selection

- Min Distance

$$d(E) = \min_{1 \leq i \leq m} d(p_i, q_i)$$

where

p_i & q_i are pair of points

constituting i^{th} edge between

CCs

- Area Ratio

$$a_r(E) = \frac{\text{max of areas of 2 CCs}}{\text{min of areas of 2 CCs}}$$



- Delete an edge if

$$- d(E)/T_{d1} < 1$$

$$- d(E)/T_{d2} + a_r(E)/T_a < 1$$

where $T_{d1} < T_{d2}$



Parameters

Parameter	Description	Sensitive (Y/N)?
sr	Sampling rate	Y
nm	Size Th on noise CC	Y
Ch	CC height Th	N
Cw	CC width Th	N
Cr	CC aspect ratio Th	N
Az	Min area Th of a zone	N
Br	Max aspect ratio Th	N
sw	Smoothing window	N
Td1	Inter char Th1	Y
Td2	Inter char Th2	Y
Ta	Area ratio Th	Y



Error Measurements & Metric Definitions

- Ground-truth data had only text-line blocks
- Three types of textline based error metrics
 - Ground-truth textlines that are *missed*
 - GT textlines whose bounding box is *split*
 - GT textlines that are horizontally *merged*

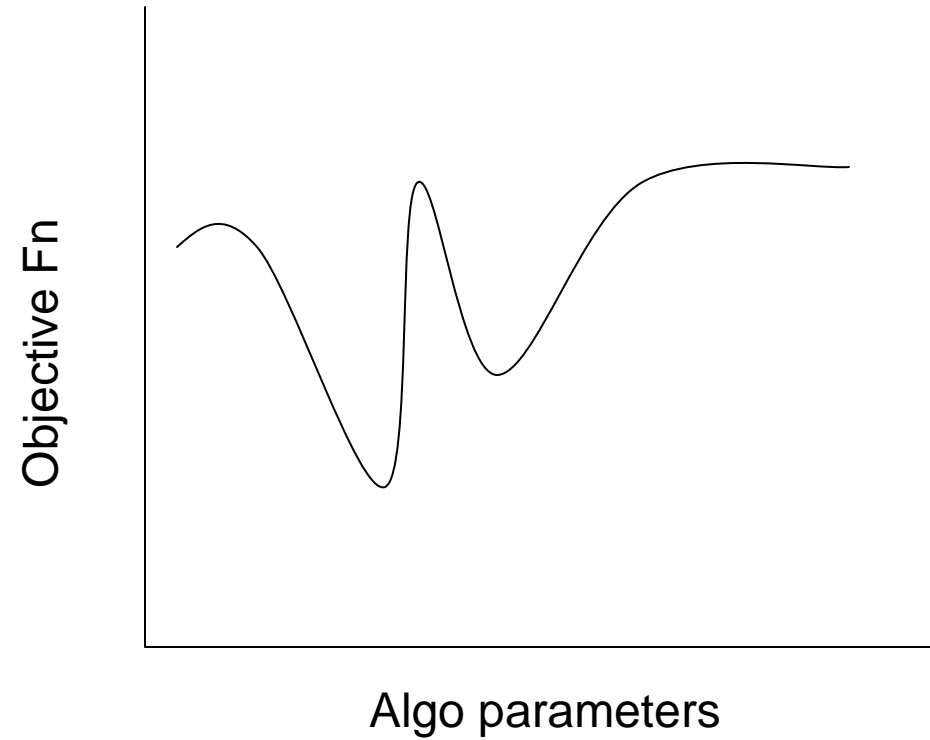
$$\rho(I, G, R) = \frac{\#\mathcal{L} - \#\{C_L \cup S_L \cup M_L\}}{\#\mathcal{L}}.$$

where

C_L missed
 S_L split
 M_L merged



Training of Page Segmentation Algorithms



Objective Function

Minimizing the objective function:

$$f(\mathbf{p}^A; \mathcal{T}, A, \rho) = \frac{1}{\#\mathcal{T}} \left[\sum_{(I,G) \in \mathcal{T}} 1 - \rho(G, \text{Seg}_A(I, \mathbf{p}^A)) \right]$$

where

\mathbf{p}^A is parameter vector for A

A is segmentation algorithm

\mathcal{T} is a training dataset

ρ is performance metric as textline accuracy

I is document image

G is ground - truth



Percentage of different types of errors made by each algorithm

Algorithm	Default parameters			Optimized parameters		
	Split	Merge	Missed	Split	Merge	Missed
Dummy	0.0	65.5	0.0	0.0	65.5	0.0
X-Y cut	5.6	7.8	0.4	5.6	7.8	0.4
Smearing	3.8	1.0	5.7	3.8	1.0	5.7
Whitespace	6.6	1.3	0.0	5.0	2.6	0.0
Text-line	5.1	1.3	0.2	5.1	1.3	0.2
Docstrum	4.5	9.0	0.0	2.5	3.6	0.01
Voronoi	4.9	0.8	0.02	2.9	1.3	0.02

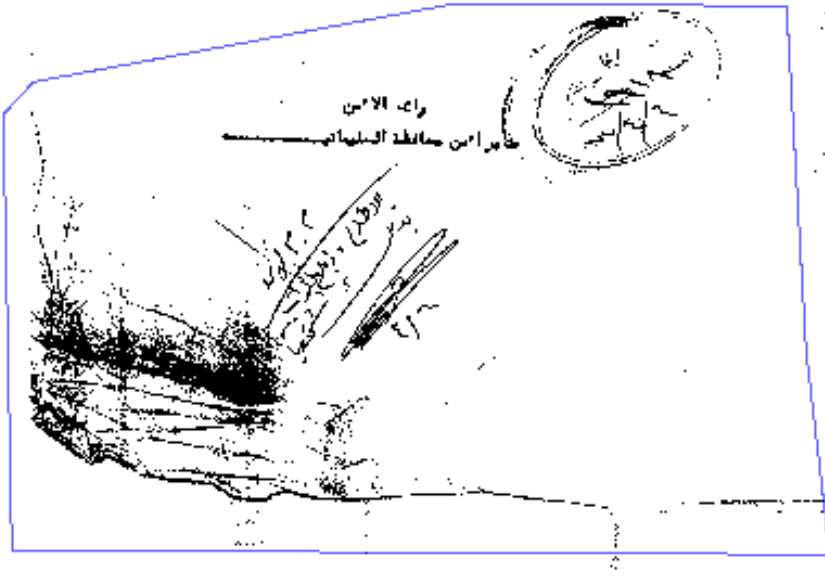
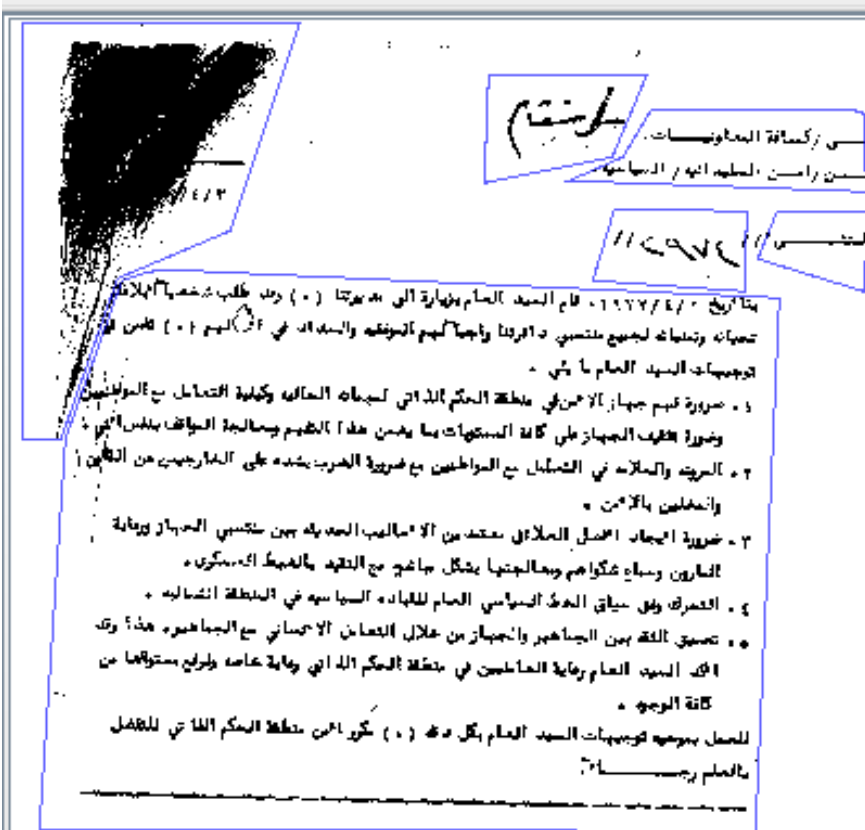
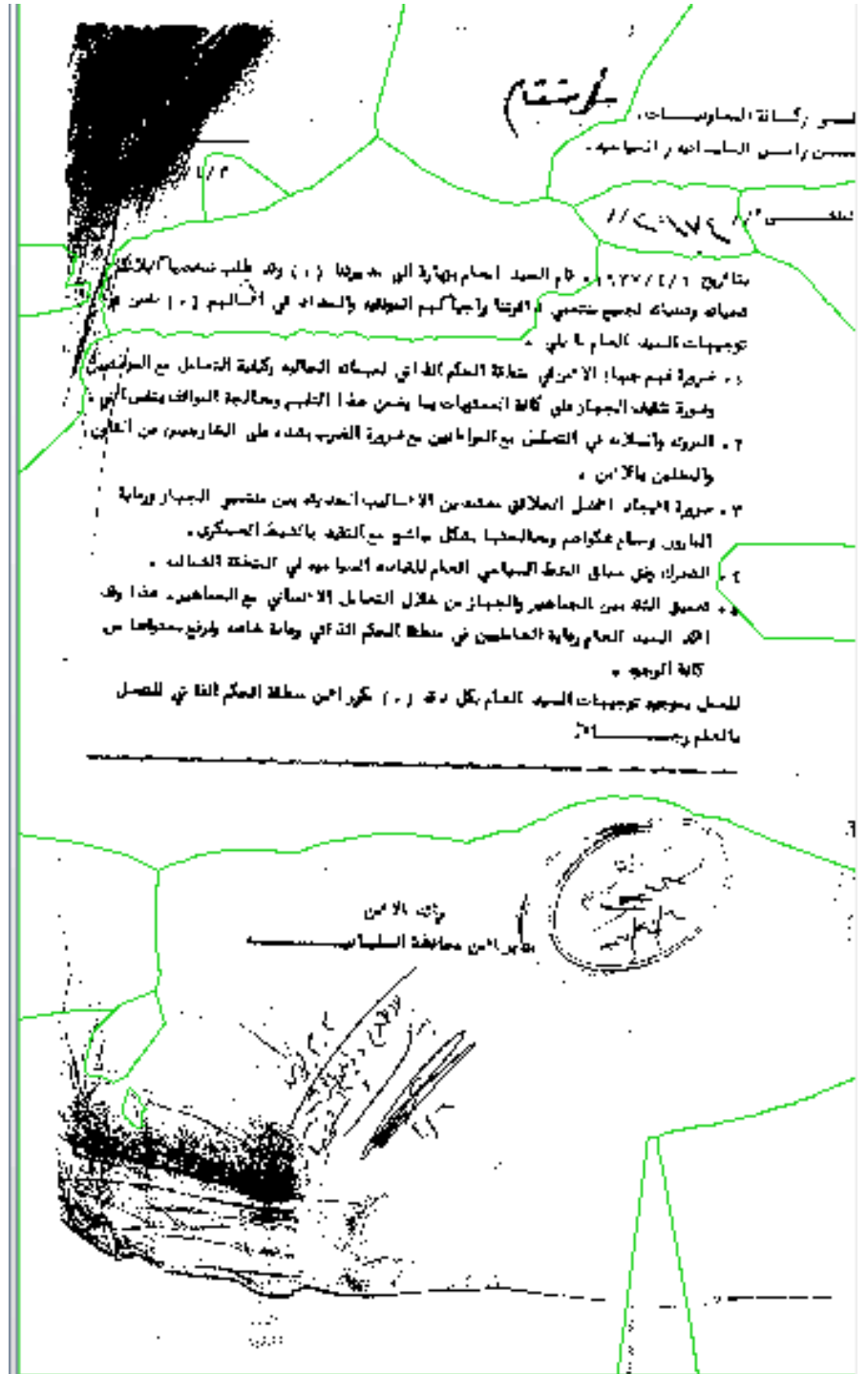


Challenges in Handwriting Documents

- Curvilinear text lines and small or missing linear inter-line gaps
- Stray marks which make rectangular white space analysis difficult
- Local skew
- No well-defined baselines
- Regions not rectangular in nature, hence bounding box may not be the best representation



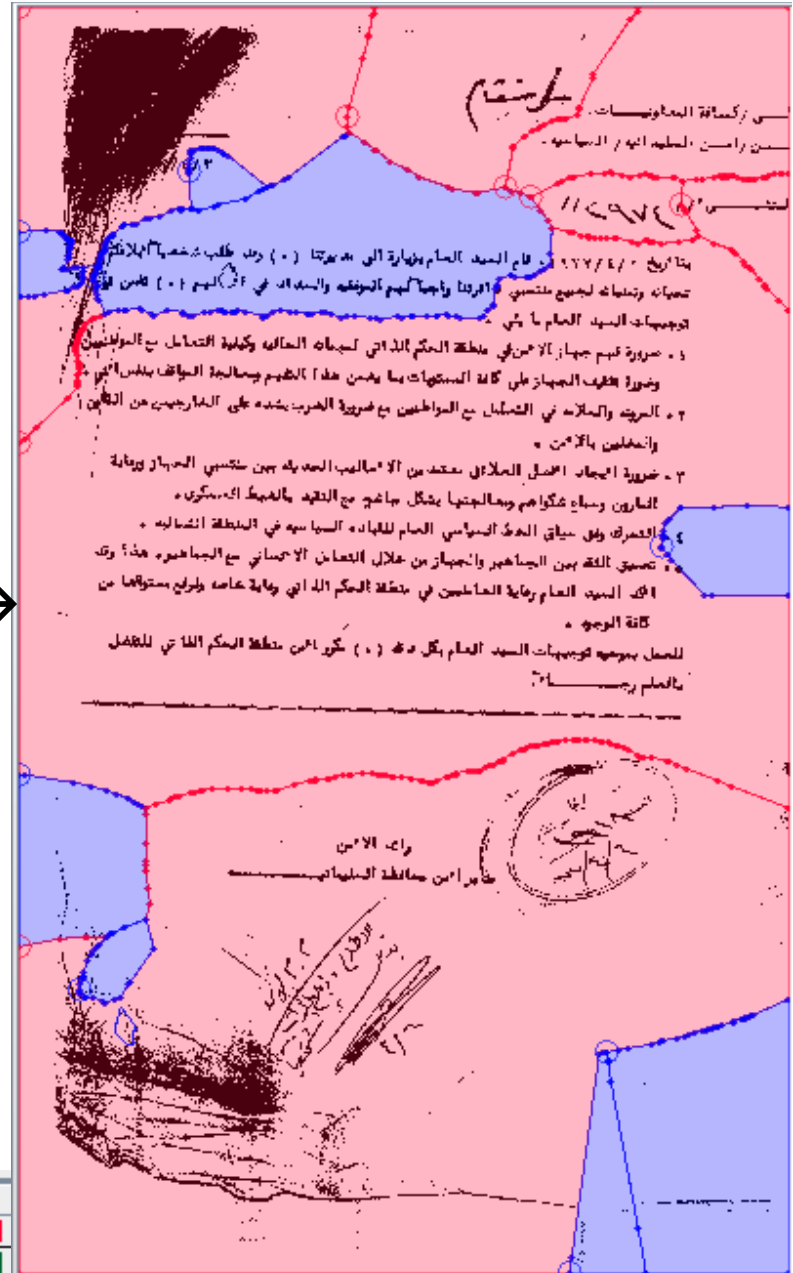
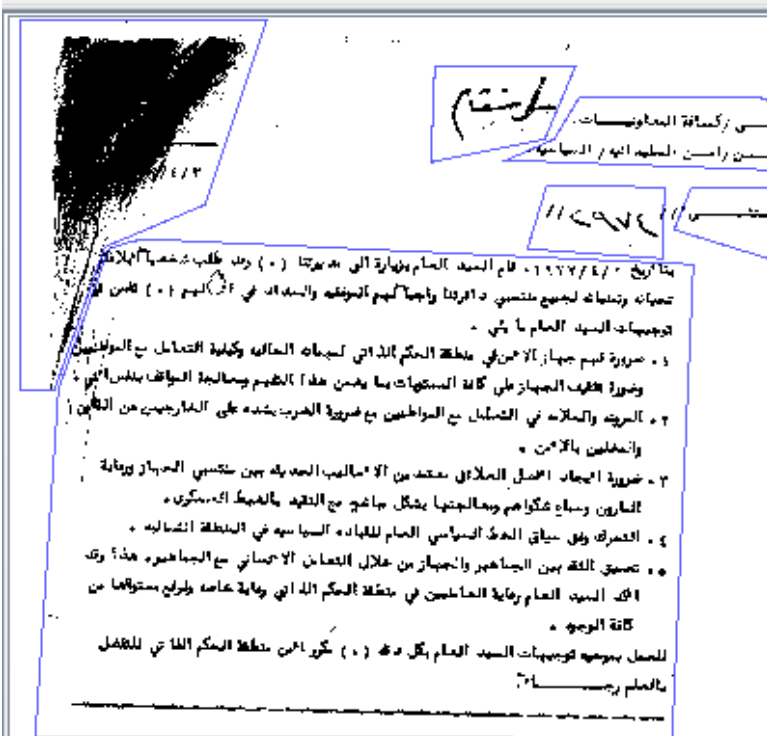
ANFAL DATA



← GT

Evaluation →

NAME	COLOR
MATCHED	
DL_FASEALRAM	
FALSEALRAM	
DL_DETECT	
DL_MISS	
MARKUP	
MISSED	





Zoom: Fit To Window



0. TIF

1. Line

2. Merge

3. Word

4. SplitWord

5. Refine

6. Lock

7. QC

Num. of Files Done: 0 out of 1

Current File: aah1aa00.tif

Multi-Page: Jump to: 1 of 1

Name	Image	Xml
aah1aa00.tif	✓	✓
aah27e00.tif	✓	✓
aah28e00.tif	✓	✓
aah33e00.tif	✓	✓
aah42d00.tif	✓	✓
aah45c00.tif	✓	✗
aah45f00.tif	✓	✓
aah5aa00.tif	✓	✓
aah61f00.tif	✓	✓

NAME	COLOR	KEY	VISIBLE	COUNT
DL_FASEALRAM	Red	None	✓	14
DL_MISS	Magenta	None	✓	0
DL_DETECT	Blue	None	✓	5
DL_MATCH	Yellow	None	✓	0

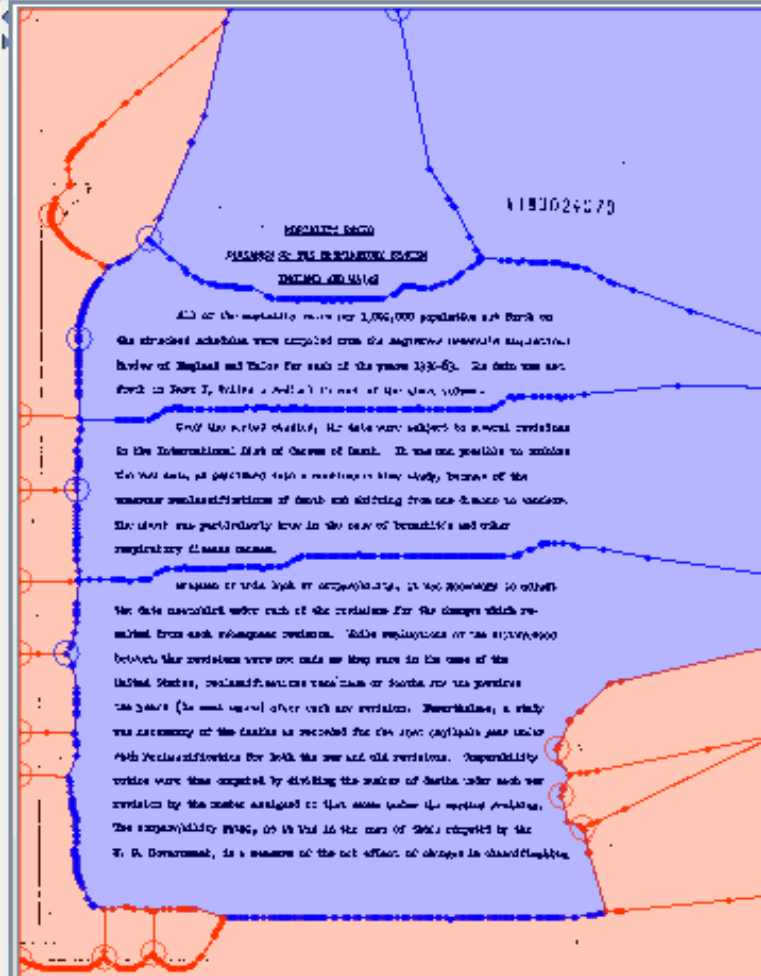
Normal

Oriented

Polygon

Page Zone

Attribute	Value
Multiple Selections	19



Zone Classification

=====
Summary of Results
=====

- Total Number of Sample : 21786
- Overall Accuracy : 95.78%
- Average of Each Class Accuracy : 55.31%

01. Information on Classes

=====

Label	Name of Class	Number of Sample	Accuracy
00	text_sm	20617	97.34%
01	ruling	201	61.69%
02	drawing	299	88.29%
03	table	76	46.05%
04	text_lg	51	64.71%
05	math	301	60.47%
06	halftone	144	83.33%
07	logo	13	0.00%
08	chm_drawing	80	51.25%
09	map	4	0.00%



02. Confusion Matrix

=====

Out\GT	00	01	02	03	04
00	20068(97.3%)*	70(34.8%)	11(3.7%)	14(18.4%)	12(23.5%)
01	69(0.3%)	124(61.7%)*	0(0.0%)	1(1.3%)	1(2.0%)
02	93(0.5%)	1(0.5%)	264(88.3%)*	23(30.3%)	4(7.8%)
03	46(0.2%)	0(0.0%)	5(1.7%)	35(46.1%)*	0(0.0%)
04	19(0.1%)	1(0.5%)	0(0.0%)	0(0.0%)	33(64.7%)*
05	284(1.4%)	2(1.0%)	8(2.7%)	2(2.6%)	1(2.0%)
06	38(0.2%)	3(1.5%)	6(2.0%)	0(0.0%)	0(0.0%)
07	0(0.0%)	0(0.0%)	0(0.0%)	0(0.0%)	0(0.0%)
08	0(0.0%)	0(0.0%)	5(1.7%)	1(1.3%)	0(0.0%)
09	0(0.0%)	0(0.0%)	0(0.0%)	0(0.0%)	0(0.0%)

	05	06	07	08	09
	106(35.2%)	5(3.5%)	7(53.8%)	0(0.0%)	0(0.0%)
	0(0.0%)	0(0.0%)	1(7.7%)	0(0.0%)	0(0.0%)
	9(3.0%)	18(12.5%)	0(0.0%)	9(11.3%)	4(100%)
	0(0.0%)	0(0.0%)	0(0.0%)	0(0.0%)	0(0.0%)
	0(0.0%)	0(0.0%)	4(30.8%)	0(0.0%)	0(0.0%)
	182(60.5%)*	0(0.0%)	0(0.0%)	30(37.5%)	0(0.0%)
	0(0.0%)	120(83.3%)*	0(0.0%)	0(0.0%)	0(0.0%)
	0(0.0%)	0(0.0%)	0(0.0%)*	0(0.0%)	0(0.0%)
	4(1.3%)	1(0.7%)	1(7.7%)	41(51.2%)*	0(0.0%)
	0(0.0%)	0(0.0%)	0(0.0%)	0(0.0%)	0(0.0%)*



03. Precision and Recall

=====

Class\Eval	precision	recall	detected	correct	total
00	98.89%	97.34%	20293	20068	20617
01	63.27%	61.69%	196	124	201
02	62.12%	88.29%	425	264	299
03	40.70%	46.05%	86	35	76
04	57.89%	64.71%	57	33	51
05	35.76%	60.47%	509	182	301
06	71.86%	83.33%	167	120	144
07	0.00%	0.00%	0	0	13
08	77.36%	51.25%	53	41	80
09	0.00%	0.00%	0	0	4





Zoom: Fit To Window



0. TIF 1. Line 2. Merge 3. Word 4. SplitWord 5. Refine 6. Lock 7. QC Num. of Files Done: 0 out of 0

Current File: S003BIN.TIF

Multi-Page: Jump to: 1 of 1

Name	Image	Xml
S001BIN.TIF	✓	✓
S002BIN.TIF	✓	✓
S003BIN.TIF	✓	✓
V001BIN.TIF	✓	✓

NAME	COLOR	KEY	VISIBLE	COUNT
DL_INCORRECT	 	None	✓	4
DL_CORRECT	 	None	✓	16

Normal Oriented Polygon

Attribute	Value
gedi type	DL_INCORRECT
(row,col)(width,height)	(157,101)(677,921)
id	000
GT_type	halftone
RS_type	drawing
contents	
zoneType	non-text

The image shows a document page with a red polygon overlaid on a graph. The graph has a vertical axis labeled 'Y-axis' and a horizontal axis labeled 'X-axis'. The text on the page is technical and includes several sections with headings like 'DESCRIPTION', 'RESULTS', and 'CONCLUSIONS'. The red polygon is drawn over a portion of the graph and the text below it.



Remaining Tasks

- Evaluation of Existing Data
- Sponsor testing of software
- Integration of OCR evaluation
- Feedback from MADCAT Participants

