CHAPTER IV

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

From the experiment in chapter III, this part gives results of code algorithm part and processing algorithm part.

The Code Algorithm part has an image input condition result presented in the section of Image Segmentation Data Algorithm. Then section of Feature Extraction Data Algorithm will gives Absolute chain code and Pixel Line Length Determination results from characters A to Z.

The section of Object Classification Data Algorithm part shows the character function prototype.

The Processing Algorithm part gives experimental results in testing files through the algorithm.

4.1 The Code Algorithm part result

4.1.1 Image Segmentation Data Algorithm Result

This part contains input image condition results from the section of Image Segmentation Data Algorithm. This image specification was as well used in the part of Processing Algorithm. The result is shown in Table 4-1.

Table 4-1 The result of an input image specification used in the part of image segmentation

Image file Type	bmp
Scanning Resolution	100 dpi
Image Type	Bilevel color
Type Face	Cordia New
Font size	16 point
Paper size	A4

4.1.2 Feature Extraction Data Algorithm Result

The Absolute chain code and Pixel Line Length techniques were applied to the algorithm at the Feature Extraction Data Algorithm part. Table 4-2 show the Absolute chain code result which had been averaged from Appendix A. Each column represents the absolute code direction, taken from one boundary pixel to the next boundary pixel. For the first three columns (1-3) represents the absolute direction taken from the top of the pixel boundary to bottom on the left side of the characters. And for the last three column (4-6) was done exactly the same thing as the first three column but on the right side of the characters.

Table 4-3 show the average of Pixel line length code result, having ten columns giving the symbol of C.1 to C.10 represent the number of pixels in each line of the characters from line 1 to 10.

Table 4-2 The result of an Absolute chain code tracking process

Characters	Code No. 1	Code No. 2	Code No. 3	Code No. 4	Code No. 5	Code No. 6
A	1	1	1	3	3	3
B	2	2	2	3	2	1
C	1	2	3	3	2	1
D	2	2	2	3	2	1
E	2	2	2	1	2	3
F	2	2	2	1	2	2
G	1	2	3	3	2	1
H	2	2	2	2	2	2
I	2	2	2	2	2	2
J	2	2	2	2	2	1
K	2	2	2	1	2	3
L	2	2	2	2	2	2
M	2	2	2	2	2	2
N	2	2	2	2	2	2
O	1	2	3	3	2	1
P	2	2	2	3	2	2
Q	1	2	3	3	2	1
R	2	2	2	3	2	3
S	1	3	3	3	3	1
T	2	2	2	2	2	2

Table 4-2 The result of an Absolute chain code tracking process (continue)

Characters	Code No. 1	Code No. 2	Code No. 3	Code No. 4	Code No. 5	Code No. 6
U	2	2	2	2	2	1
V	3	3	3	1	1	1
W	2	2	2	1	1	1
X	3	2	1	1	2	3
Y	3	3	3	1	1	1
Z	1	1	1	1	2	3

Table 4-3 The result of Pixel line length code

Characters	C.1	C.2	C.3	C.4	C.5	C.6	C.7	C.8	C.9	C.10
A	5	5	8	11	14	17	17	20	23	26
B	17	20	20	20	17	17	20	23	20	17
C	14	20	23	5	5	5	5	26	23	17
D	17	20	23	23	26	26	23	23	23	17
E	20	5	5	5	17	17	5	5	5	20
F	17	5	5	5	5	14	5	5	5	5
G	14	20	26	5	5	26	29	29	26	14
H	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23
I	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
J	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	17	14	14
K	23	20	17	14	11	14	17	17	20	23
L	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	17	17
M	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29
N	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23
O	11	20	26	26	29	29	29	26	26	11
P	17	17	20	20	17	5	5	5	5	5
Q	14	20	26	29	29	29	29	26	26	20
R	17	20	23	23	20	17	17	20	20	23
S	11	17	20	5	8	11	5	5	20	20
T	20	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
U	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	20	17

Table 4-3 The result of Pixel line length code (continue)

Characters	C.1	C.2	C.3	C.4	C.5	C.6	C.7	C.8	C.9	C.10
V	23	23	20	17	17	14	11	8	8	5
W	38	35	35	32	32	29	29	26	23	20
X	20	17	14	8	5	5	11	14	17	23
Y	23	20	17	11	8	5	5	5	5	5
Z	23	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	23	23

4.1.3 Object Classification Data Algorithm Result

This part concentrates on the function of the letter characteristic. Using the measure of the Absolute Chain Code and Pixel line length, the tolerances of acceptance to identify each characters were obtained and are summarized in section 4.1.3.1 .

4.1.3.1 A character function prototype

Feature Measure	- Absolute Chain Code
	- Pixel line length
	(with ±3 code errors comparing)
Tolerances	- The tolerances of Absolute Chain Code acceptance must be within 5 position.
	- The tolerances of Pixel line length acceptance must be within 9 position.
Class	- If the data was within the tolerance limits The character identify
	- Otherwise, unidentify

4.2 The Processing Algorithm Part Results

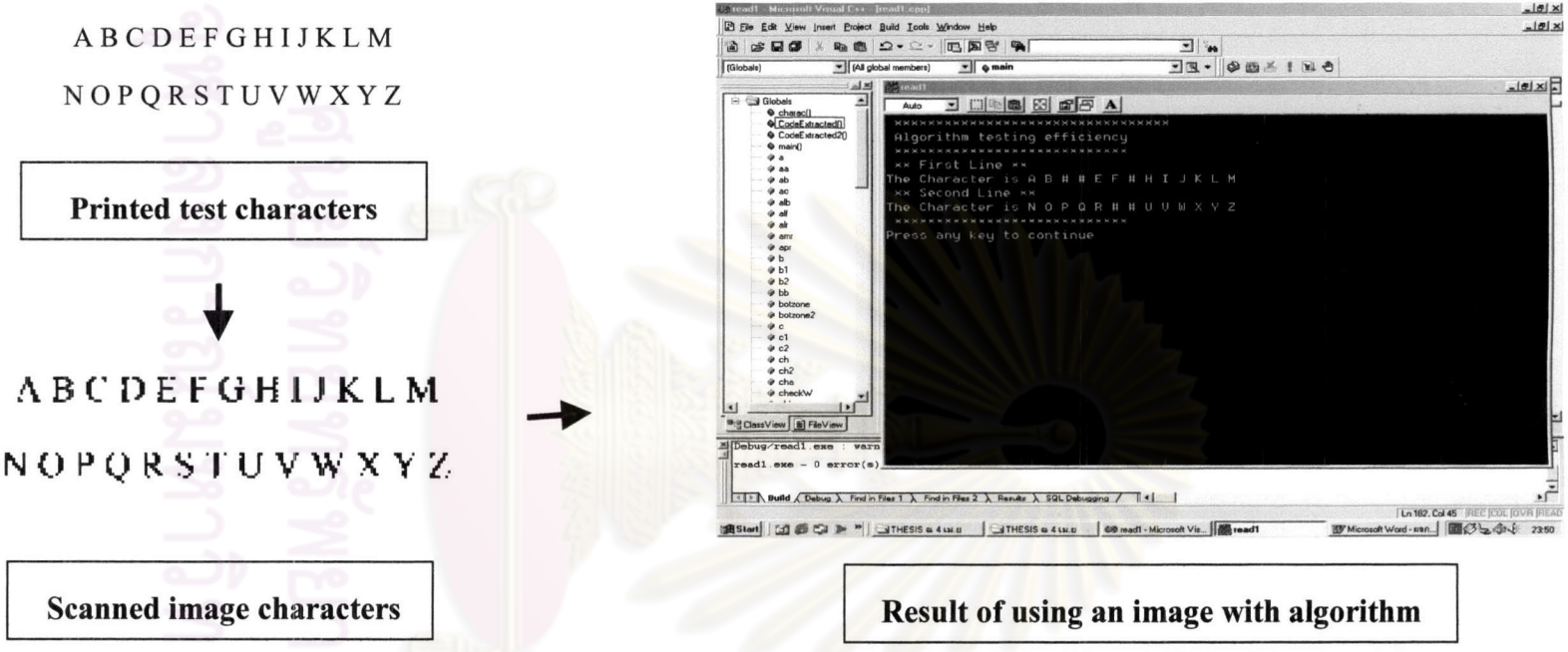
4.2.1 The font types that could be used in the algorithm

As mentioned earlier that this algorithm used a Cordia New font type as a prototype, Table 4-4 shows the ability to use the other font types with other same conditions as the Cordia New font type. (the test results of Table 4-4 was shown on Figure 4-1 to 4-9)

Table 4-4 The font types that could be use in the algorithm

Font Type
Cordia New
Angsana New
Browalia New
Dillenia UPC
Eucrosia UPC
FreesialUPC
Iris UPC
Jasmine UPC
Kodchiang UPC
Lily UPC

Figure 4-1 Result of Algorithm Type Face Test On Angsana New

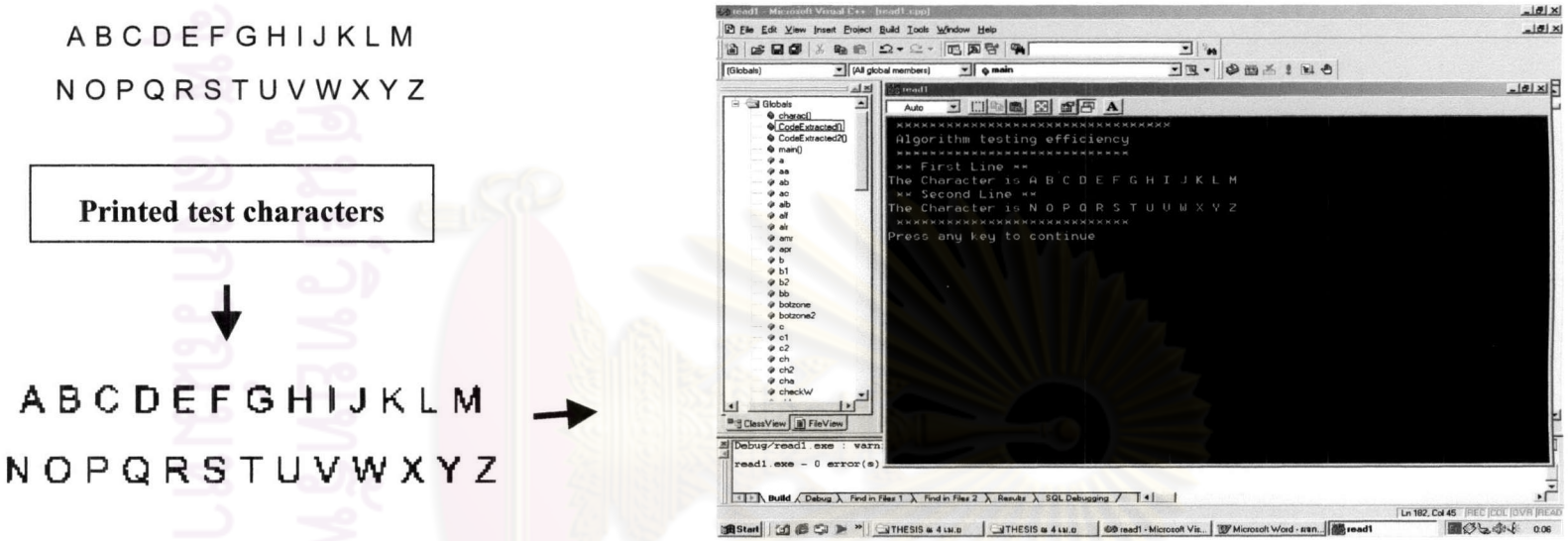


Testing result

The characters that cannot be translated because of insufficient scanned shape from scanner.

C,D,G,S and T

Figure 4-2 Result of Algorithm Type Face Test On Browalia New

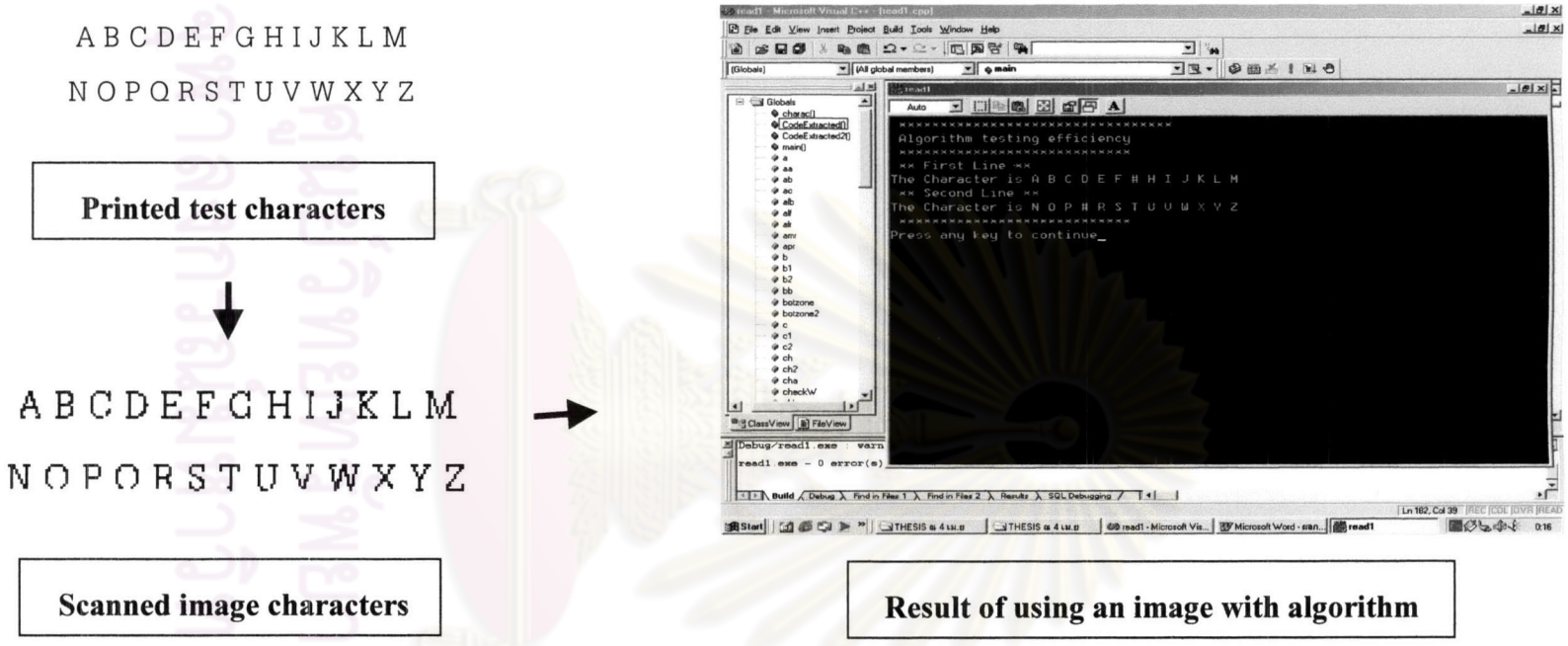


Testing result

The characters that cannot be translated because of insufficient scanned shape from scanner.

-

Figure 4-3 Result of Algorithm Type Face Test On Dillenia UPC

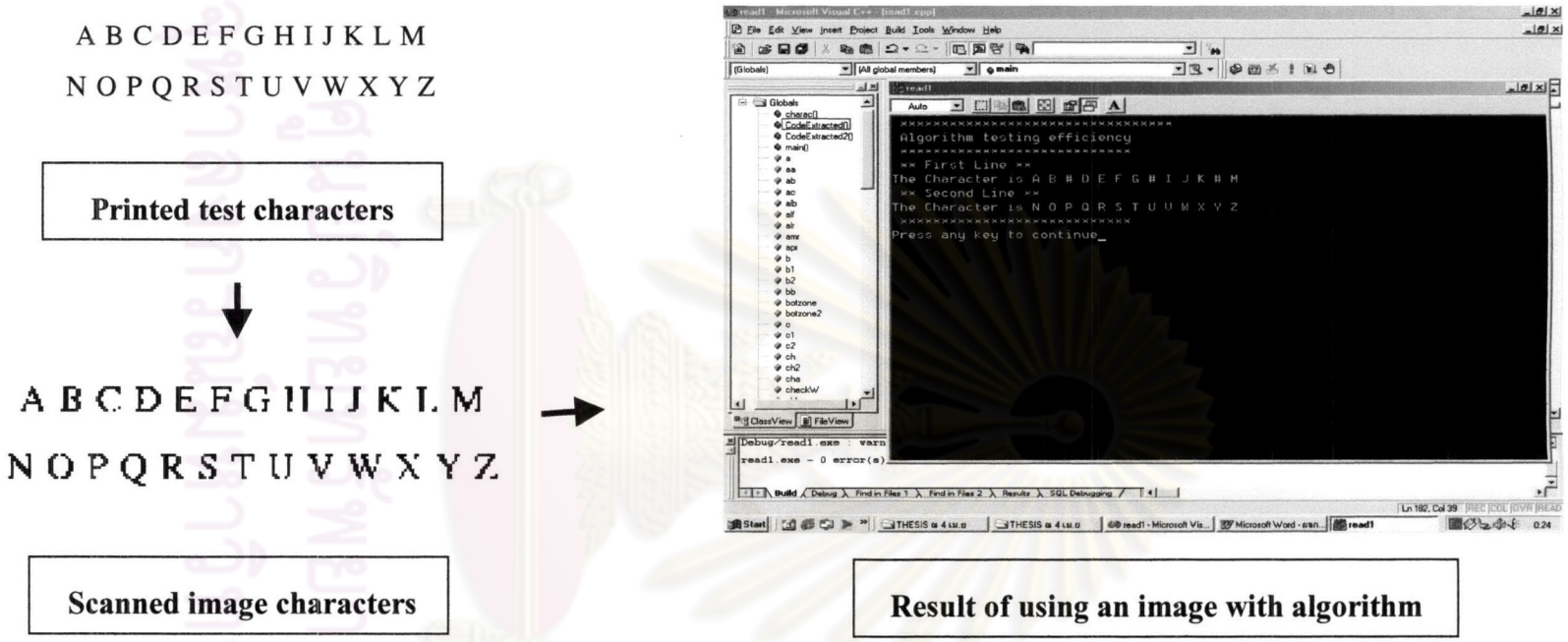


Testing result

The characters that cannot be translated because of insufficient scanned shape from scanner.

G and Q

Figure 4-4 Result of Algorithm Type Face Test On Eucrosia UPC

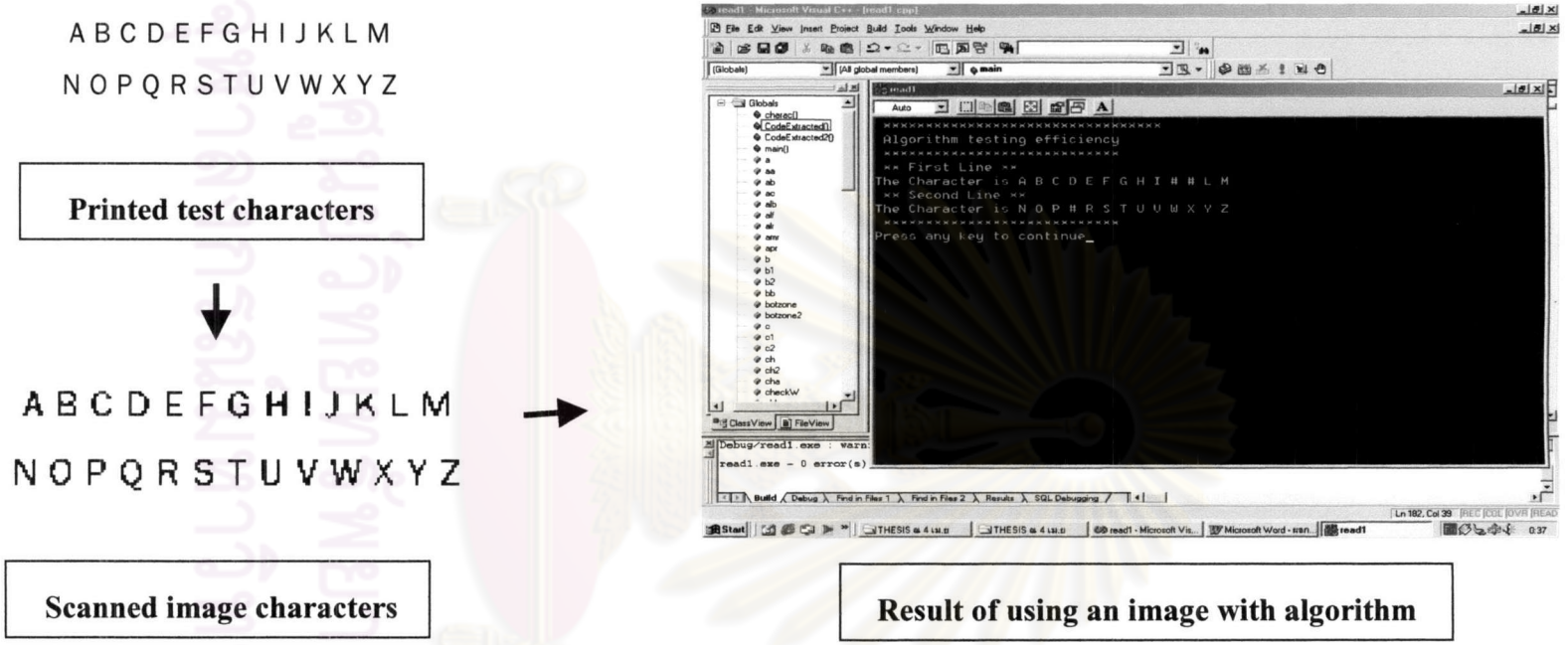


Testing result

The characters that cannot be translated because of insufficient scanned shape from scanner.

C,H and L

Figure 4-5 Result of Algorithm Type Face Test On Freesial UPC

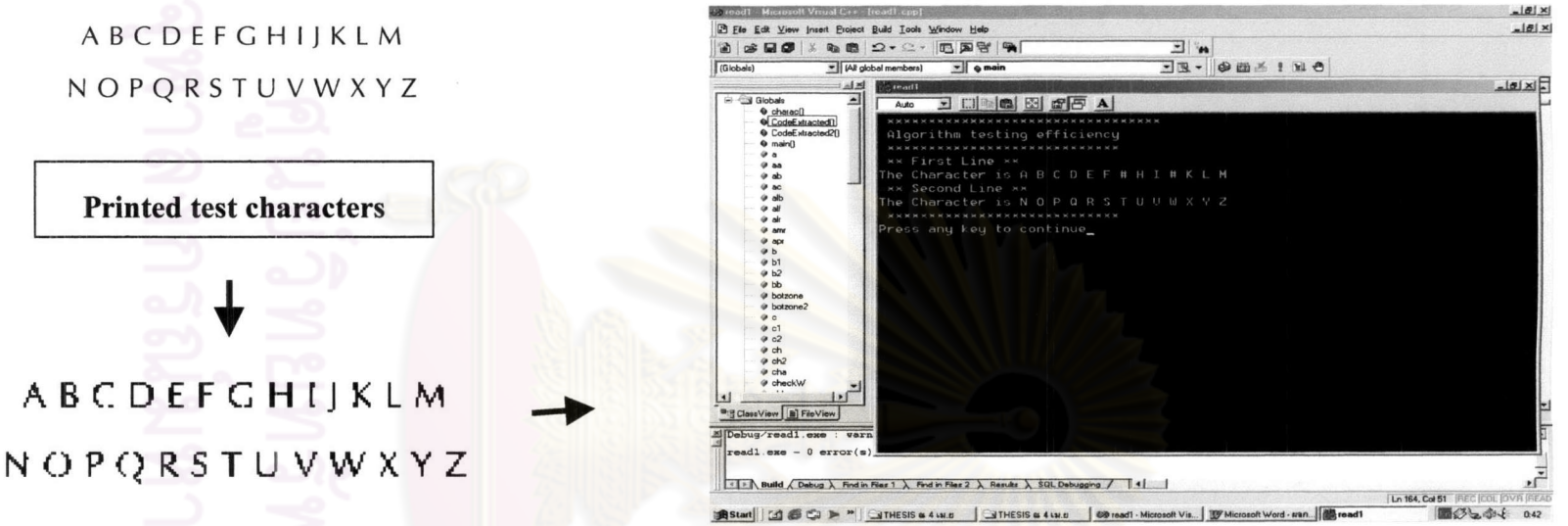


Testing result

The characters that cannot be translated because of insufficient scanned shape from scanner.

J,K and Q

Figure 4-6 Result of Algorithm Type Face Test On Iris UPC

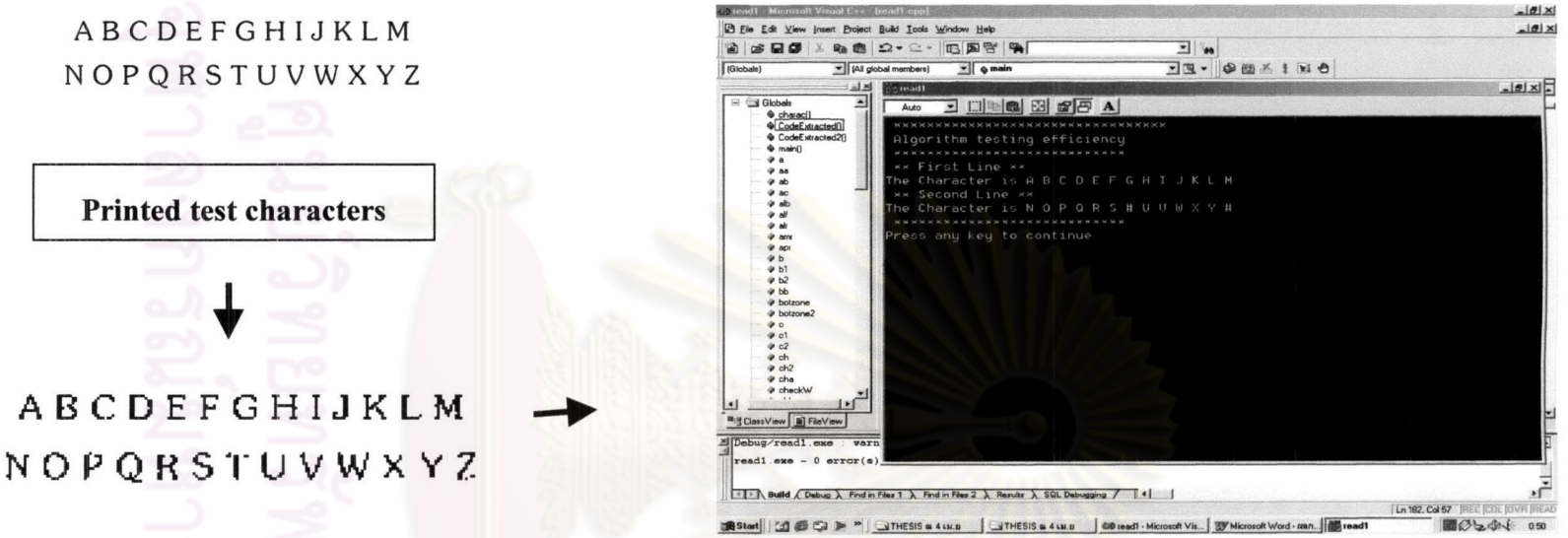


Testing result

The characters that cannot be translated because of insufficient scanned shape from scanner.

G and J

Figure 4-7 Result of Algorithm Type Face Test On Jasmine UPC

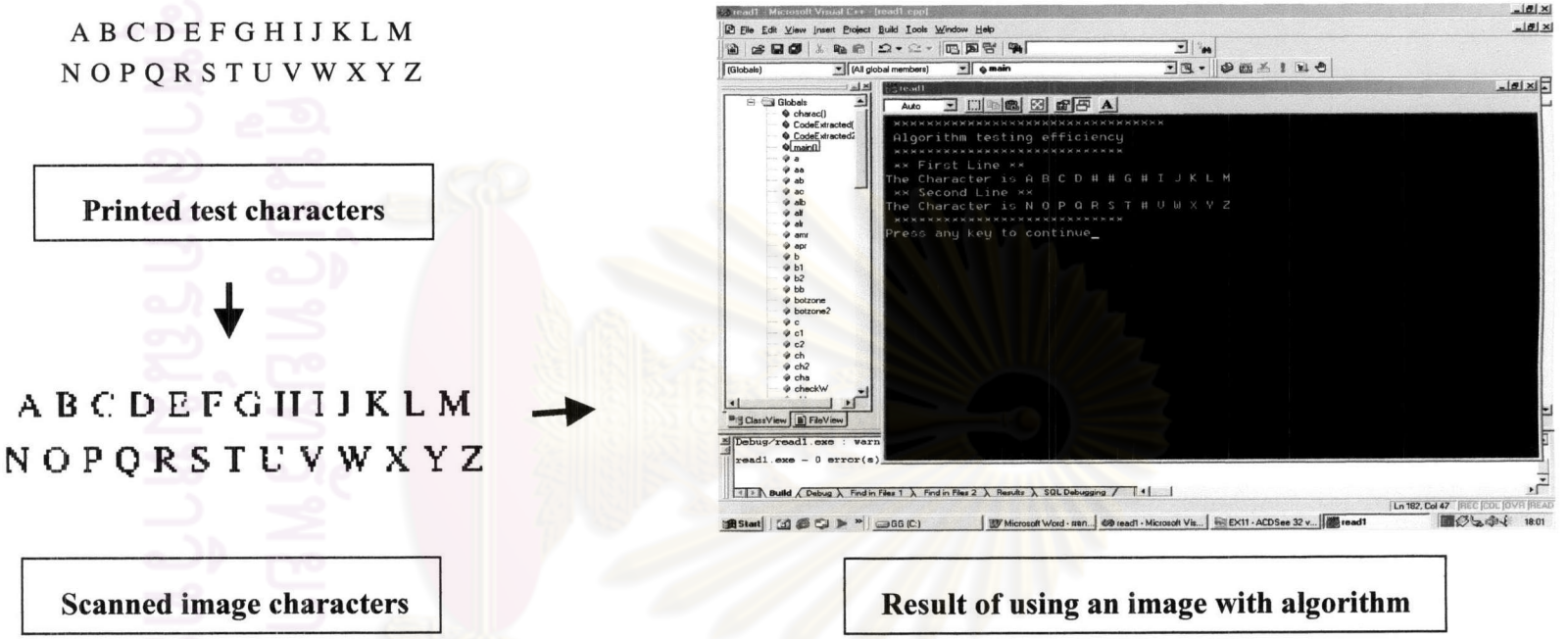


Testing result

The characters that cannot be translated because of insufficient scanned shape from scanner.

T and Z

Figure 4-8 Result of Algorithm Type Face Test On Kodchiang UPC

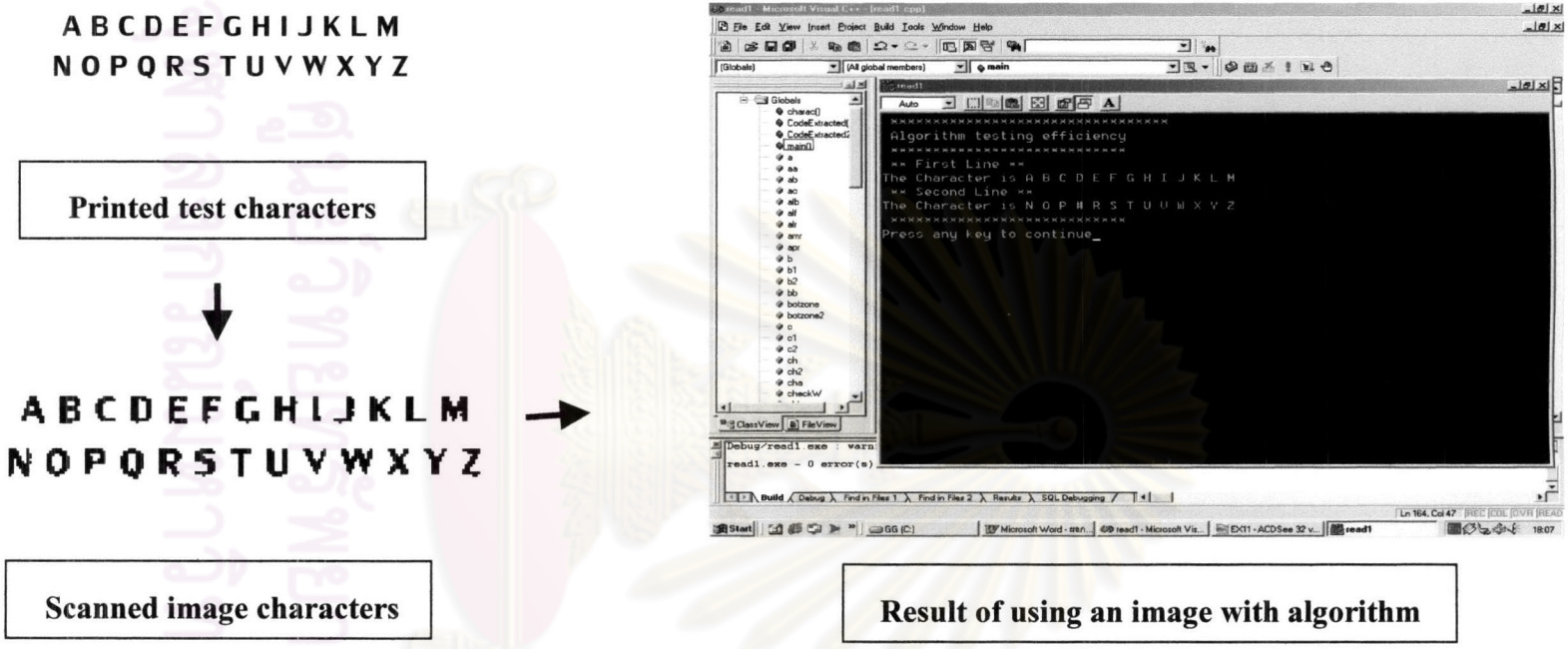


Testing result

The characters that cannot be translated because of insufficient scanned shape from scanner.

E,F,H and U

Figure 4-9 Result of Algorithm Type Face Test On Lily UPC



Testing result

The characters that cannot be translated because of insufficient scanned shape from scanner.

Q

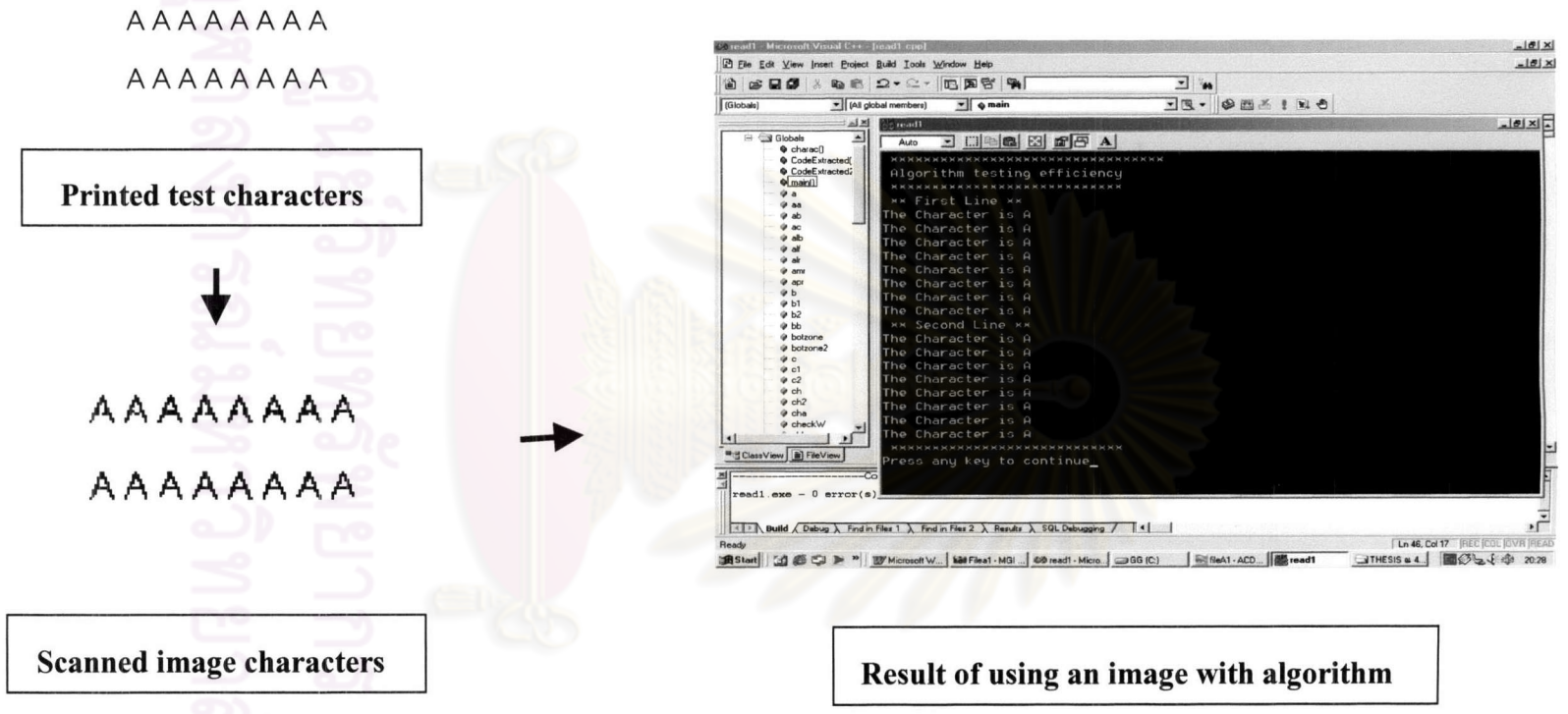
4.2.2 The Processing Algorithm Test Result

Testing the efficiency of an algorithm to be used with an image which contains characters is a very important part of the entire processing procedure using an algorithm. A document contains 16 identical characters on the page which have been scanned and changed to digital image form. The result of an algorithm operation means the characters have been translated and compared with the whole characters on the document page [the original had 16 characters]. All of the pages were translated in a similar fashion. The algorithm had the ability to correctly translate characters in the image with a working efficiency of 80%. This means, of course, that there is an 80% probability for each character to be properly translated.

The test results mainly depended on the acceptance tolerance in the characters function and the quality of the image tested.(the test results shown on figure 4-10 to 4-35)

Figure 4-10 Algorithm Processing Test Efficiency On Character A to Z

(Test result on character A)



Testing result of the scanning process, using algorithm on image, which contain 16 characters A. It can read out **16** characters, as displayed. This gives the extracting algorithm efficiency of **100%.**

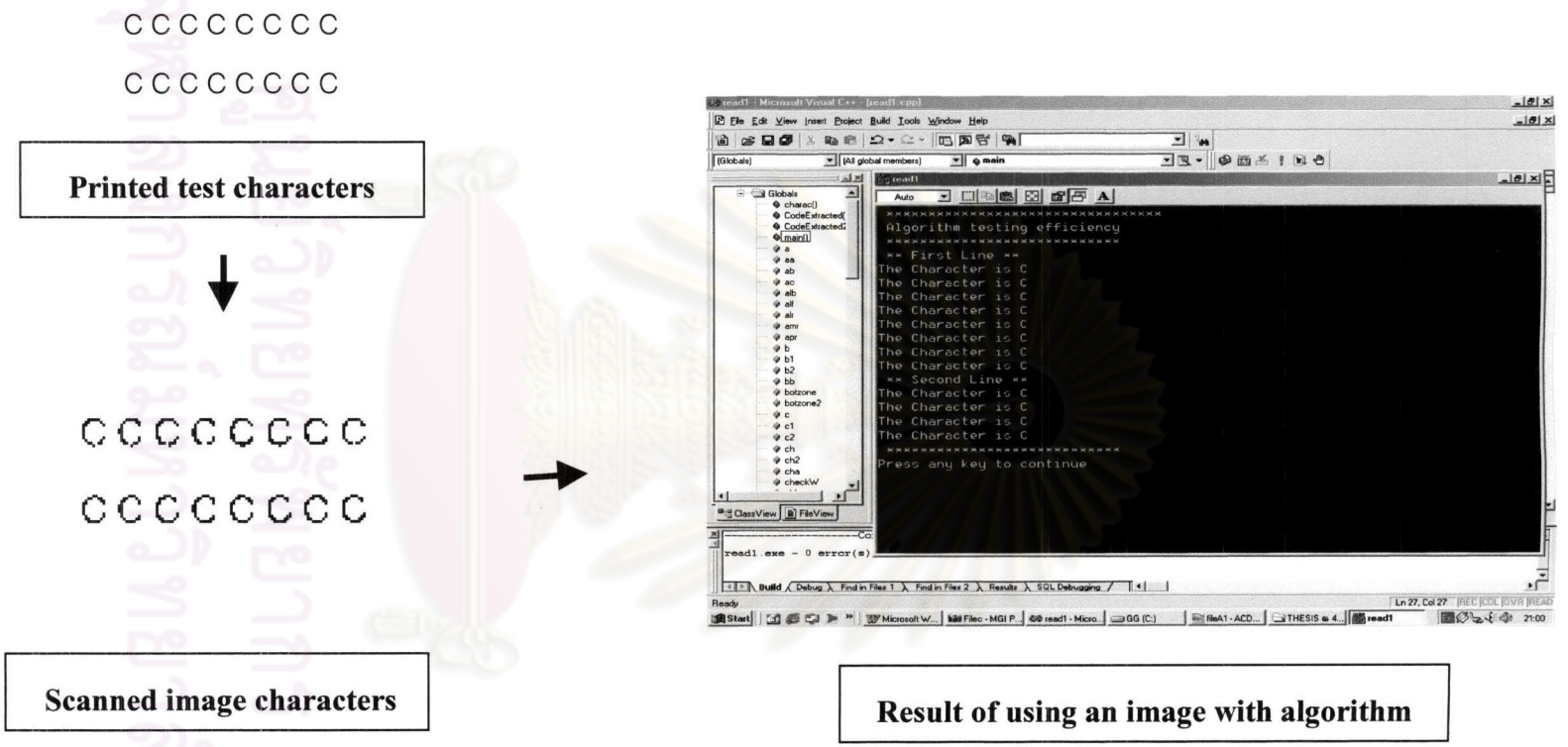
Figure 4-10 Algorithm Processing Test Efficiency On Character A to Z (continue)

(Test result on character B)

Testing result of the scanning process, using algorithm on image, which contain 16 characters B. It can read out **12** characters, as displayed. This gives the extracting algorithm efficiency of **75%.**

Figure 4-10 Algorithm Processing Test Efficiency On Character A to Z (continue)

(Test result on character C)



Testing result of the scanning process, using algorithm on image, which contain 16 characters C. It can read out **12** characters, as displayed. This gives the extracting algorithm efficiency of **75%.**

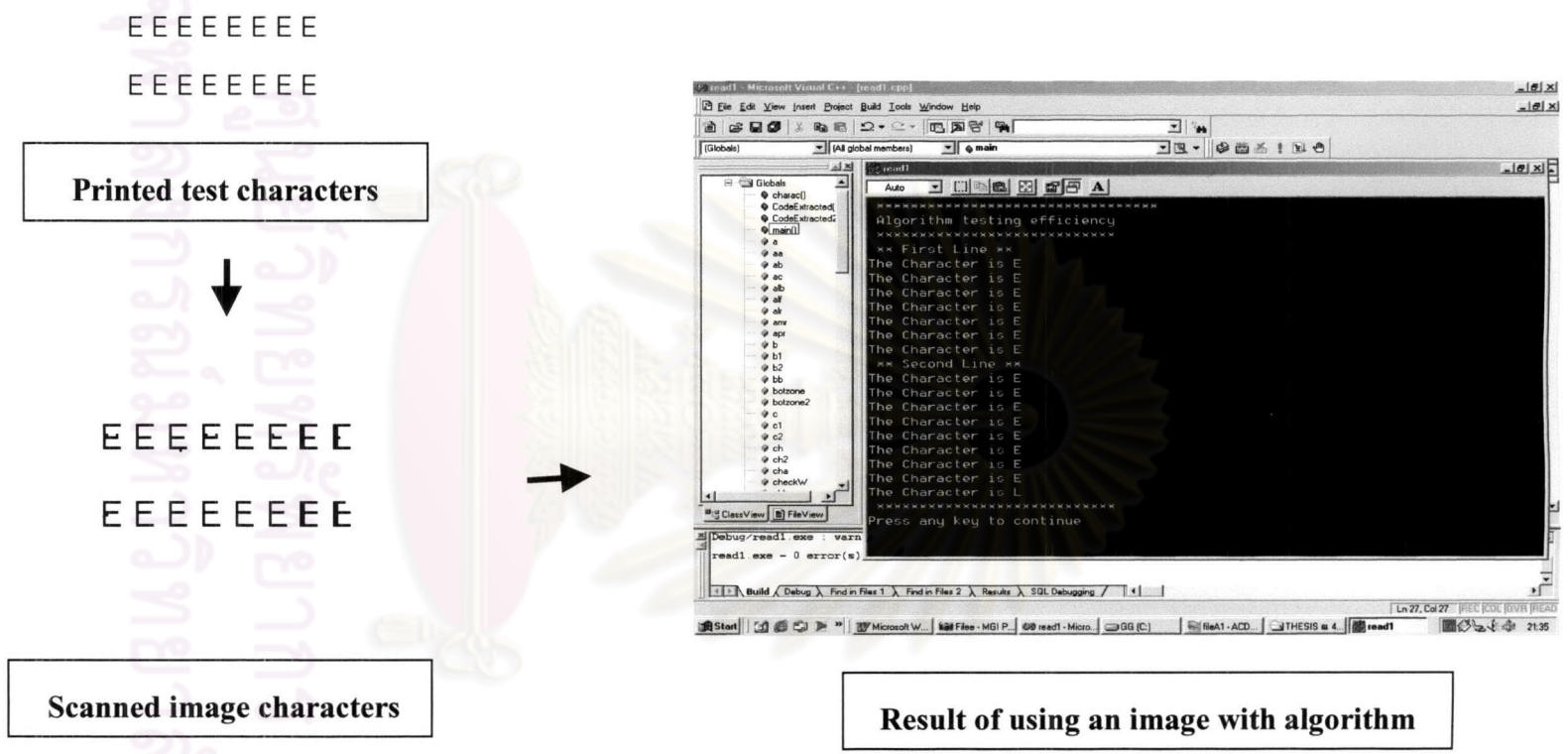
Figure 4-10 Algorithm Processing Test Efficiency On Character A to Z (continue)

(Test result on character D)

Testing result of the scanning process, using algorithm on image, which contain 16 characters D. It can read out **16** characters, as displayed. This gives the extracting algorithm efficiency of **100%.**

Figure 4-10 Algorithm Processing Test Efficiency On Character A to Z (continue)

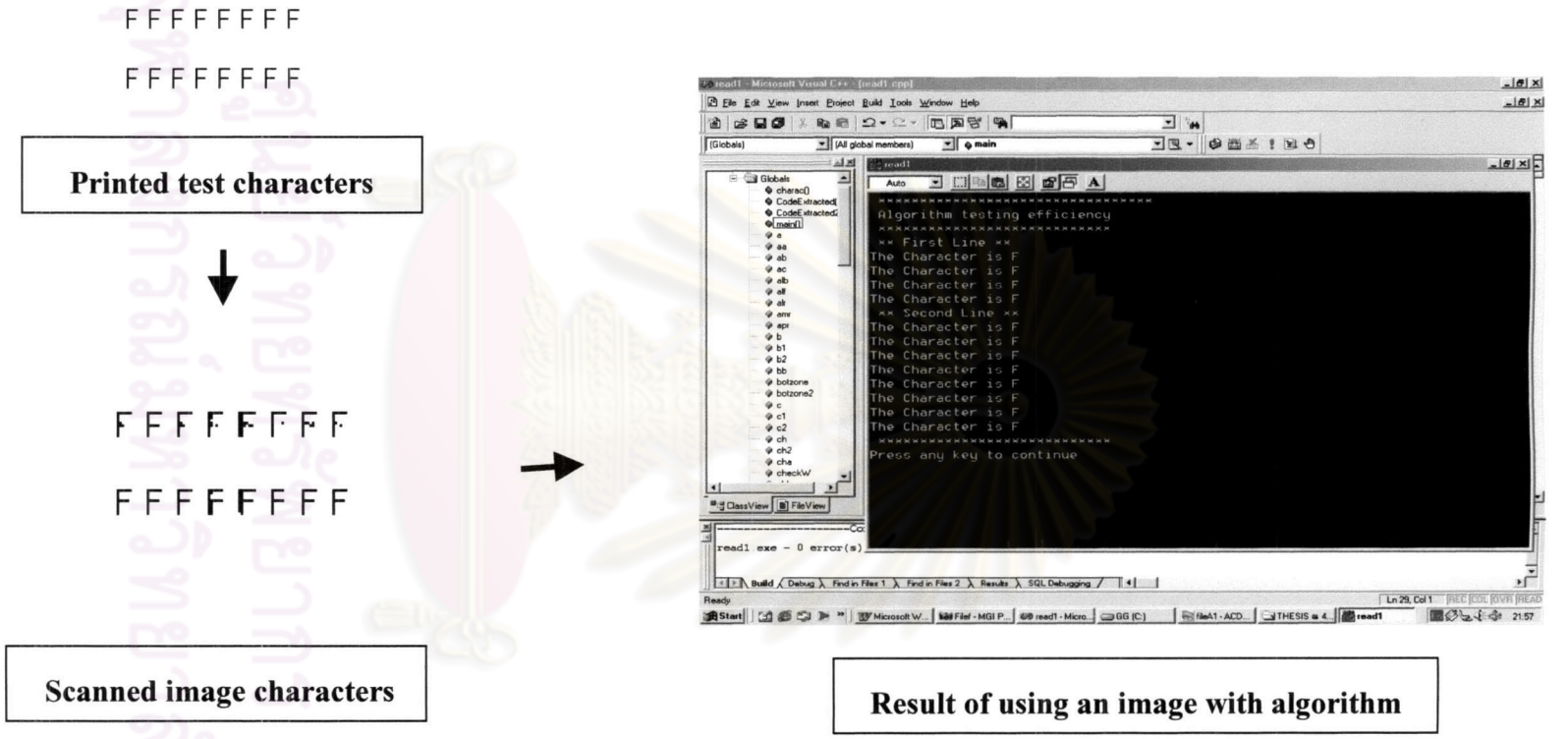
(Test result on character E)



Testing result of the scanning process, using algorithm on image, which contain 16 characters E. It can read out **14** characters, as displayed. This gives the extracting algorithm efficiency of **88%.**

Figure 4-10 Algorithm Processing Test Efficiency On Character A to Z (continue)

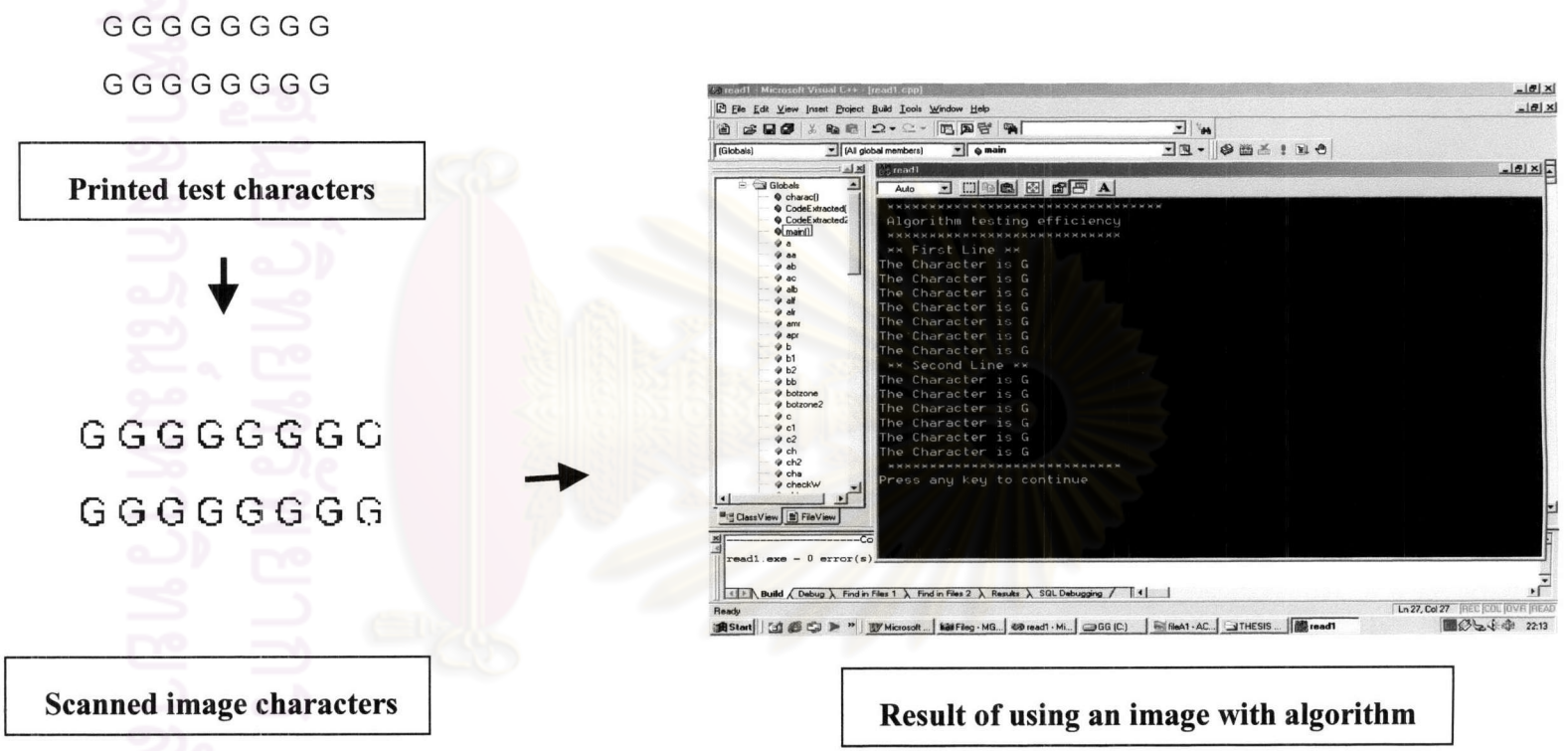
(Test result on character F)



Testing result of the scanning process, using algorithm on image, which contain 16 characters F. It can read out **12** characters, as displayed. This gives the extracting algorithm efficiency of **75%.**

Figure 4-10 Algorithm Processing Test Efficiency On Character A to Z (continue)

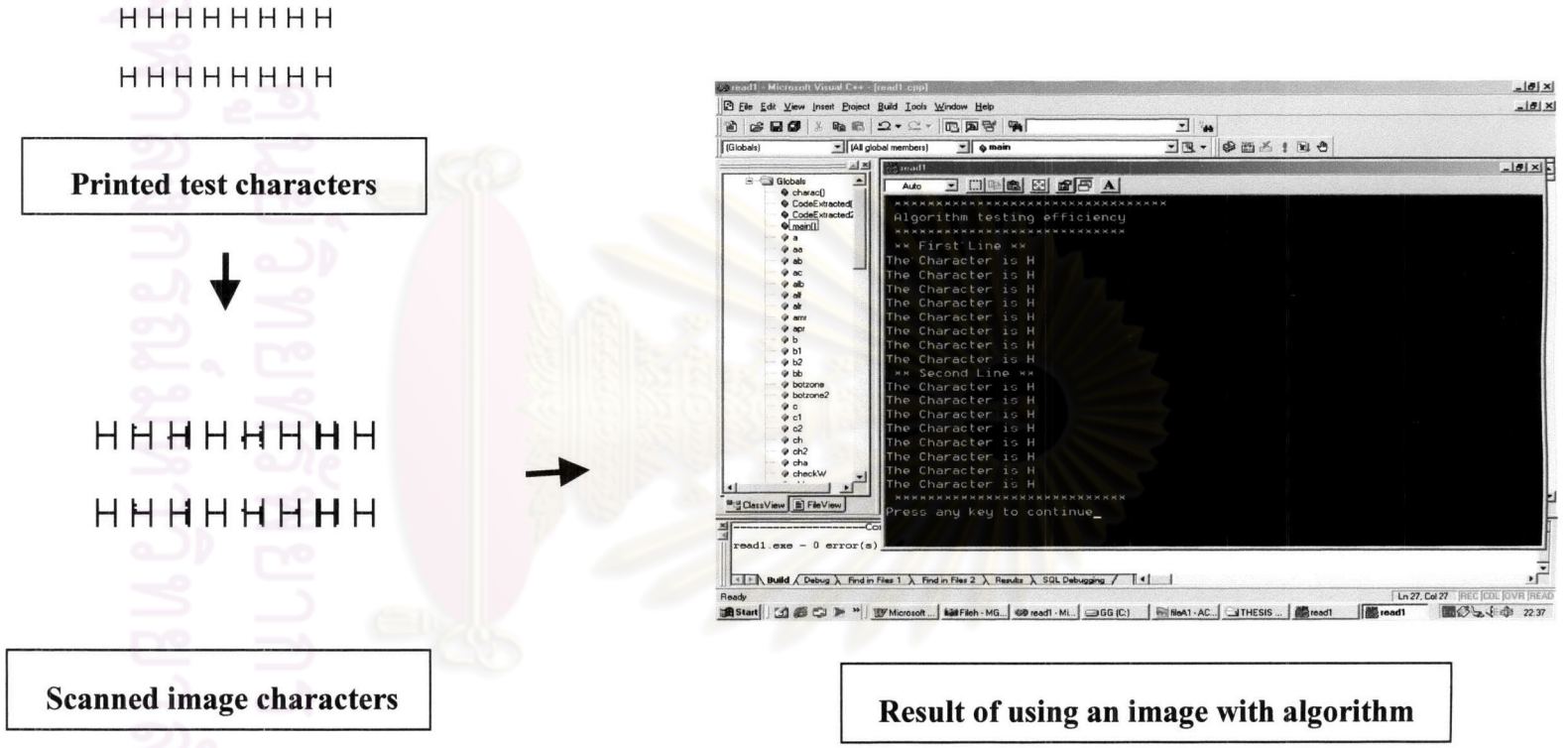
(Test result on character G)



Testing result of the scanning process, using algorithm on image, which contain 16 characters G. It can read out **13** characters, as displayed. This gives the extracting algorithm efficiency of **81%.**

Figure 4-10 Algorithm Processing Test Efficiency On Character A to Z (continue)

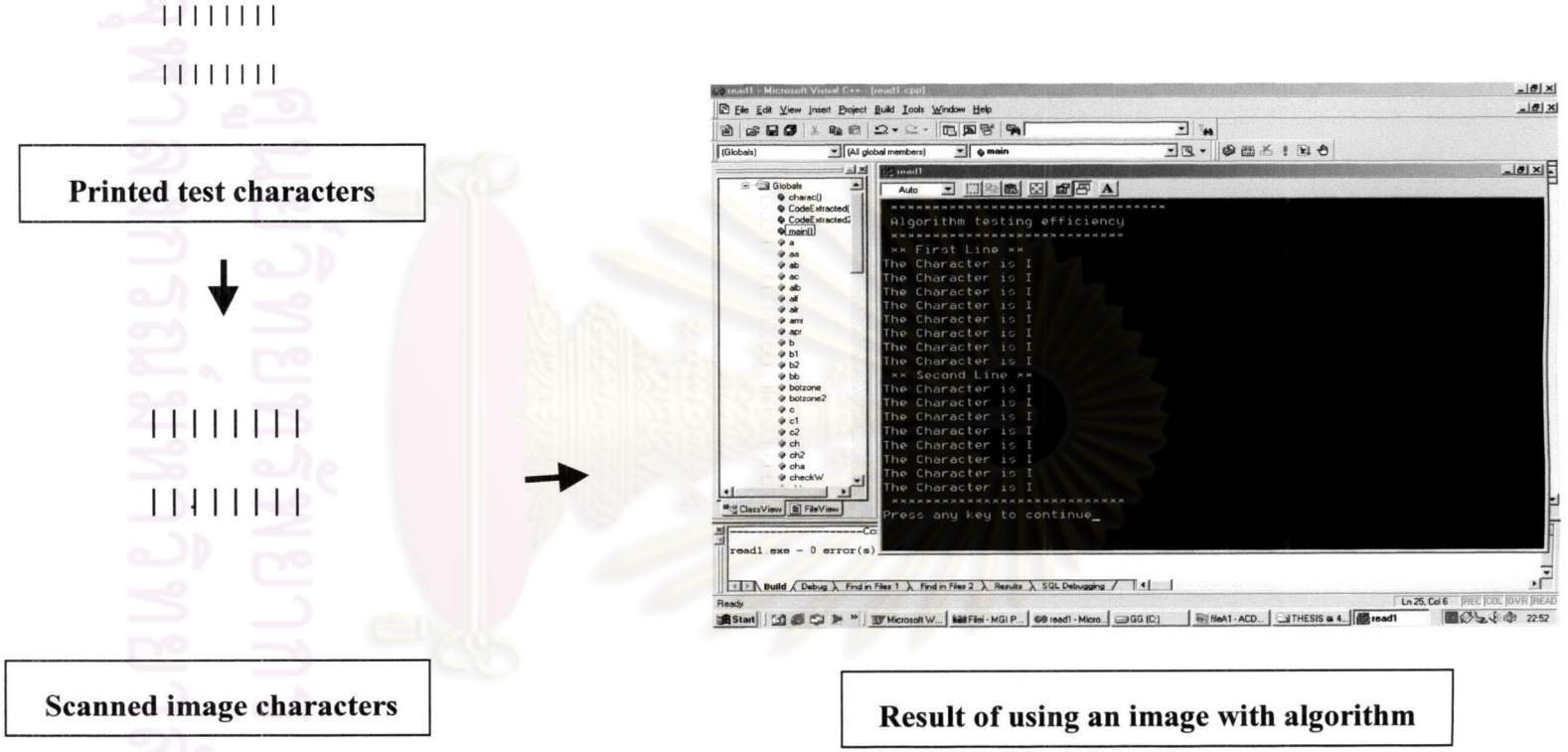
(Test result on character H)



Testing result of the scanning process, using algorithm on image, which contain 16 characters H. It can read out **16** characters, as displayed. This gives the extracting algorithm efficiency of **100%.**

Figure 4-10 Algorithm Processing Test Efficiency On Character A to Z (continue)

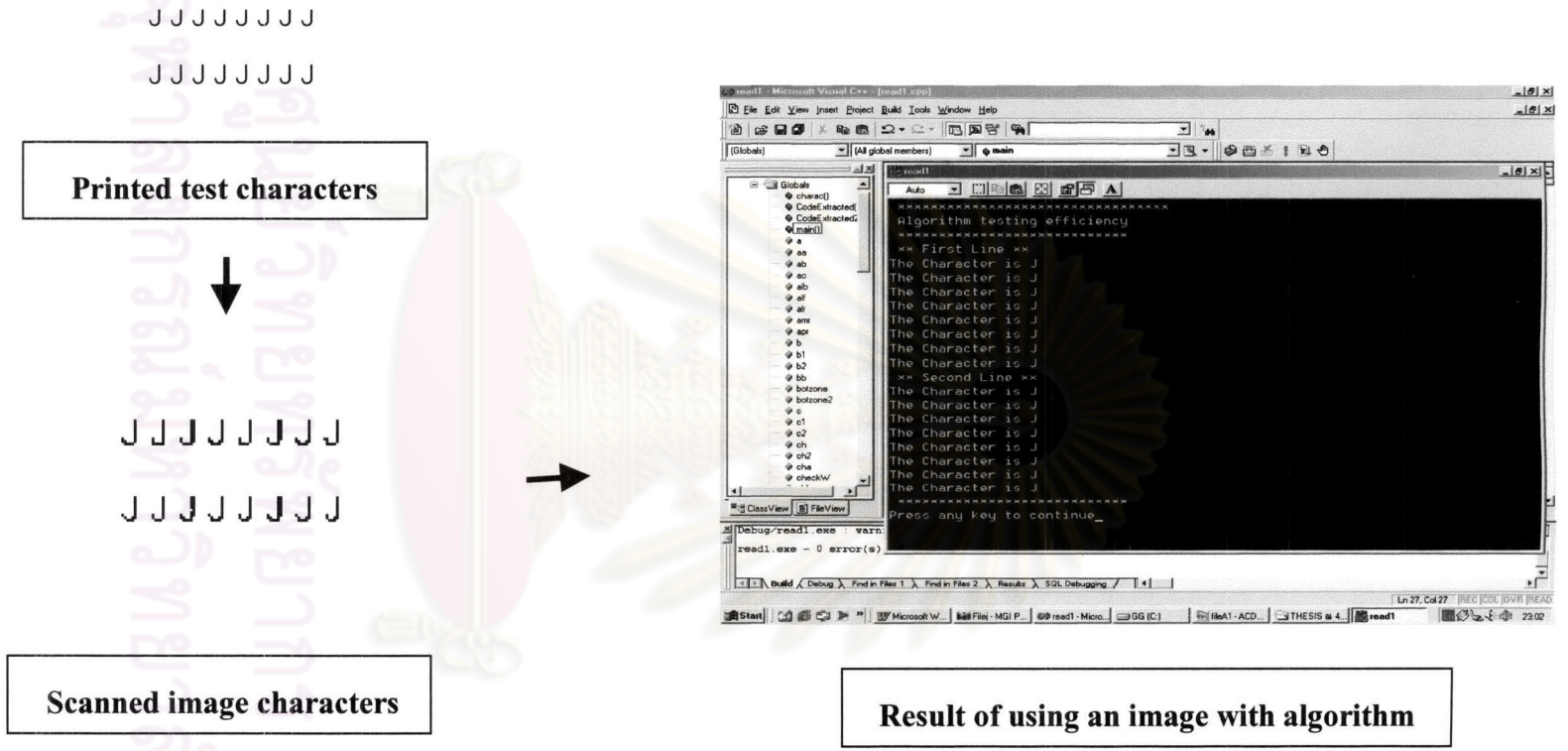
(Test result on character I)



Testing result of the scanning process, using algorithm on image, which contain 16 characters I. It can read out **16** characters, as displayed. This gives the extracting algorithm efficiency of **100%.**

Figure 4-10 Algorithm Processing Test Efficiency On Character A to Z (continue)

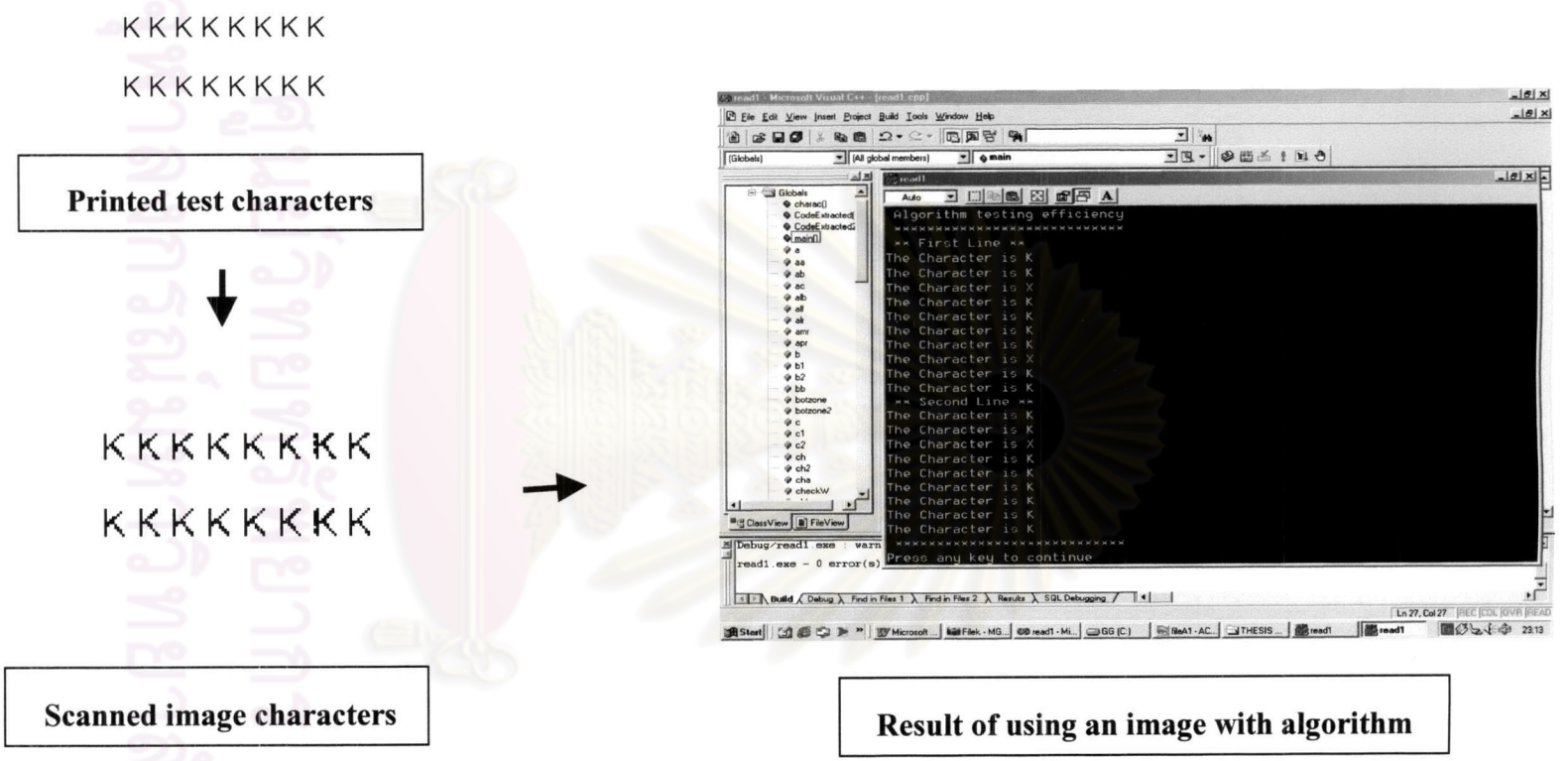
(Test result on character J)



Testing result of the scanning process, using algorithm on image, which contain 16 characters J. It can read out **16** characters, as displayed. This gives the extracting algorithm efficiency of **100%.**

Figure 4-10 Algorithm Processing Test Efficiency On Character A to Z (continue)

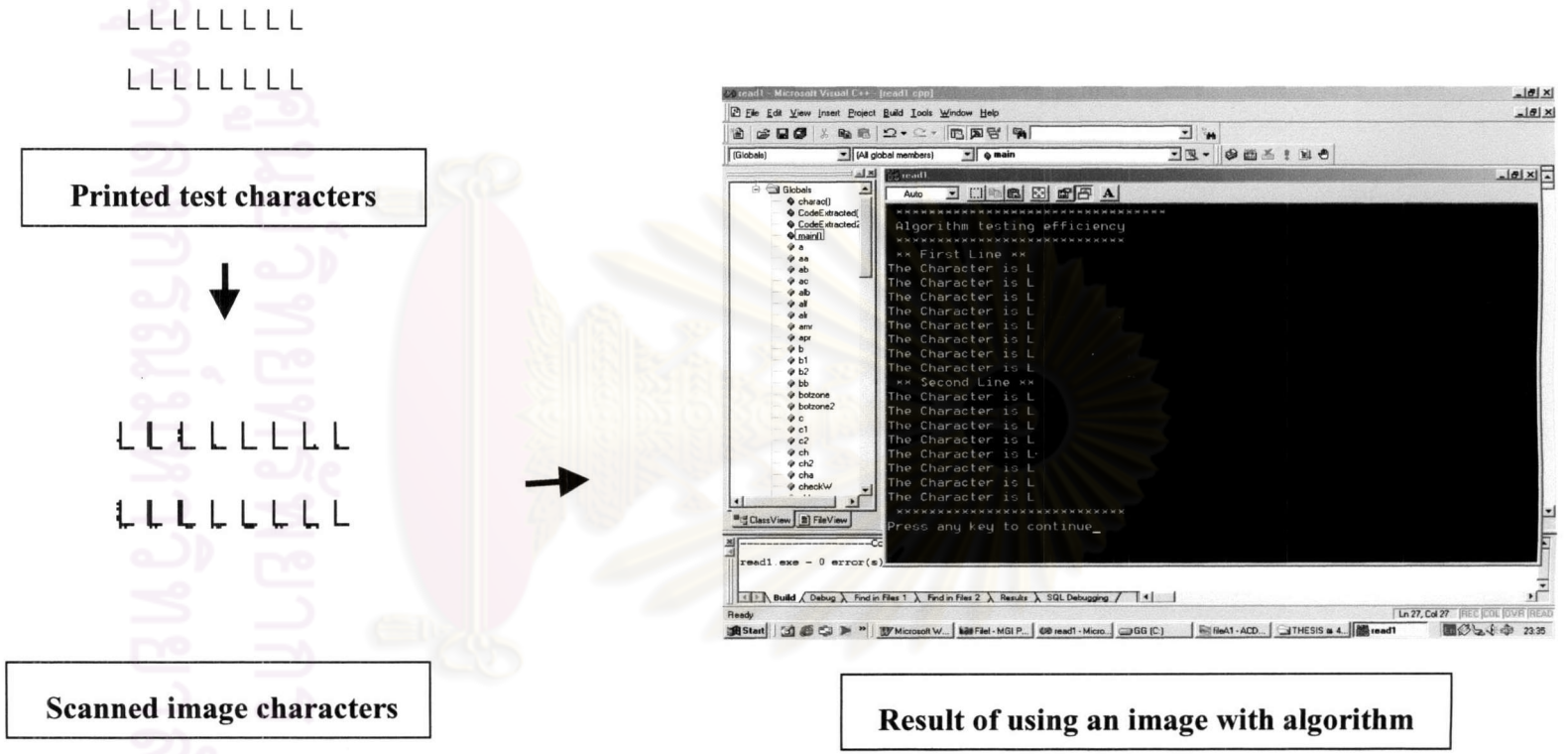
(Test result on character K)



Testing result of the scanning process, using algorithm on image, which contain 16 characters K. It can read out **13** characters, as displayed. This gives the extracting algorithm efficiency of **81%.**

Figure 4-10 Algorithm Processing Test Efficiency On Character A to Z (continue)

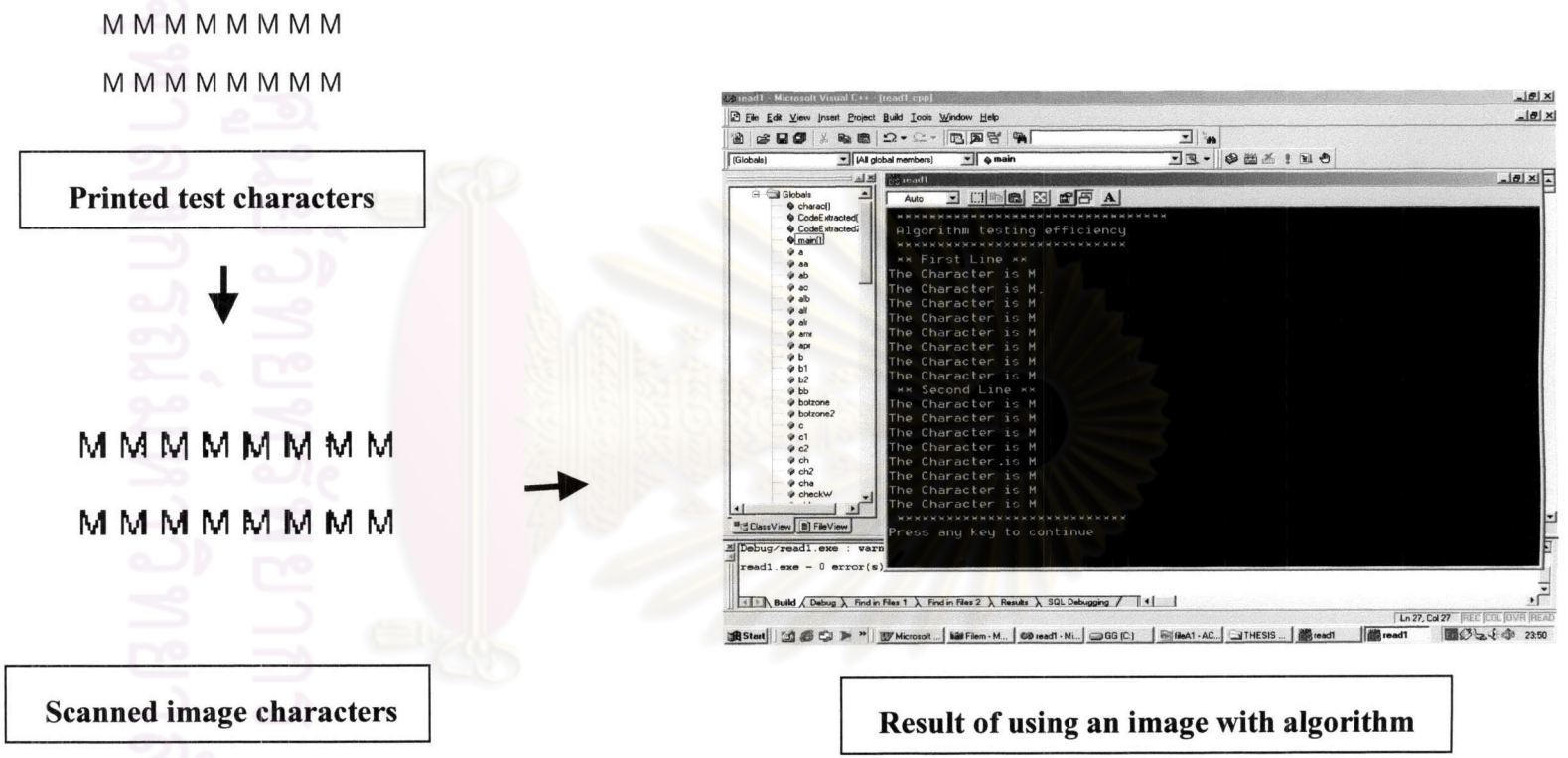
(Test result on character L)



Testing result of the scanning process, using algorithm on image, which contain 16 characters L. It can read out **16** characters, as displayed. This gives the extracting algorithm efficiency of **100%.**

Figure 4-10 Algorithm Processing Test Efficiency On Character A to Z (continue)

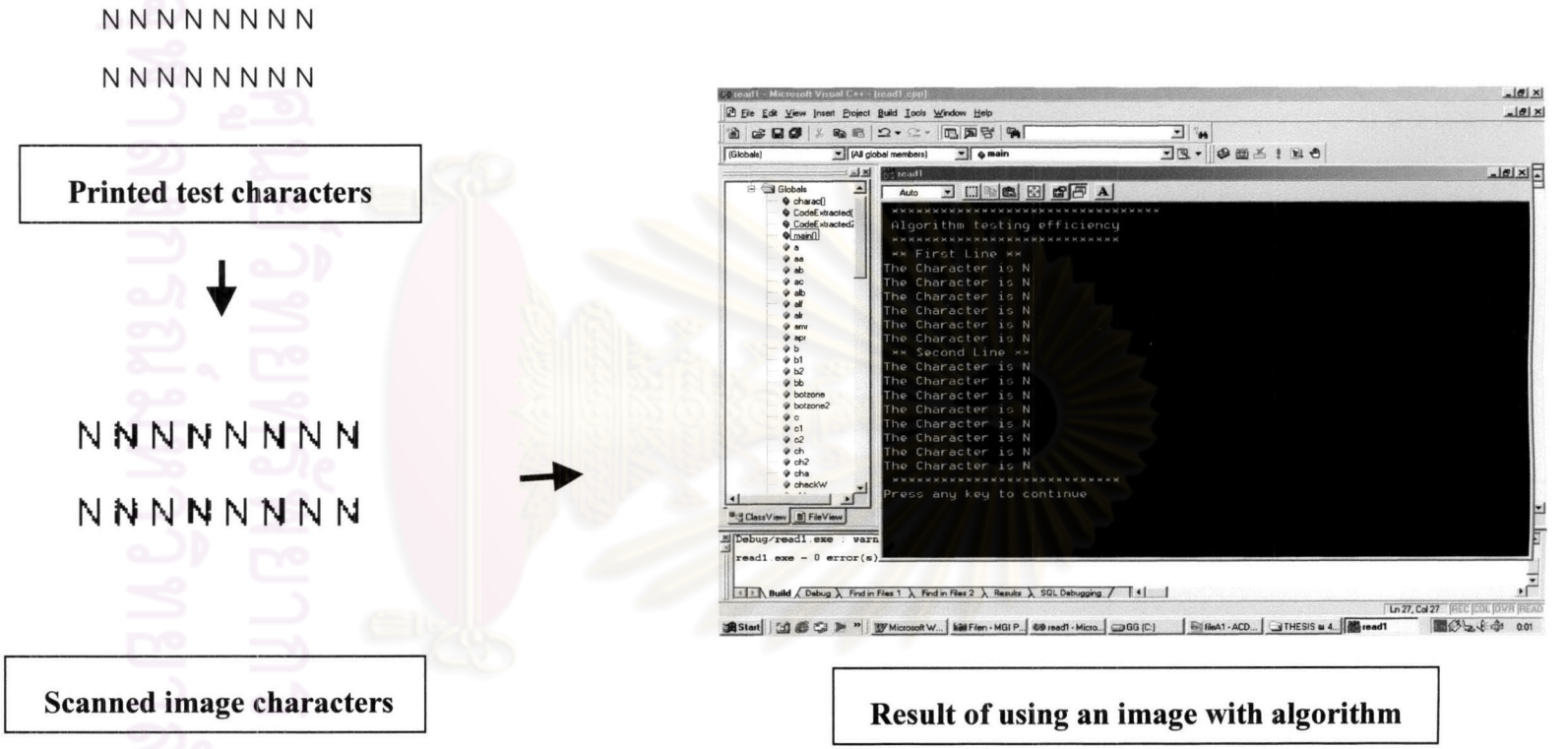
(Test result on character M)



Testing result of the scanning process, using algorithm on image, which contain 16 characters M. It can read out **16** characters, as displayed. This gives the extracting algorithm efficiency of **100%.**

Figure 4-10 Algorithm Processing Test Efficiency On Character A to Z (continue)

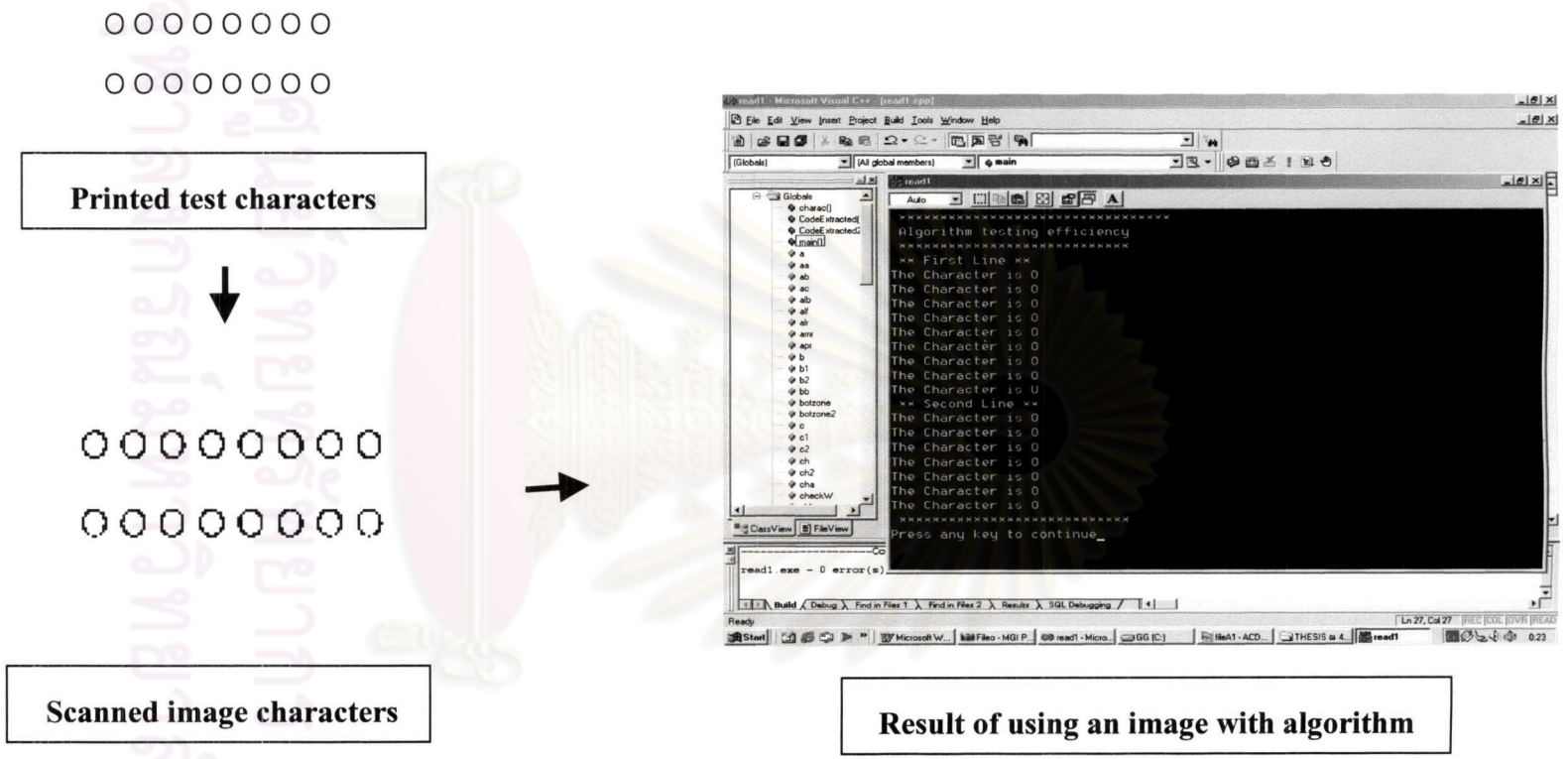
(Test result on character N)



Testing result of the scanning process, using algorithm on image, which contain 16 characters N. It can read out **14** characters, as displayed. This gives the extracting algorithm efficiency of **88%.**

Figure 4-10 Algorithm Processing Test Efficiency On Character A to Z (continue)

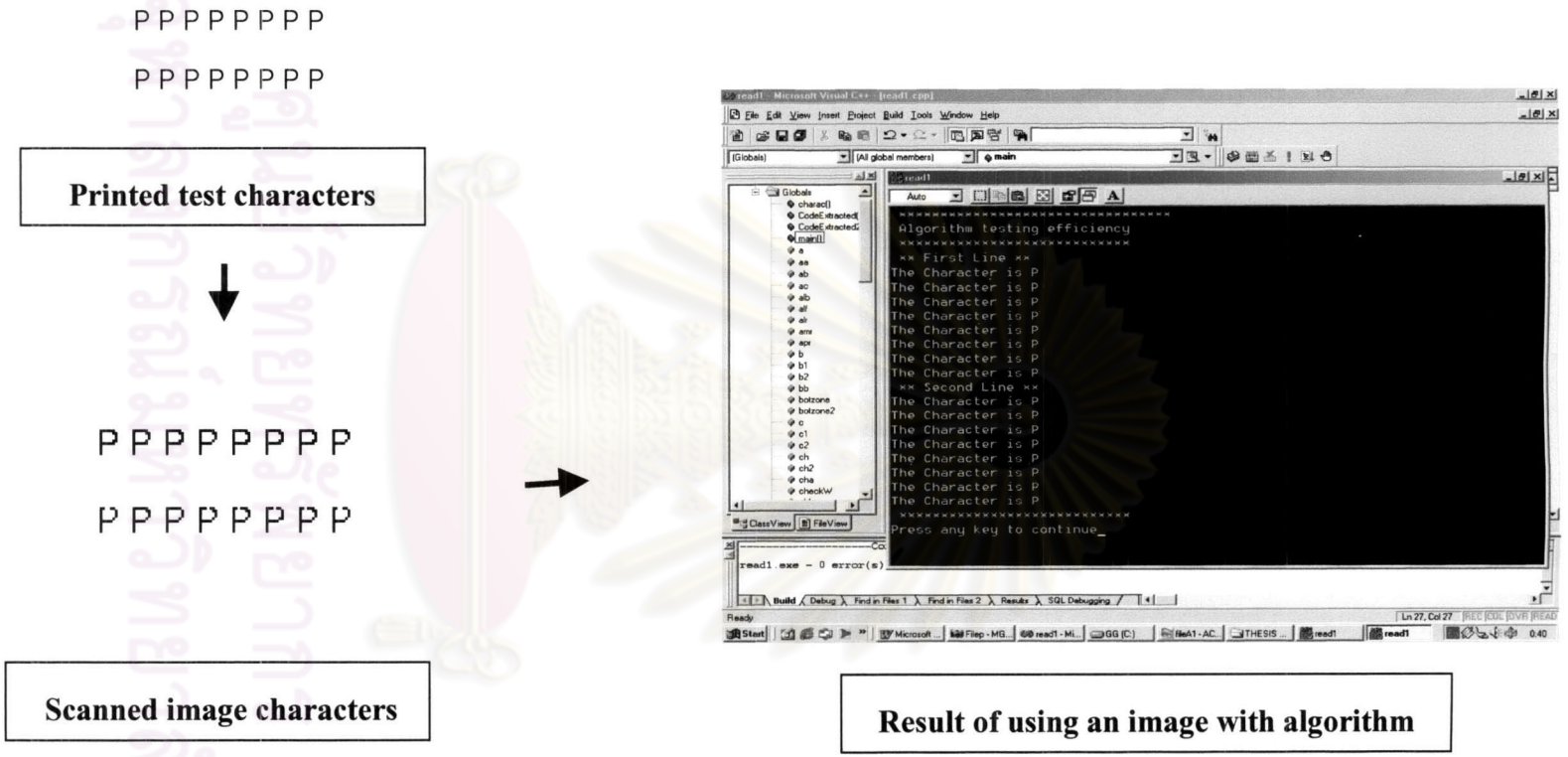
(Test result on character O)



Testing result of the scanning process, using algorithm on image, which contain 16 characters O. It can read out **14** characters, as displayed. This gives the extracting algorithm efficiency of **88%.**

Figure 4-10 Algorithm Processing Test Efficiency On Character A to Z (continue)

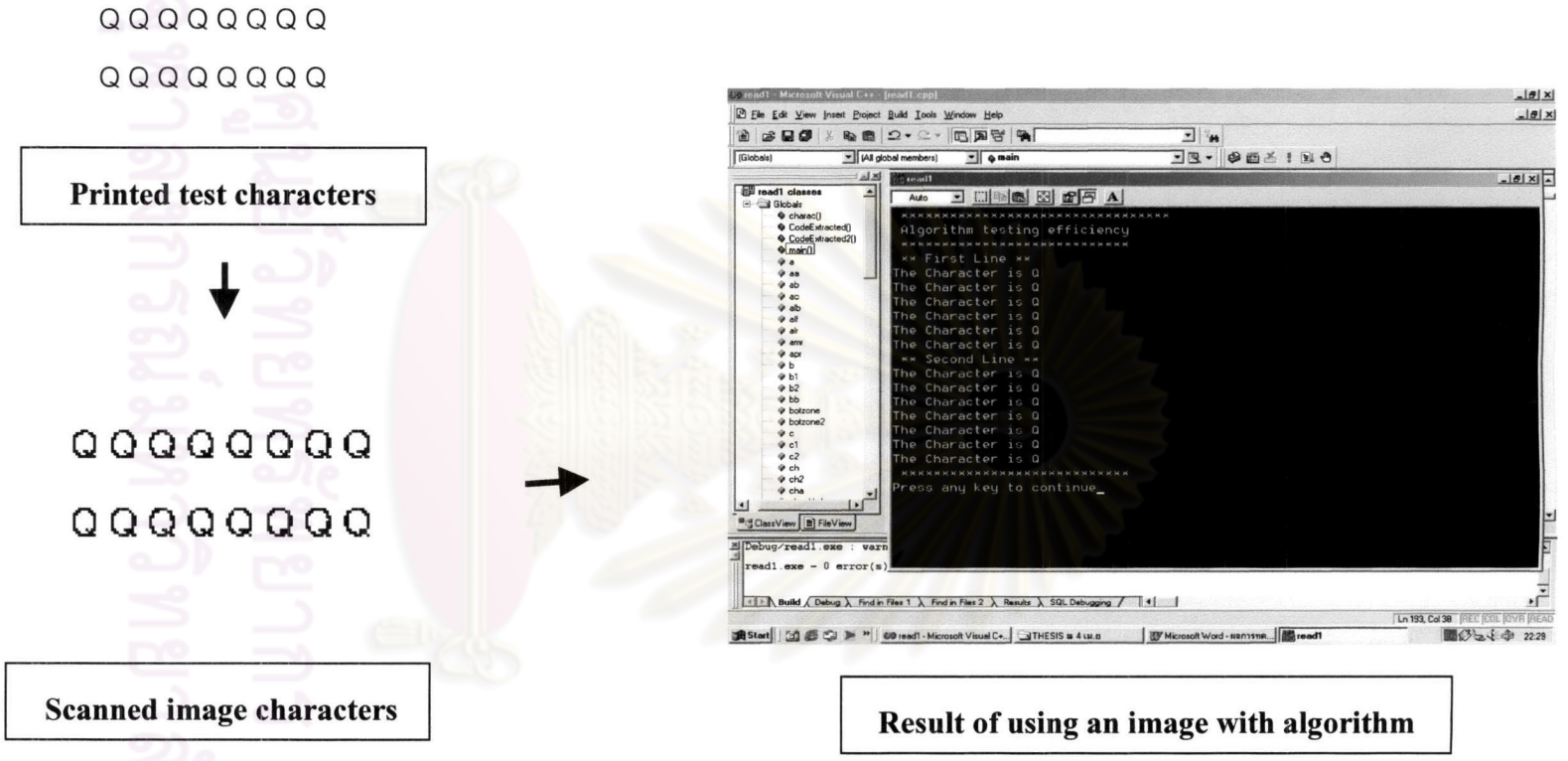
(Test result on character P)



Testing result of the scanning process, using algorithm on image, which contain 16 characters P. It can read out **16** characters, as displayed. This gives the extracting algorithm efficiency of **100%.**

Figure 4-10 Algorithm Processing Test Efficiency On Character A to Z (continue)

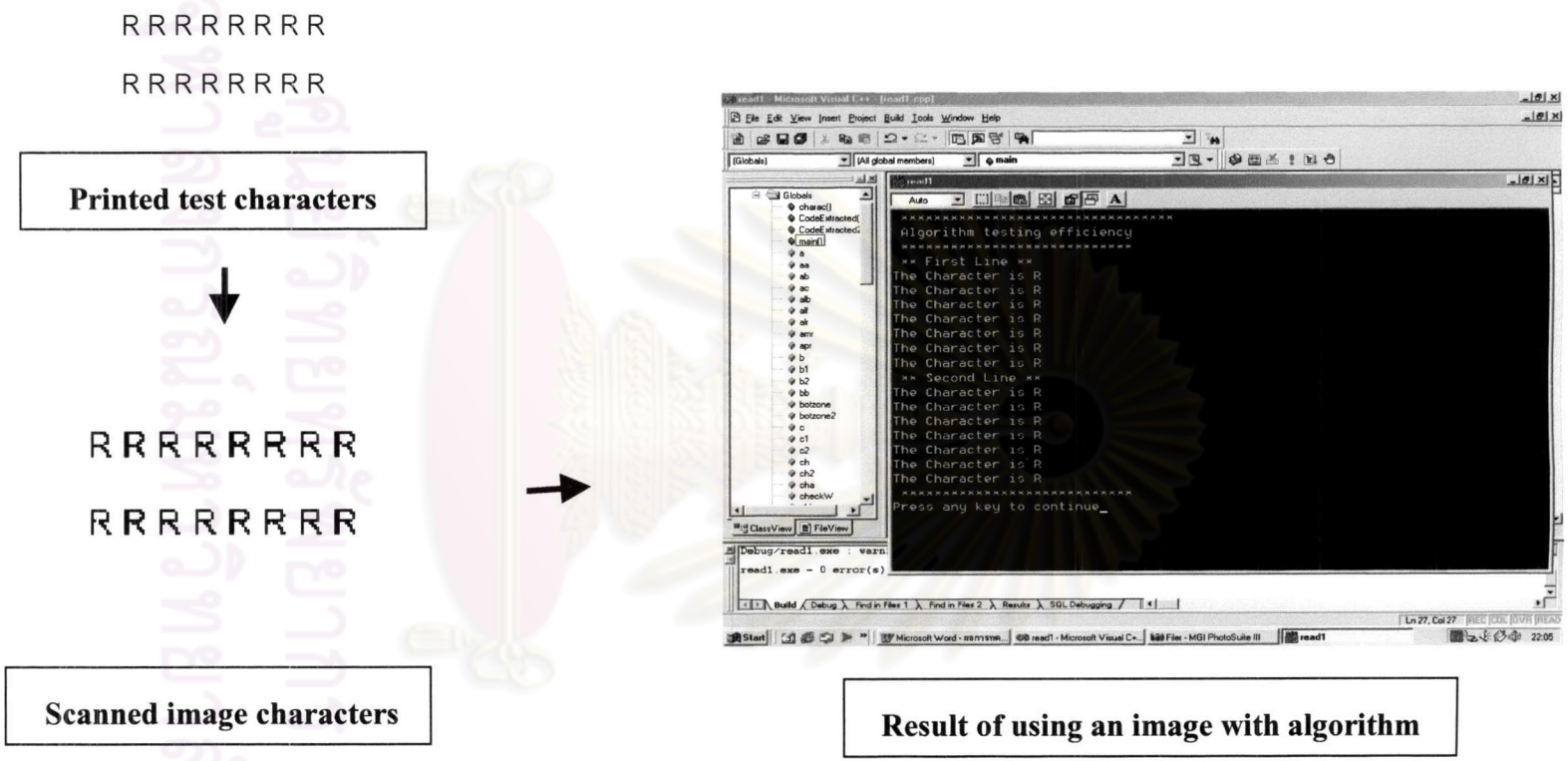
(Test result on character Q)



Testing result of the scanning process, using algorithm on image, which contain 16 characters Q. It can read out **13** characters, as displayed. This gives the extracting algorithm efficiency of **81%.**

Figure 4-10 Algorithm Processing Test Efficiency On Character A to Z (continue)

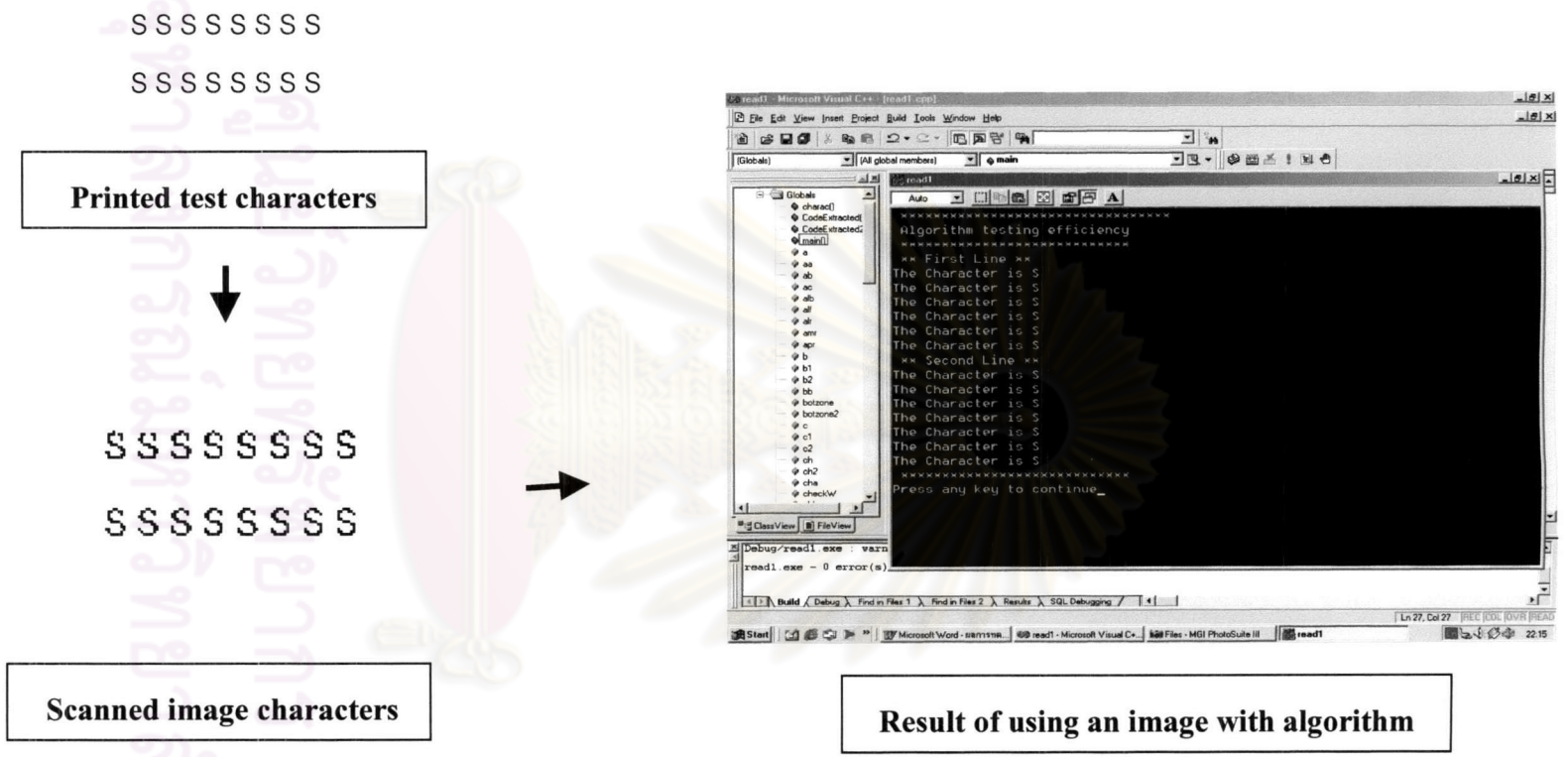
(Test result on character R)



Testing result of the scanning process, using algorithm on image, which contain 16 characters R. It can read out **14** characters, as displayed. This gives the extracting algorithm efficiency of **88%.**

Figure 4-10 Algorithm Processing Test Efficiency On Character A to Z (continue)

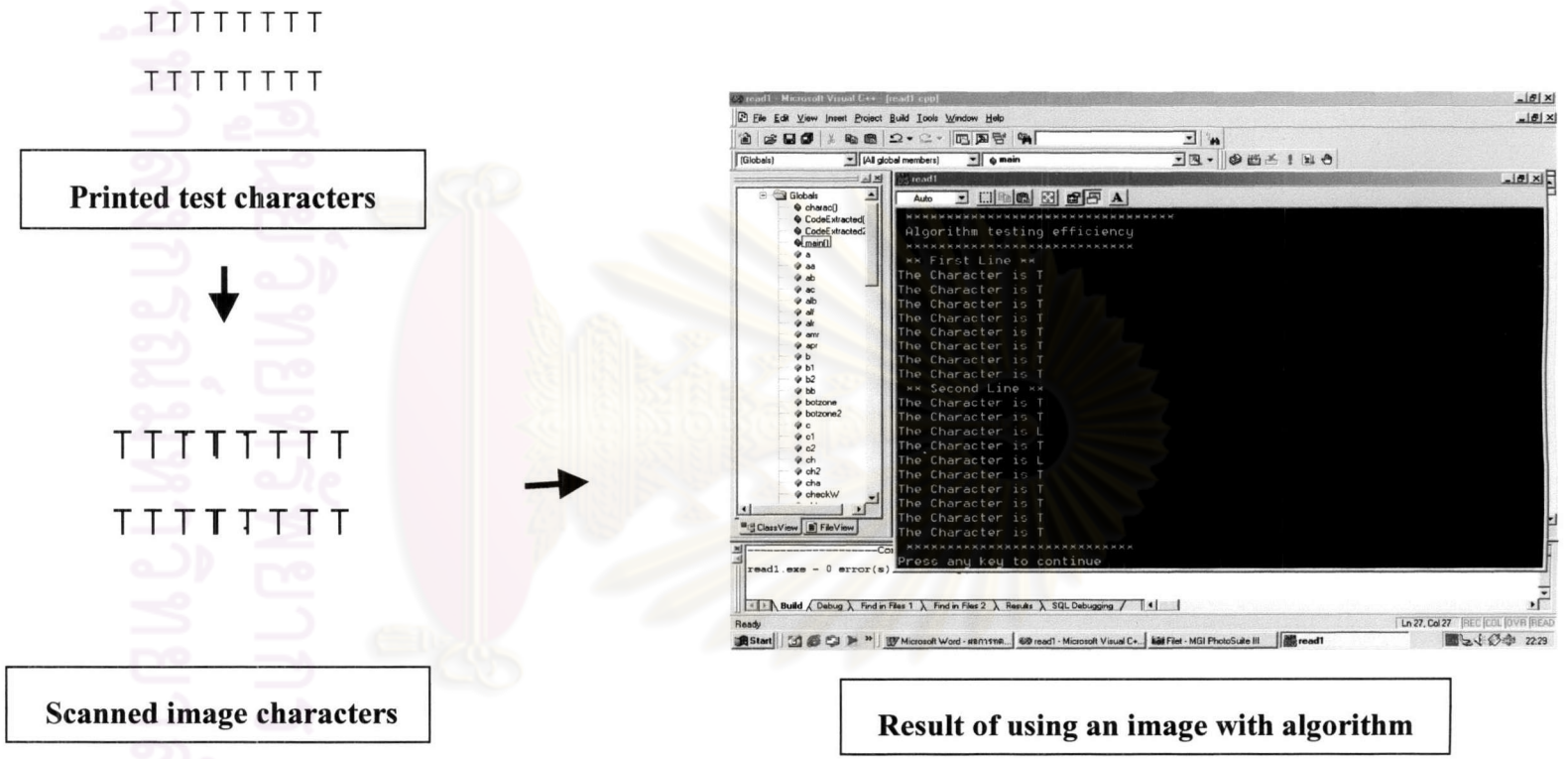
(Test result on character S)



Testing result of the scanning process, using algorithm on image, which contain 16 characters S. It can read out **13** characters, as displayed. This gives the extracting algorithm efficiency of **81%.**

Figure 4-10 Algorithm Processing Test Efficiency On Character A to Z (continue)

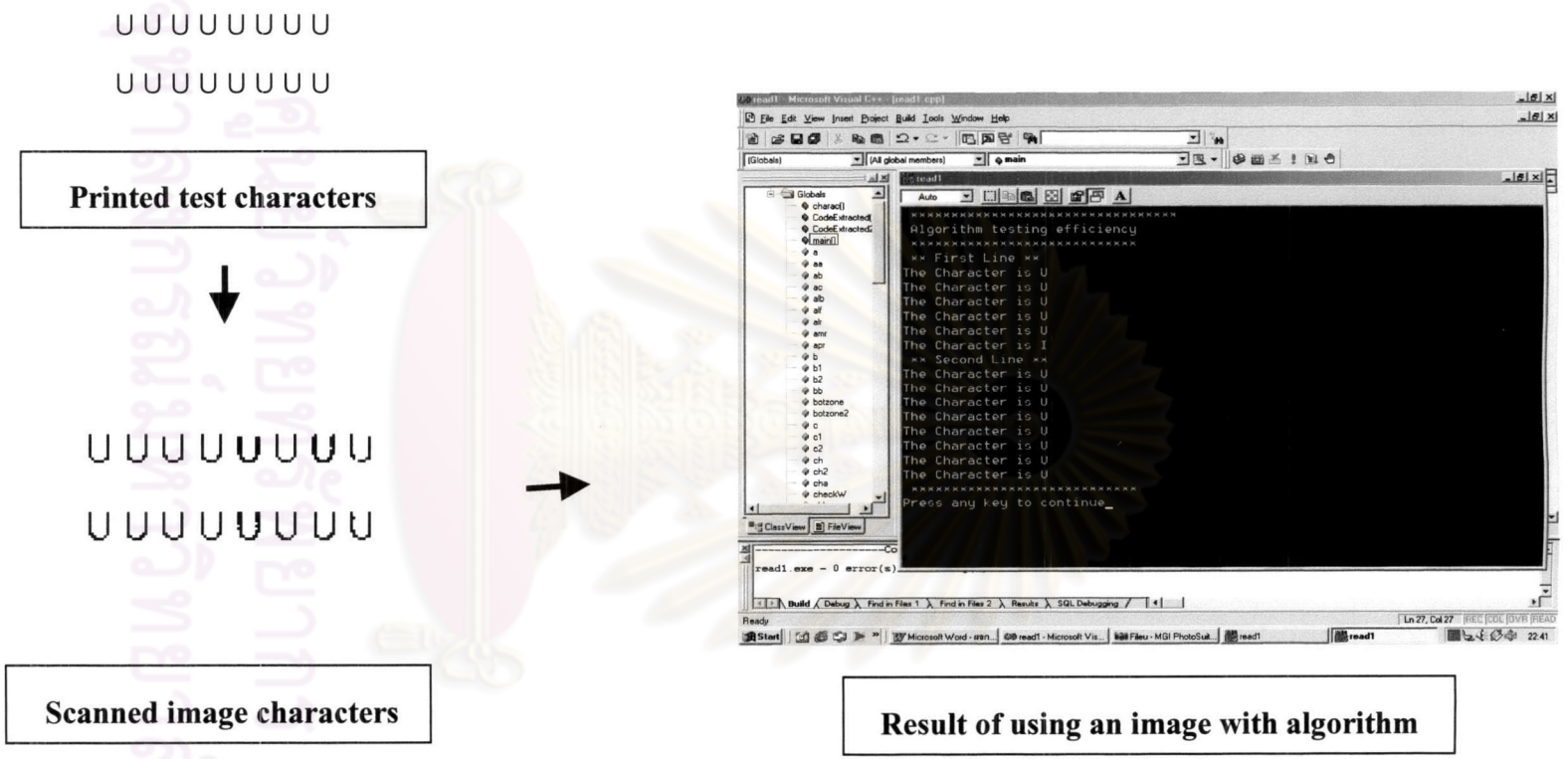
(Test result on character T)



Testing result of the scanning process, using algorithm on image, which contain 16 characters T. It can read out **14** characters, as displayed. This gives the extracting algorithm efficiency of **88%.**

Figure 4-10 Algorithm Processing Test Efficiency On Character A to Z (continue)

(Test result on character U)



Testing result of the scanning process, using algorithm on image, which contain 16 characters U. It can read out **13** characters, as displayed. This gives the extracting algorithm efficiency of **81%.**

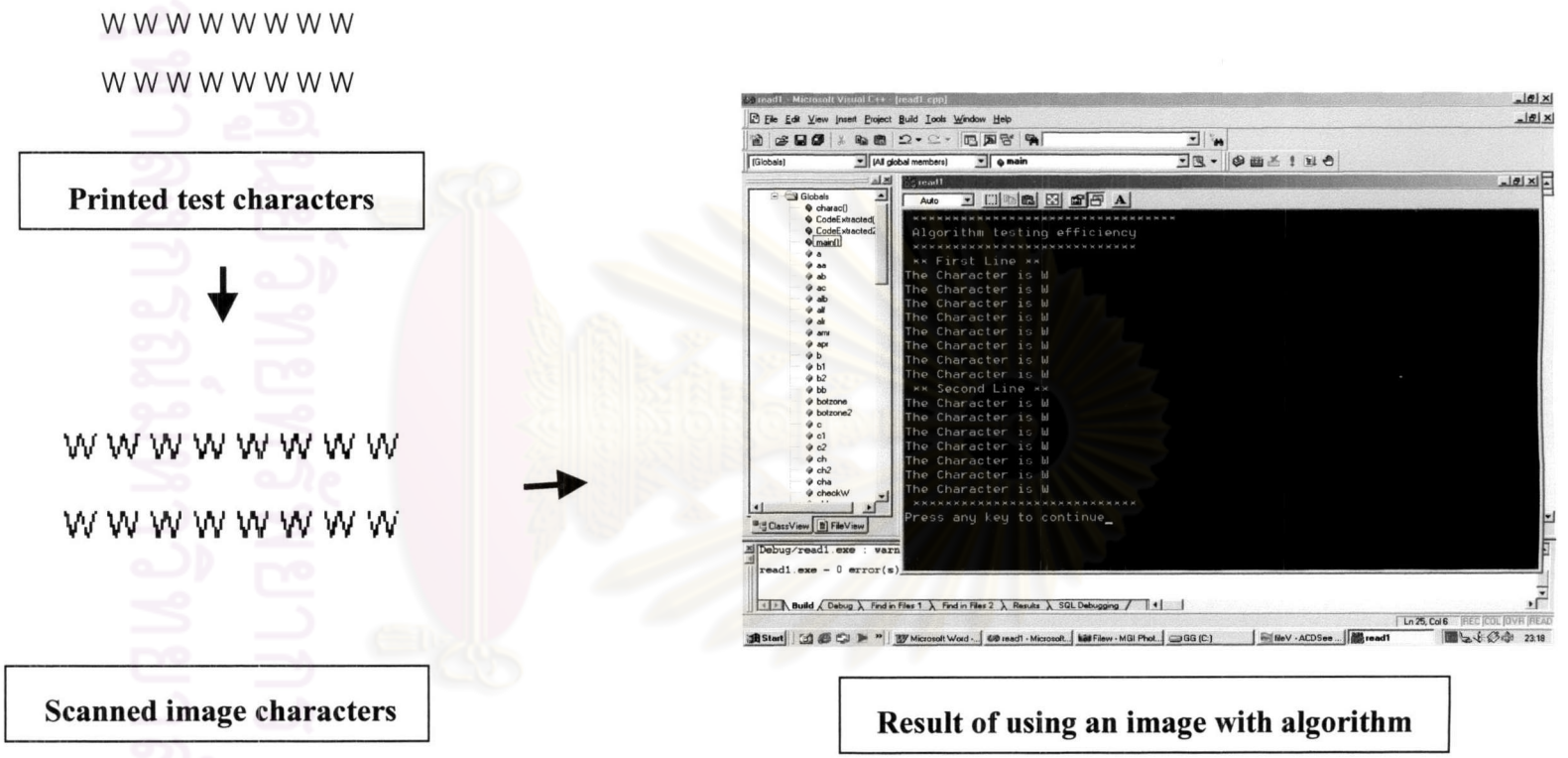
Figure 4-10 Algorithm Processing Test Efficiency On Character A to Z (continue)

(Test result on character V)

Testing result of the scanning process, using algorithm on image, which contain 16 characters V. It can read out **13** characters, as displayed. This gives the extracting algorithm efficiency of **81%.**

Figure 4-10 Algorithm Processing Test Efficiency On Character A to Z (continue)

(Test result on character W)



Testing result of the scanning process, using algorithm on image, which contain 16 characters W. It can read out **15** characters, as displayed. This gives the extracting algorithm efficiency of **94%.**

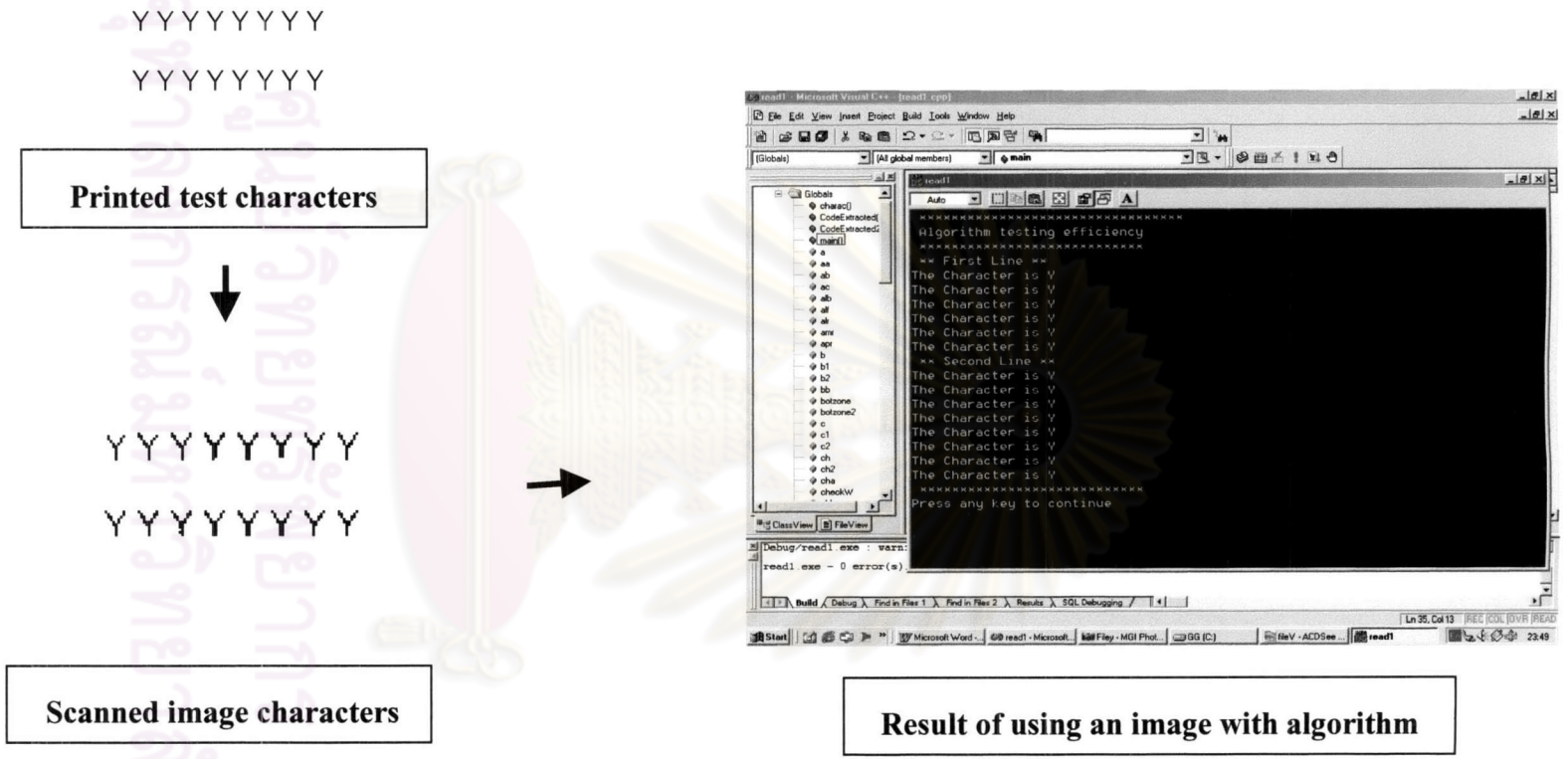
Figure 4-10 Algorithm Processing Test Efficiency On Character A to Z (continue)

(Test result on character X)

Testing result of the scanning process, using algorithm on image, which contain 16 characters X. It can read out **13** characters, as displayed. This gives the extracting algorithm efficiency of **81%.**

Figure 4-10 Algorithm Processing Test Efficiency On Character A to Z (continue)

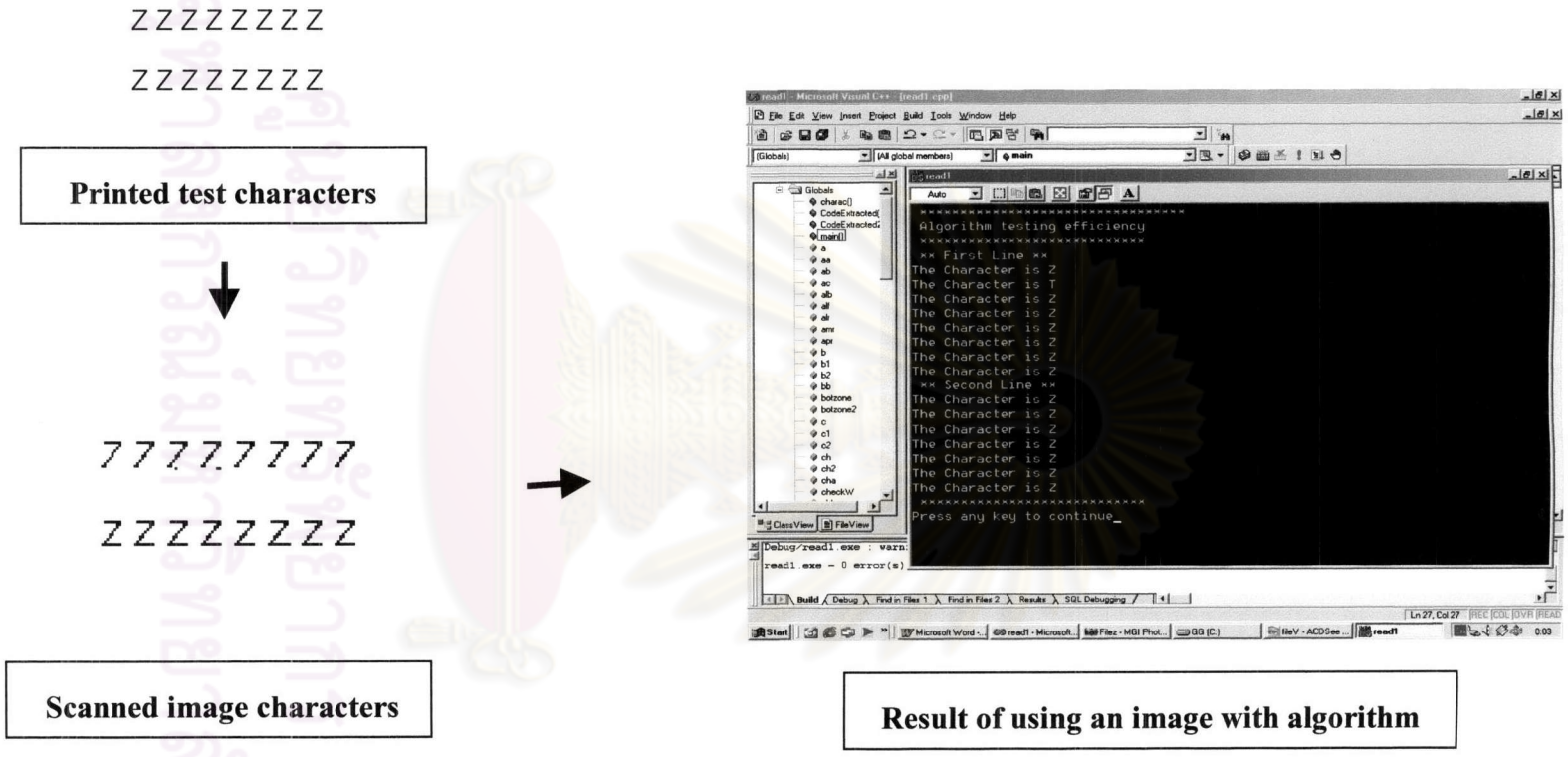
(Test result on character Y)



Testing result of the scanning process, using algorithm on image, which contain 16 characters Y. It can read out **14** characters, as displayed. This gives the extracting algorithm efficiency of **88%.**

Figure 4-10 Algorithm Processing Test Efficiency On Character A to Z (continue)

(Test result on character Z)



Testing result of the scanning process, using algorithm on image, which contain 16 characters Z. It can read out **13** characters, as displayed. This gives the extracting algorithm efficiency of **81%.**

Table 4-5 The result of algorithm processing test efficiency

Characters	The whole characters on the document page	The characters that could be translated	Translated efficiency
A	16	16	100%
B	16	12	75%
C	16	12	75%
D	16	16	100%
E	16	14	88%
F	16	12	75%
G	16	13	81%
H	16	16	100%
I	16	16	100%
J	16	16	100%
K	16	13	81%
L	16	16	100%
M	16	16	100%
N	16	14	88%
O	16	14	88%
P	16	16	100%
Q	16	13	81%
R	16	14	88%
S	16	13	81%
T	16	14	88%
U	16	13	81%
V	16	13	81%

Table 4-5 The result of algorithm processing test efficiency (continue)

Characters	The whole characters on the document page	The characters that could be translated	Translated efficiency
W	16	15	94%
X	16	13	81%
Y	16	14	88%
Z	16	13	81%

Figure 4-11 An Example Of Algorithm Test Results

Image Test File Information (Test sheet No.1)

Image File Name : WB-001 Image Dimension : (Widths x Lengths) 386x229 Pixel

Image Size : 259.5 KB No Of Character Lines: 3 Total Of Character : 22

Characters Image Files (WB-001.bmp)

SBL LAMONA

LOT NO

SUBLOT NO

Original Text Files (WB-001.txt)

SBL LAMONA

LOT NO

SUBLOT NO

Image Analysis Processing And Matching Algorithm

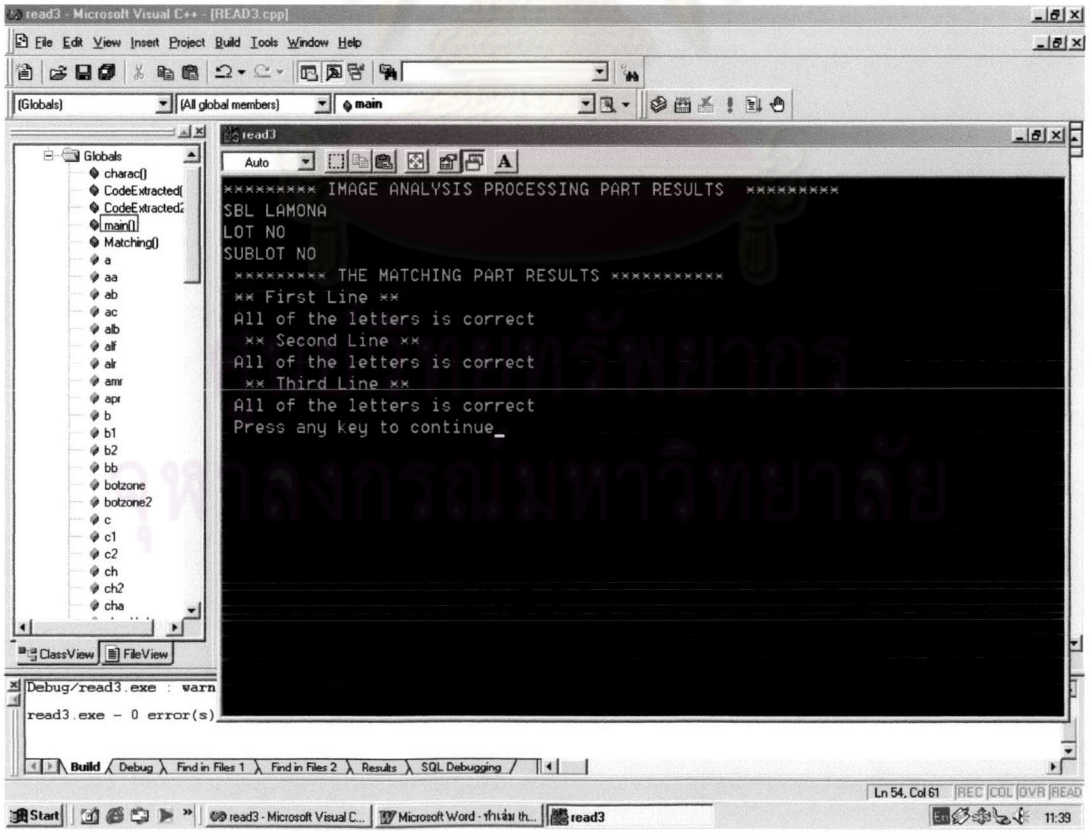


Figure 4-11 An Example Of Algorithm Test Results (continue)

Image Test File Information (Test sheet No.2)

Image File Name : WB-001 Image Dimension : (Widths x Lengths) 386x229 Pixel

Image Size : 259.5 KB No Of Characters Lines: 3 Total Of Characters : 22

Characters Image Files (WB-001.bmp)	Original Text Files (WB-001-1.txt)
SBL LAMONA	SBB LAMONA
LOT NO	LOT NUM
SUBLOT NO	SUBLOT NUM

Image Analysis Processing And Matching Algorithm

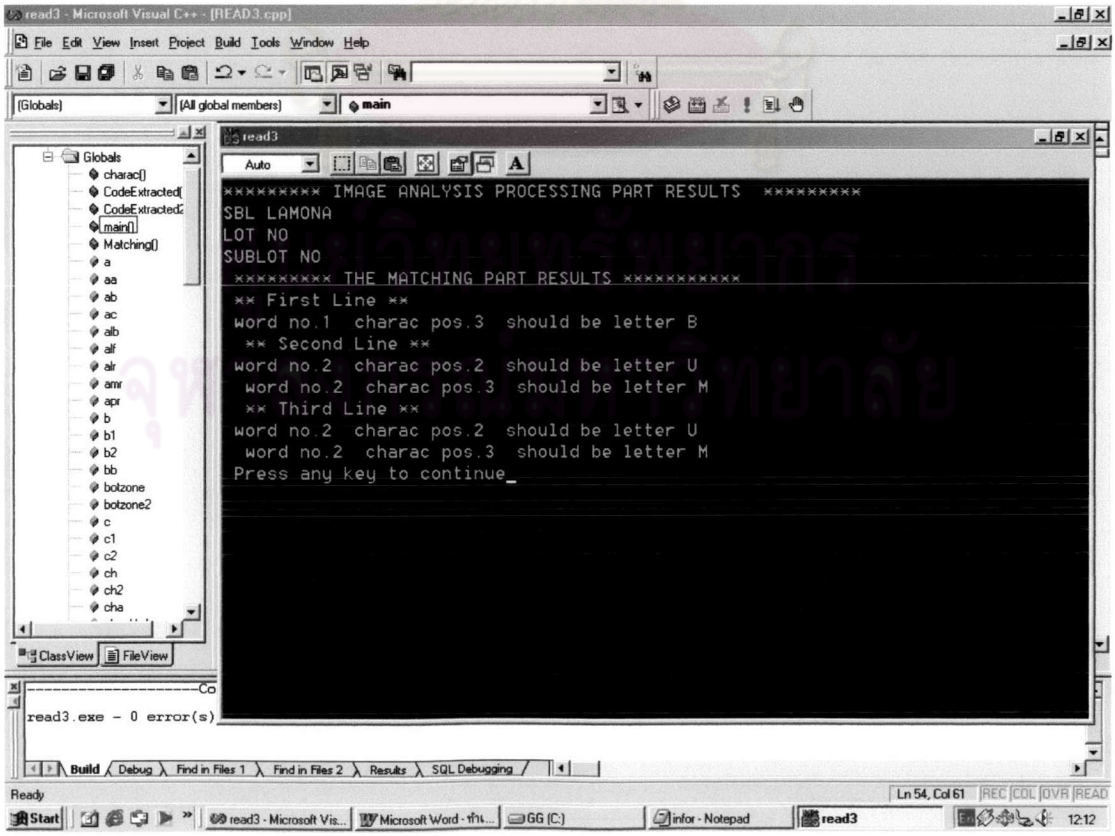


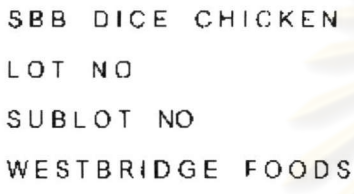
Figure 4-11 An Example Of Algorithm Test Results (continue)

Image Test File Information (Test sheet No.3)

Image File Name : WB-002 Image Dimension : (Widths x Lengths) 386x229 Pixel

Image Size : 259.5 KB No Of Characters Lines: 4 Total Of Characters : 42

Characters Image Files (WB-002.bmp)



Original Text Files (WB-002.txt)

SBB DICE CHICKEN

LOT NO

SUBLOT NO

WESTBRIDGE FOODS

Image Analysis Processing And Matching Algorithm

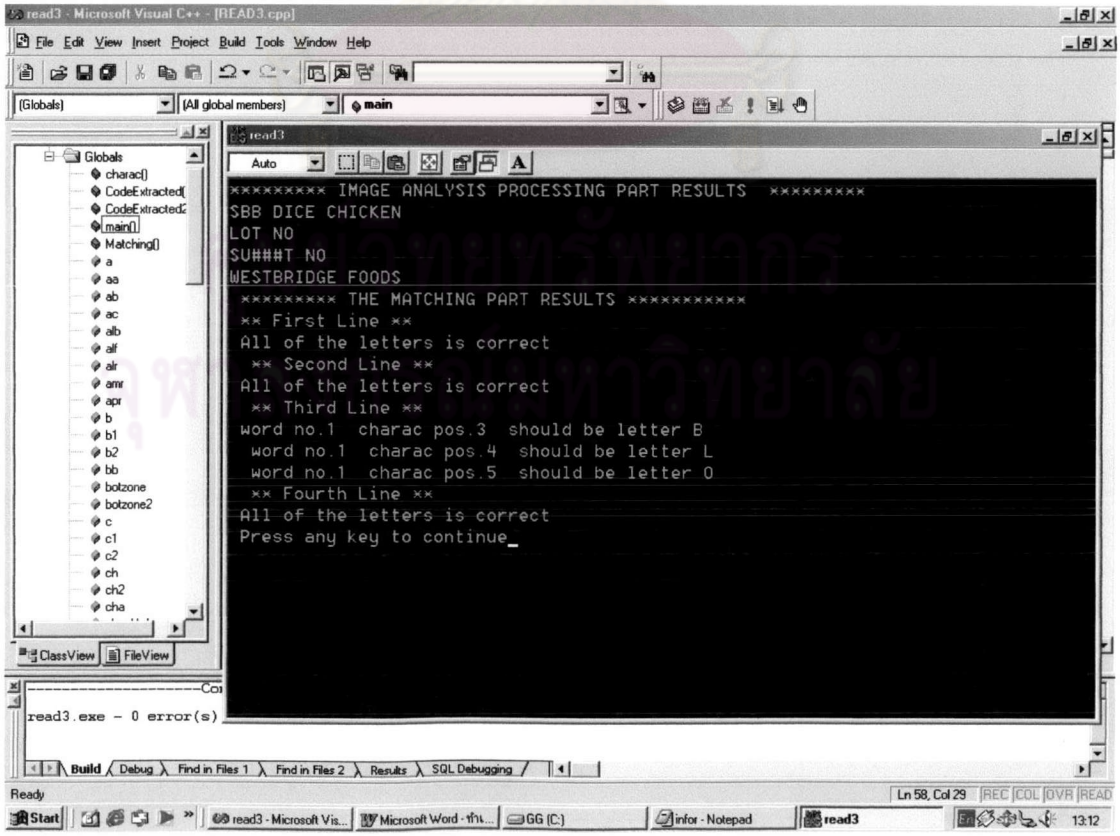


Figure 4-11 An Example Of Algorithm Test Results (continue)

Image Test File Information (Test sheet No.4)

Image File Name : WB-002 Image Dimension : (Widths x Lengths) 386x229 Pixel

Image Size : 259.5 KB No Of Characters Lines: 4 Total Of Characters : 42

Characters Image Files (WB-002.bmp)

SBB DICE CHICKEN

LOT NO

SUBLOT NO

WESTBRIDGE FOODS

Original Text Files (WB-002-1.txt)

SBB DICE CHICKEN

LOT NO

SUBLOT NO

WESTBRIDGE FOODS INDUSTRY

Image Analysis Processing And Matching Algorithm

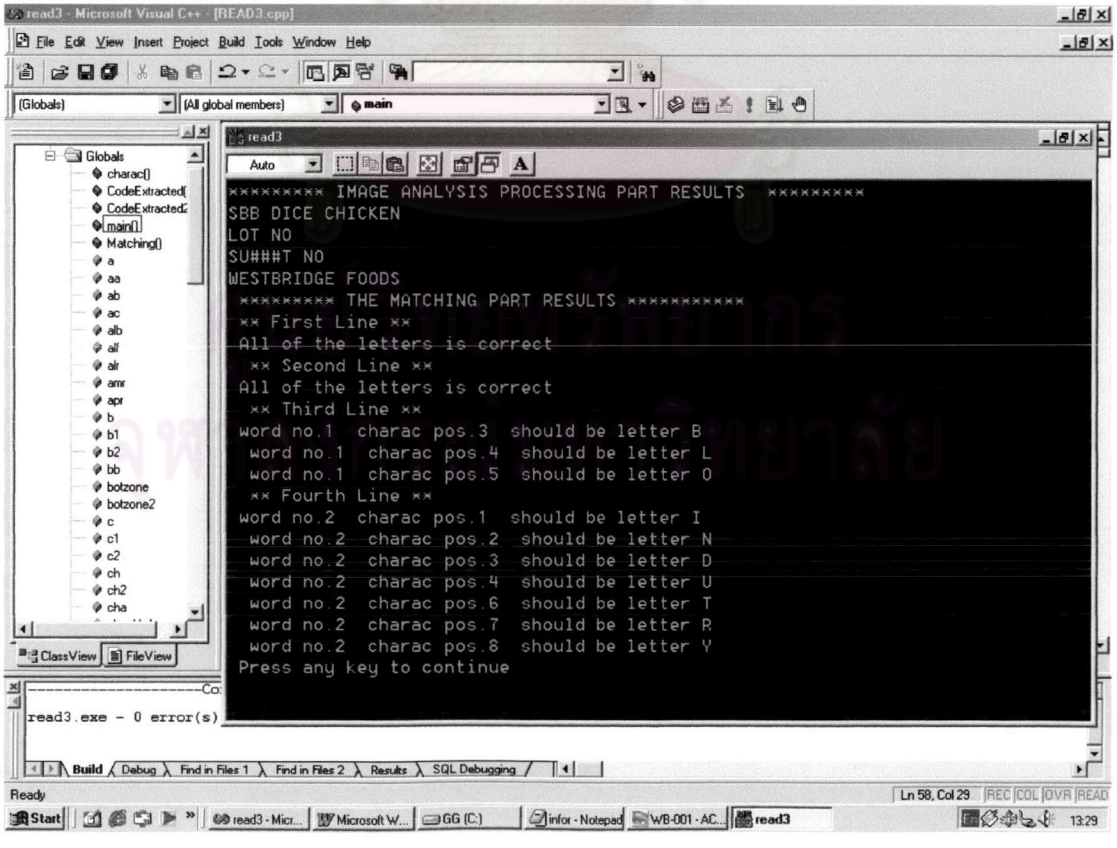


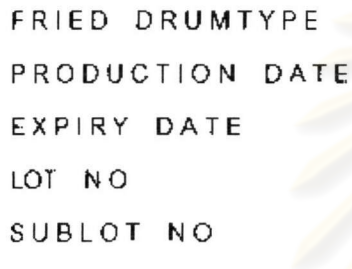
Figure 4-11 An Example Of Algorithm Test Results (continue)

Image Test File Information (Test sheet No.5)

Image File Name : WB-003 Image Dimension : (Widths x Lengths) 386x229 Pixel

Image Size : 259.5 KB No Of Characters Lines: 5 Total Of Characters : 50

Characters Image Files (WB-003.bmp)



Original Text Files (WB-003.txt)

FRIED DRUMTYPE

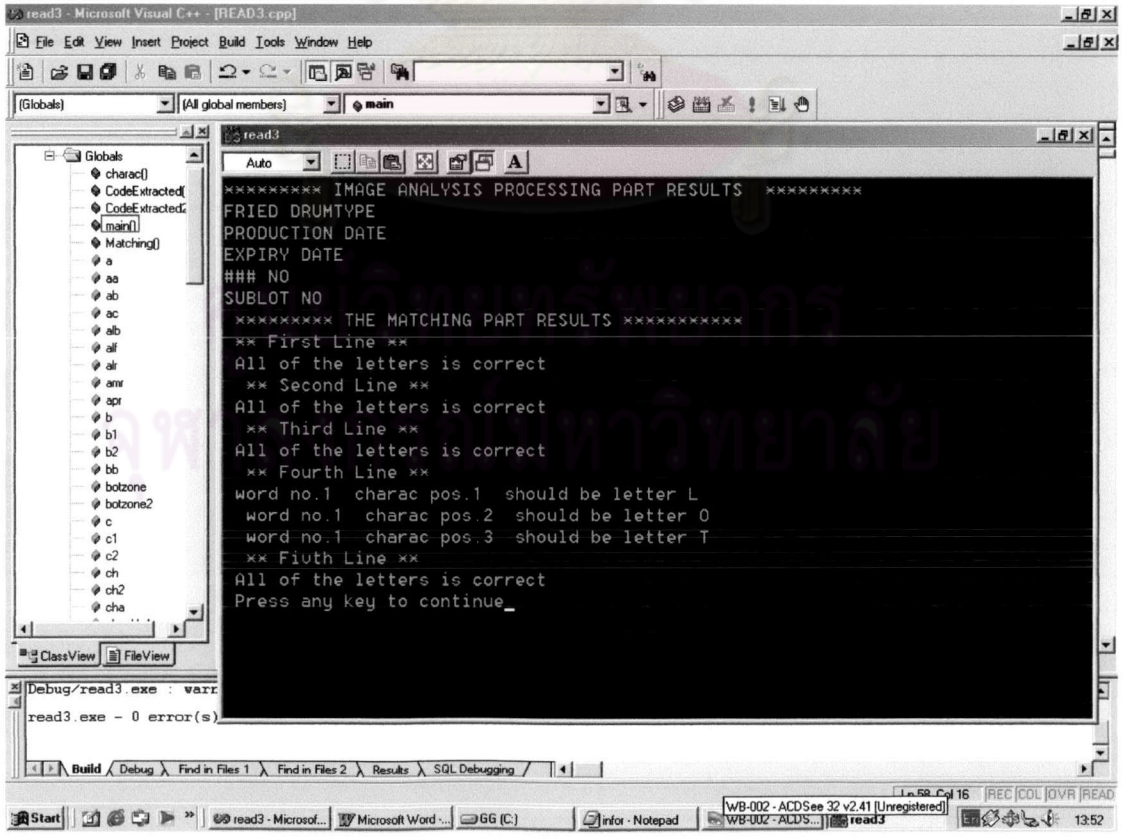
PRODUCTION DATE

EXPIRY DATE

LOT NO

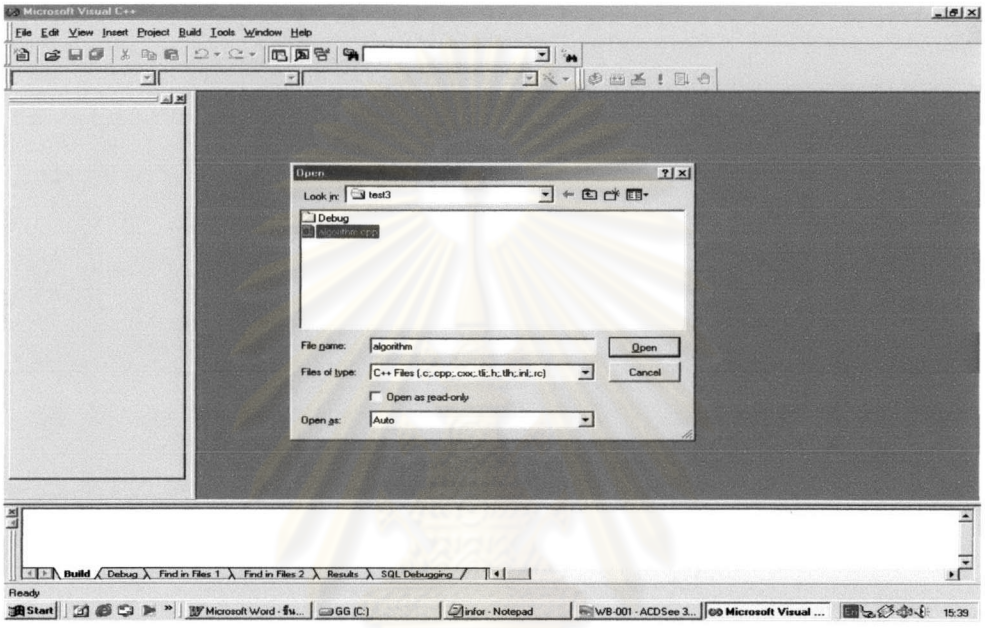
SUBLOT NO

Image Analysis Processing And Matching Algorithm

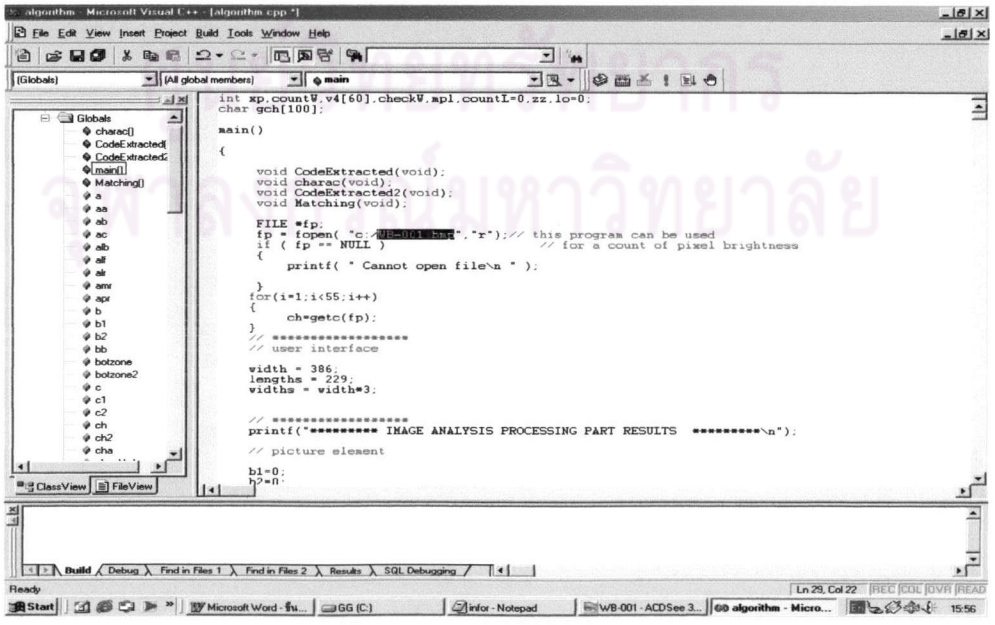


4.3 User Manual Instruction

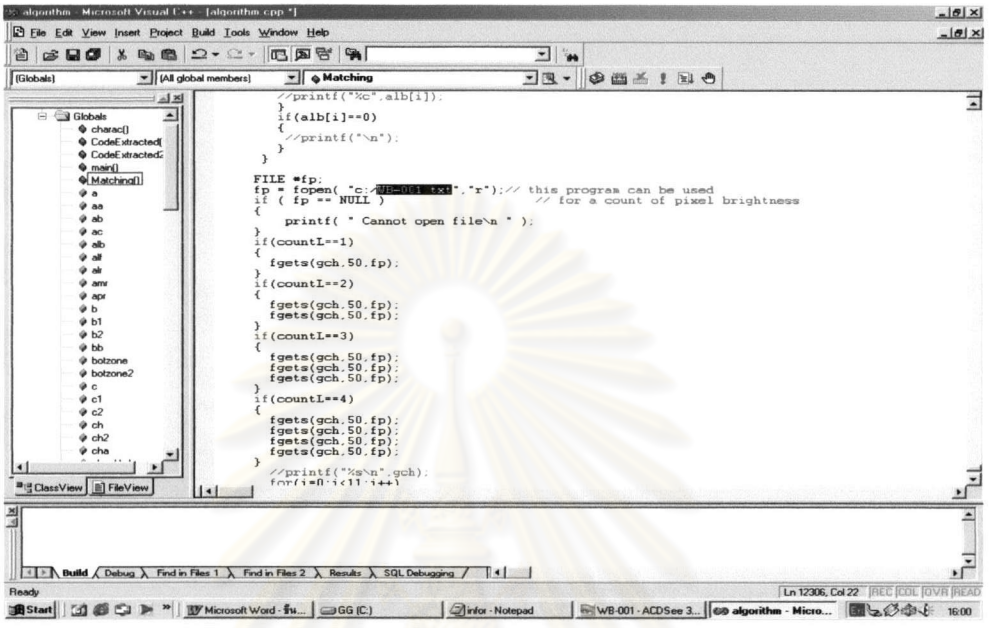
1. Open Microsoft Visual C++



3. Click >Input file name (.bmp) > Input Image size



4. Input file name (.txt) for matching



5. Click > Build > Execute > Display