





# Decade of the vision of WDML as PubMed 4 Math

In the beginning was vision of all mathematical knowledge, *peer reviewed*, *verified* (100,000,000 pages) and engineered into one-stop e-shop/DL.

Several attempts to fund development of WDML on world-wide (NSF/de Moore foundation) and European level (FP5, FP6) were not successful.

Finally three year Pilot B project EuDML (programme EU CIP-ICT-PSP, type Pilot B, EU contribution 1.6 MEur) from February 2010. The

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strategy of **The EUROPEAN DIGITAL MATHEMATICS LIBRARY** is:

- to master the technology, develop tools and offer them;
- concept of *moving wall* to motivate and engage commercial publishers without Open Access bussiness model;
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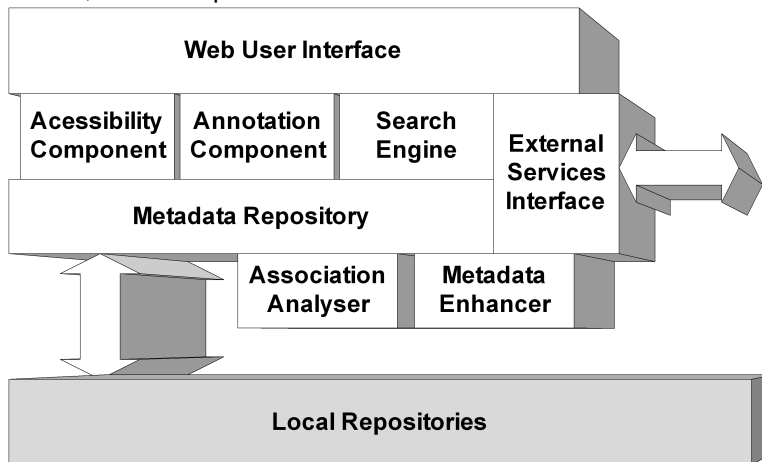
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# EuDML as a virtual library portal

EuDML will be a *virtual* library based on data from smaller data providers, DLs and publishers:



European Digital Mathematics Library





# Bottom up—from building bricks of regional repositories

As DML content providers serve mostly publisher's or regional DML repositories as The Czech Digital Mathematics Library DML-CZ or NUMDAM, DML-PL, DML-PT, RusDML, . . . : aggregating content from local repositories to build the bigger (global?) DML.

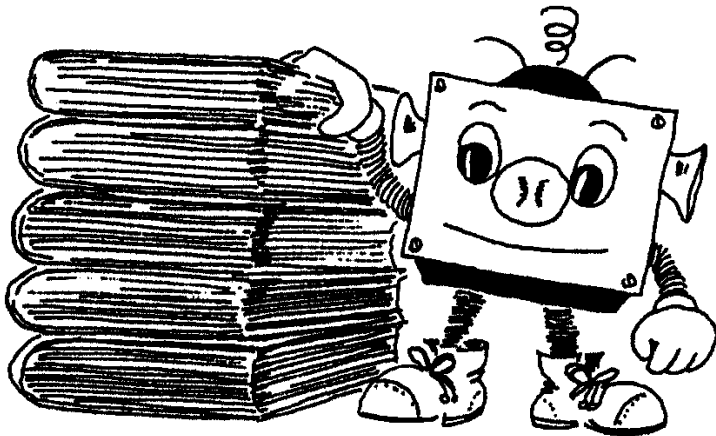
Example of DML-CZ: up and running digital mathematic library  
<<http://dml.cz>> with nearly 30,000 papers (300,000 pages).  
For more, see (who, what, browse, browse similar, how to search).

# Bottom up—from building bricks of regional repositories

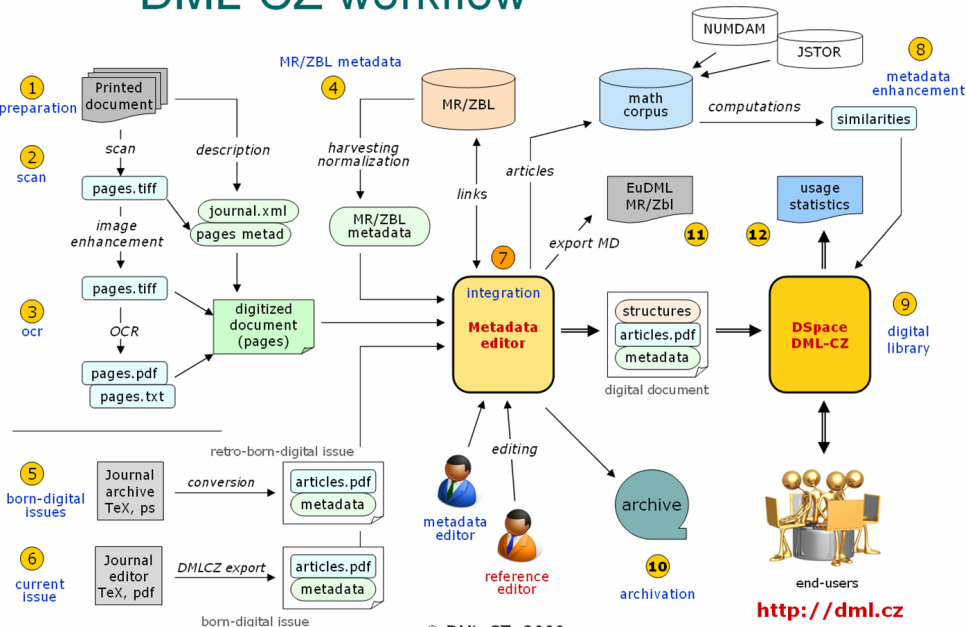
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From paper to digital processing, from local to the whole



# DML-CZ workflow



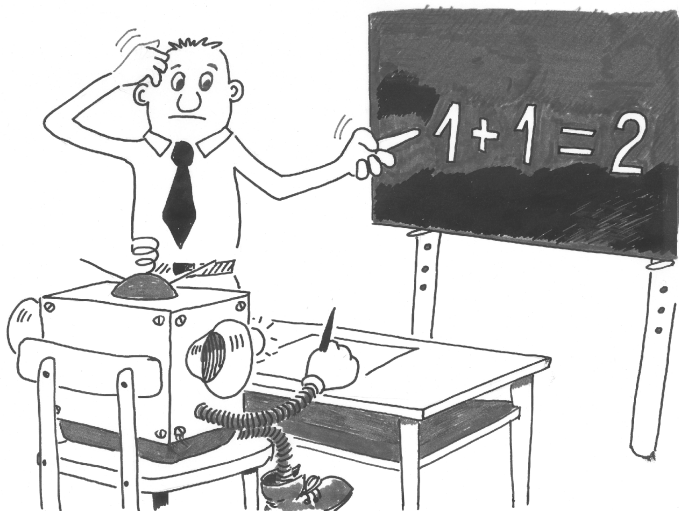
© DML-CZ, 2009

<http://dml.cz>

# Take care! “God is in the details.” (Mies van der Rohe)



# Challenges of Math handling: OCR, indexing, search...



# DML-CZ—data: scientific math published in CZ/SK

Proof. Let  $\hat{K}$  be a cube,  $\hat{K} \subset \hat{\Omega}$ ; put  $K = \varphi^{-1}(\hat{K})$ . According to theorem 50 we have  $K \in \mathfrak{A}$  and it follows from theorem 24 that

$$P(K, v) = \int_K f(x) dx. \quad (89)$$

The functional determinant  $T$  of the mapping  $y = \varphi^{-1}(x)$  fulfils the relation  $T(\varphi(x)) \cdot \det M(x) = 1$ , so that

$$\int_K f(x) dx = \int_K f(\varphi(y)) \cdot |T(y)| dy = \int_K \hat{f}(y) dy. \quad (90)$$

From theorem 50 (and relation (86)) we see that  $P(K, v) = P(\hat{K}, \hat{v})$ ; relations (89), (90) show therefore that  $P(\hat{K}, \hat{v}) = \int_{\hat{K}} \hat{f}(y) dy$ , which completes the proof.

Remark. The reader may compare this paper with [6].

## REFERENCES

- [1] V. Jarník: Diferenciální počet, Praha 1953.
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- [4] Ян Маржик (Jan Mařík): Представление функционала в виде интеграла, Чехословацкий мат. журнал, 5 (80), 1955, 467—487.
- [5] J. Mařík: Plošný integrál, Časopis pro řeb. mat., 81 (1956), 79—82.
- [6] Ян Маржик (Jan Mařík): Заметка к теории поверхностного интеграла, Чехословацкий мат. журнал, 6 (81), 1956, 387—400.
- [7] S. Saks: Theory of the integral, New York.

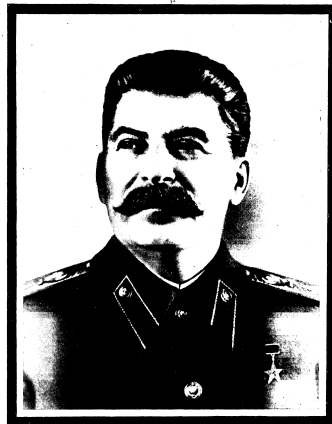
## Резюме

## ПОВЕРХНОСТНЫЙ ИНТЕГРАЛ

ЯН МАРЖИК (Jan Mařík), Прага.

(Поступило в редакцию 10/X 1955 г.)

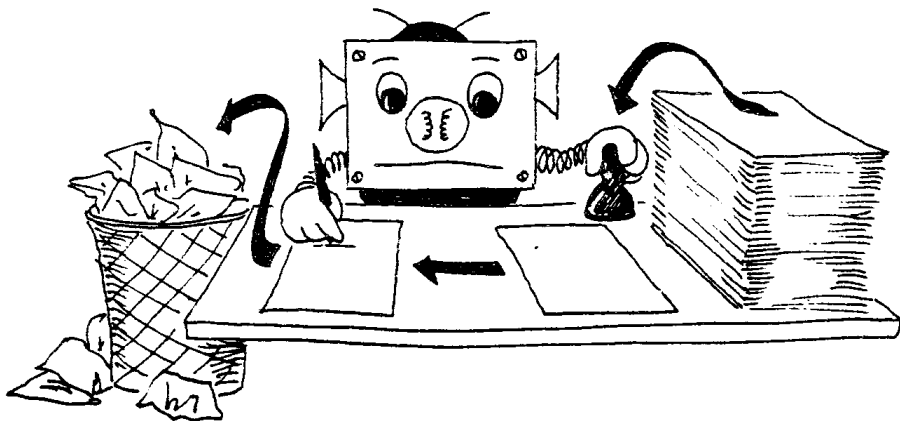
Пусть  $m$  — натуральное число; пусть  $E_m$  —  $m$ -мерное евклидово пространство. Для всякого ограниченного измеримого множества  $A \subset E_m$  положим  $\|A\| = \sup \int_A \sum_{i=1}^m \frac{\partial v_i(x)}{\partial x_i} dx$ , где  $v_1, \dots, v_m$  — многочлены такие, что  $\sum_{i=1}^m v_i^2(x) \leq 1$  для всех  $x \in A$ . Пусть  $\mathfrak{A}$  — система всех ограниченных измеримых множеств  $A$ , для которых  $\|A\| < \infty$ . Теорема 18 тогда утверждает: Пусть  $A \in \mathfrak{A}$ ; пусть  $D$  — граница множества  $A$ . Тогда на системе  $\mathfrak{B}$  всех борелевских подмножеств множества  $D$  существует мера  $\mu$  и на



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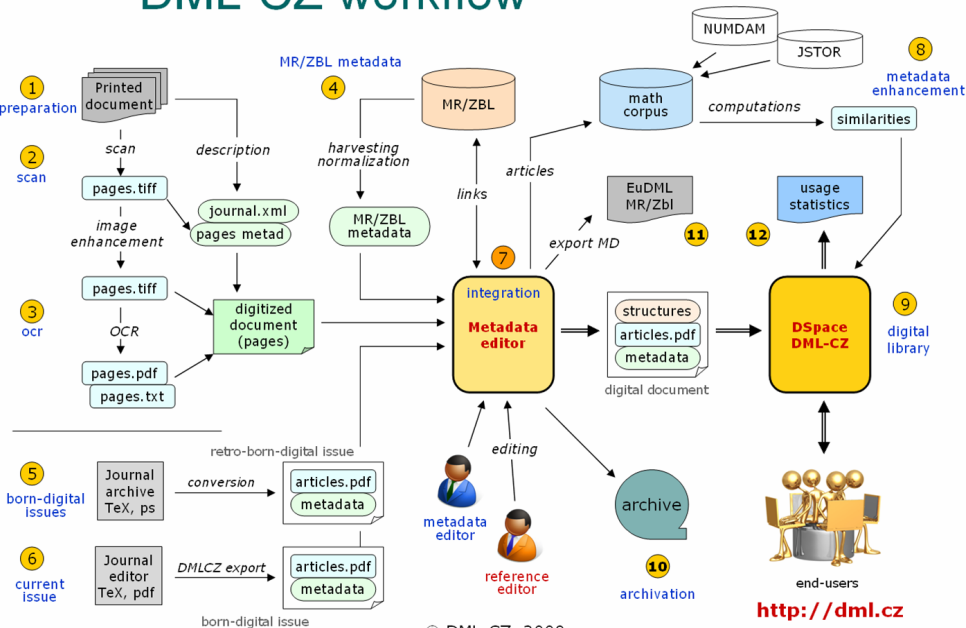
1879—1953

# Document engineering—from paper to digital *workflow*





# DML-CZ workflow



© DML-CZ, 2009



# Document engineering 4 DML processing challenges

Data heterogeneity, plethora of formats, validation and conversions:

retro-digital period: scanning, geometrical transformations  
(BookRestorer), OCR (FineReader, InftyReader),  
two-layer PDF

retro-born-digital period: not complete .tex or .dvi data, bad  
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born-digital period: typesetting by  $\text{\TeX}$  with export of [meta]data  
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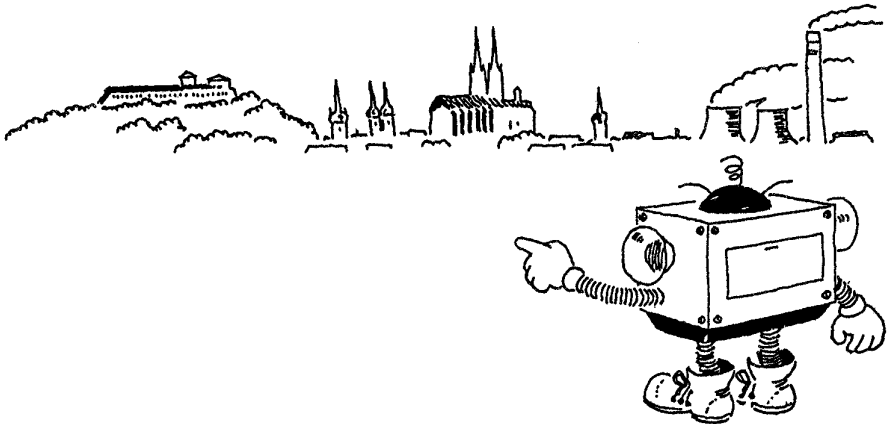
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## 6+ years of local (Brno, CZ) document engineering



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- Mathematical optical character recognition: OCR by combining FineReader (SDK 8.1) and Infty by prof. Suzuki (MT Panák, Mudrák, BT Vystrčil)
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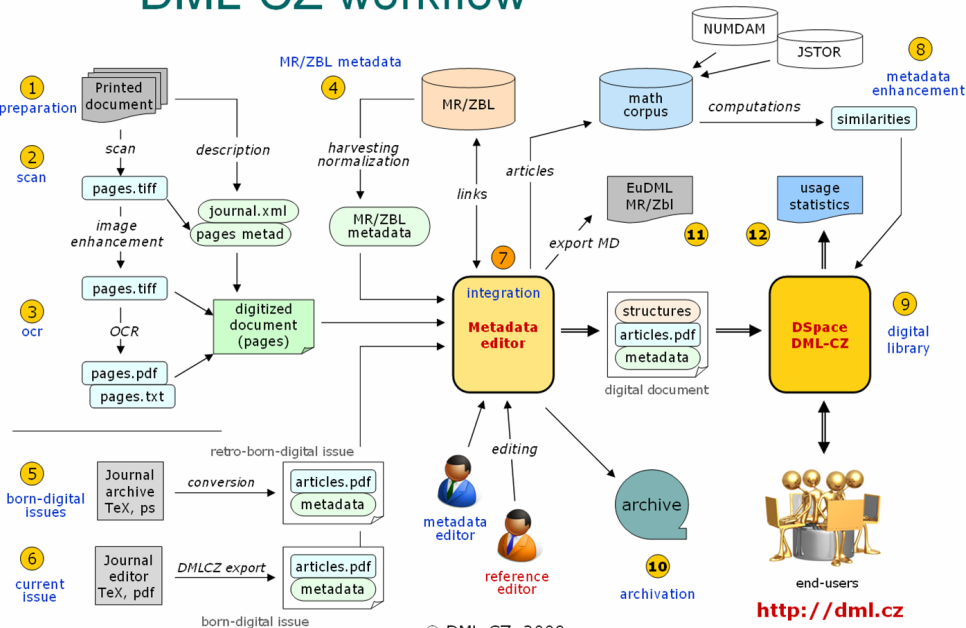
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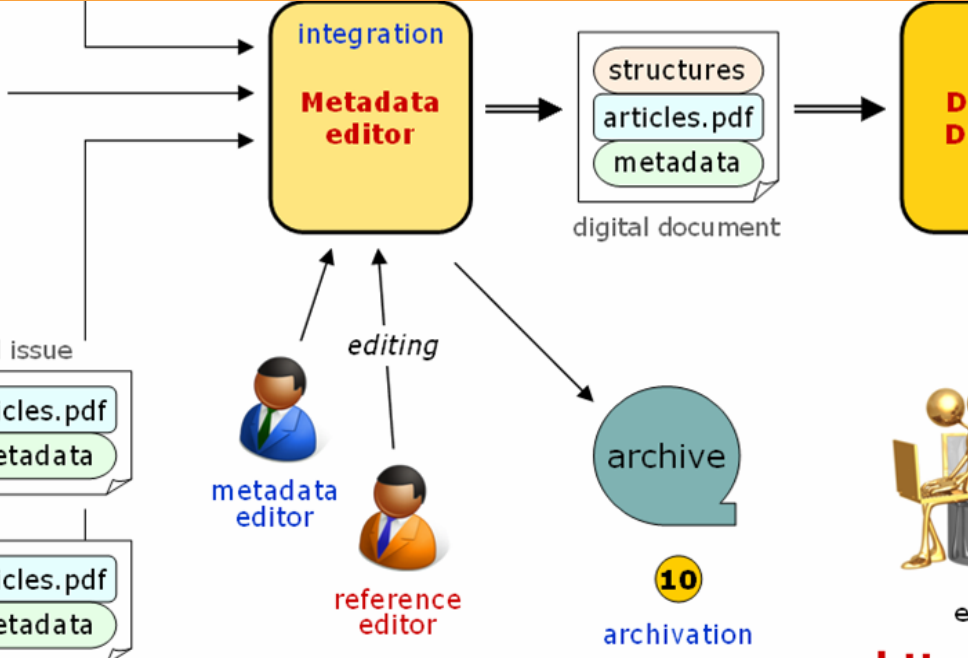
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# DML-CZ workflow







DocEng 2010, Manchester, UK, 22. 9. 2010, 10AM

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- Google Scholar partnership: interface to use our metadata instead of those parsed from landing pages' HTML
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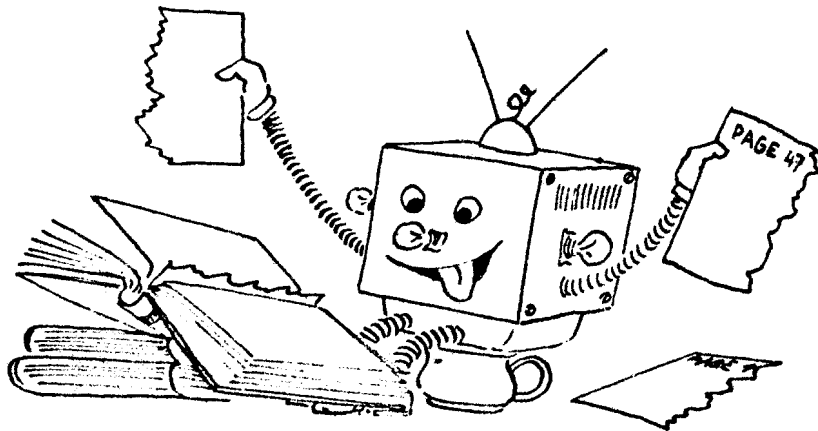
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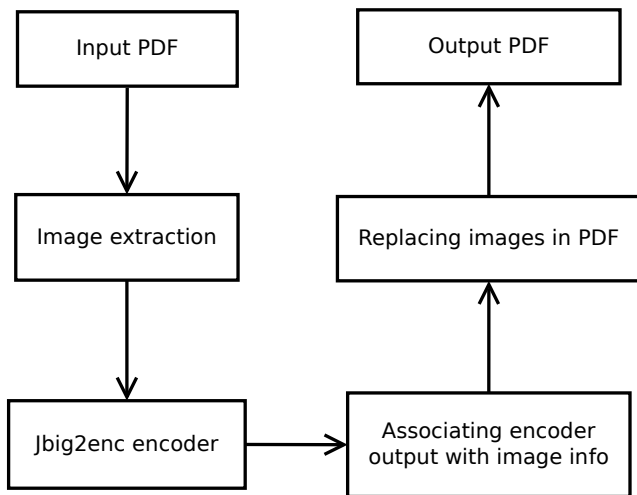
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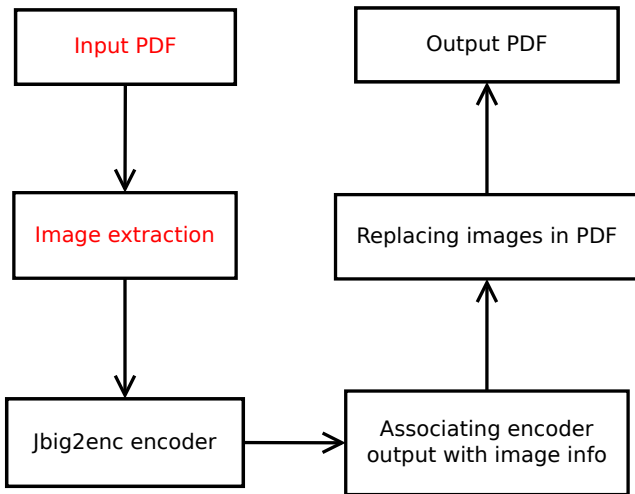
## PDF tools



# PDF tools: PDF re-compressor



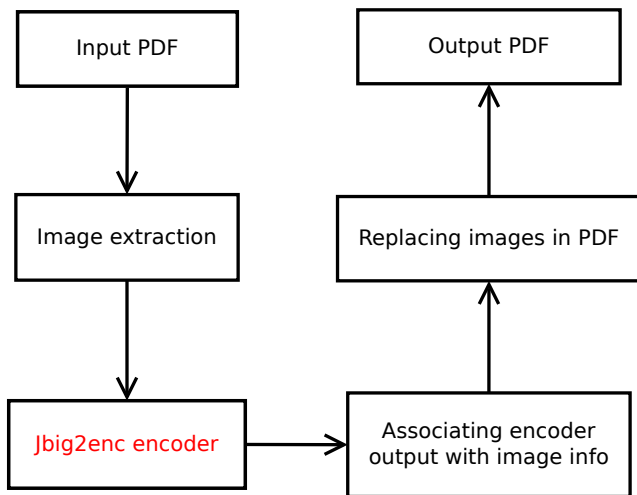
PDF re-compressor: input PDF



# PDF re-compressor: input PDF

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  /DecodeParms << /K -1
    /EndOfLine false
    /EncodedByteAlign false
    /Columns 2294
    /EndOfBlock true >>
  >>
stream
...
endstream
```

# PDF re-compressor via encoder jbig2enc



# Jbig2enc and Leptonica

- Open-source JBIG2 encoder developed by Adam Langley, commissioned by Google [Books]
- Open-source library Leptonica, developed by Dan Bloomberg, is used for manipulation with images and bitmaps of symbols
- Symbols (bitmaps of connected pixels) are encoding using a chosen bitmap as representant for each symbol and putting pointers to this representant
- Supports output in format suitable for PDF

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# Modification of jbig2enc

- Compare all templates (representative symbols) with the same size for finding equivalence on symbols
  - two templates are considered equivalent if there is not found big enough accumulation of differences
  - we look for accumulations in shapes such as points or lines
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# Image before and after compression

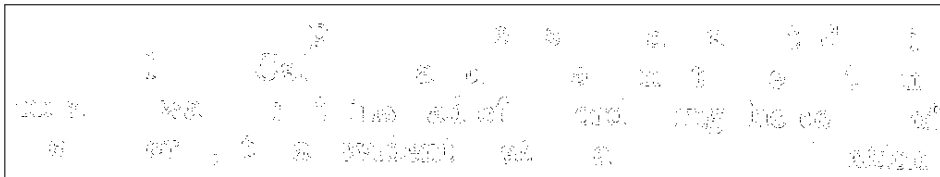
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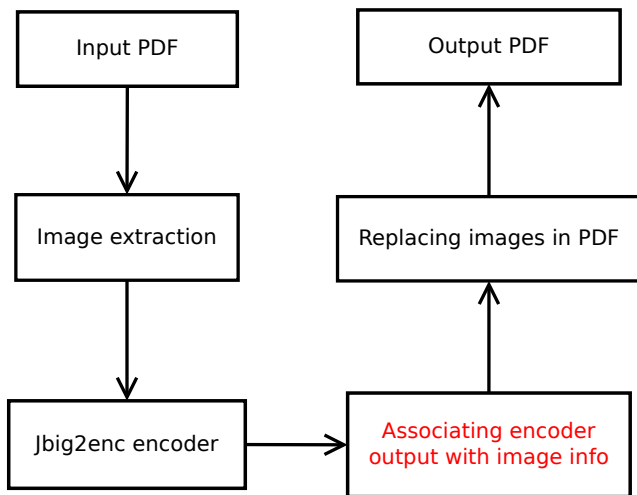




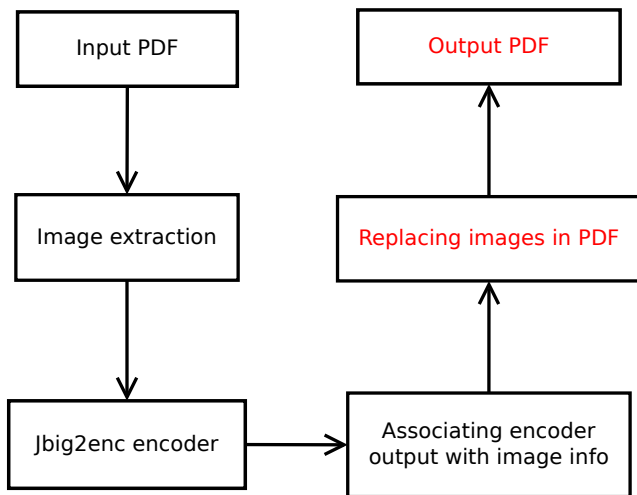
# Image before and after compression: differences



# PDF re-compressor: associating output with image info



# PDF re-compressor: output PDF



# PDF re-compressor: PDF image encoded using JBIG2

```
2 0 obj << /DecodeParms
    << /JBIG2Globals 1 0 R >>
    /Width 2294
    /BitsPerComponent 1
    /Height 3502
    /Filter /JBIG2Decode
    /Subtype /Image
    /Length 34336
    /ColorSpace /DeviceGray
    /Type /XObject
  >>
  stream
  ...
endstream
```

# PDF tools: pdfsizeopt.py

- Generic PDF optimizer written in Python by Péter Szabó (Google)
- Uses best practices and Unix tools to optimize size of PDF document (e.g. image compression, font unification)
- Uses ghostscript, Multivalent, sam2p, pngout, jbig2enc,...
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# Results: description of data used to create statistics

- PDF files of 11 journals retro-digitized in DML-CZ
- PDF files contain scanned text (bitonal page images originally compressed by CCITT-G4)
- Applied at PDF documents from digitized journal Archivum Mathematicum from years 1965–1991
- 6,641 pages in 665 papers in total

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# Results: different parts of PDFs

	Original PDF	After using PDF recompressor	After using pdfsizeopt.py	After using both
Total size (in kB)	7,123 (100%)	4,702 (66.01%)	3,962 (55.62%)	2,717 (38.14%)
Font data objects (in kB)	1,525 (100%)	1,525 (100%)	103 (6.74%)	103 (6.74%)
Image objects (in kB)	4,717 (100%)	1,915 (40.6%)	3,529 (74.83%)	1,904 (40.37%)
Other objects (in kB)	545 (100%)	926 (169.76%)	31 (5.63%)	411 (75.38%)

# Results: single vs multi page PDF

## Single page documents (655.83 MB in total)

	By using PDF recompressor	By using pdfsizeopt.py	By using both
Saved globally	77.37%	52.22%	46.68% (396 MB)
Saved in image and other objects	70.46%	60.30%	52.97%

## Multi page documents (723.47 MB in total)

	By using PDF recompressor	By using pdfsizeopt.py	By using both
Saved globally	66.01%	55.62%	38.14% (276 MB)
Saved in image and other objects	53.99%	67.66%	44.00%

# Summary

- Verified complex DML-CZ digitization workflow and proven technologies and tools for math DL
- PDF size reduction of sixtytwo percent of original already CCITT-G4 compressed PDFs using PDF recompressor with improved jbig2enc and pdfsizeopt.py
- EuDML: Towards worldwide digital mathematical library, based on DML-CZ know-how and tools developed at Masaryk University during last  $\approx 6$  years

# Summary

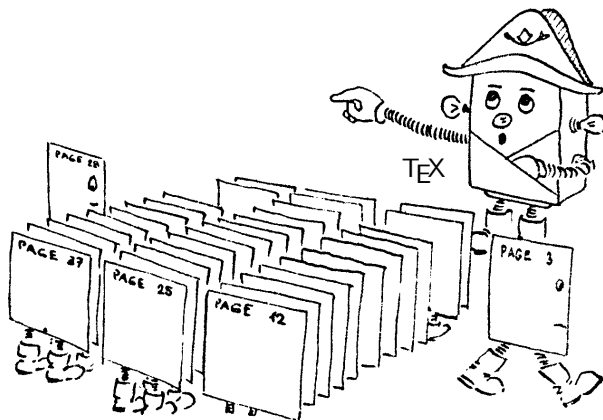
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# Yes, you can!



# Future work

- Adding OCR tools to PDF re-compressor to increase compression ratio of bitonal images even further.
- Optimize subimage lookup and storage in PDF re-compressor.
- Pursue research in mathematical document classification, math indexing and retrieval, OCR for math, document similarity.
- Design alternative and novel user interfaces for the digital library.
- Improve metadata validation procedures in ME.
- Interfaces for export and conversion for projects on European or worldwide levels.
- Other challenges: multilingual math retrieval, MathML indexing and search, math common sense
- Cooperation “wanted!” for problems above, fixfont, math OCR.

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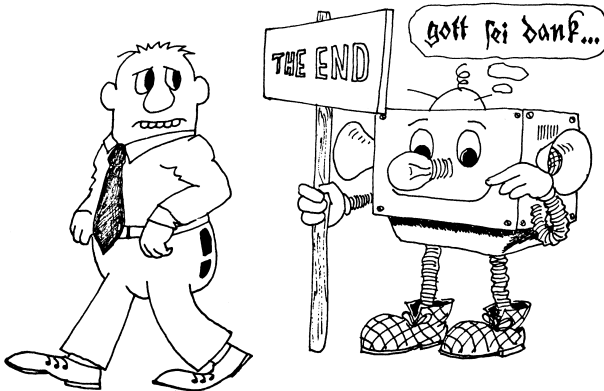
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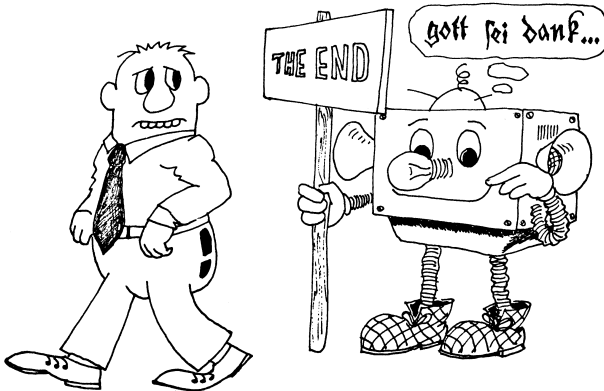


Questions? Comments?

▶ Continue by pictorial summary if time permits.



# End of the talk



Questions? Comments?

▶ Continue

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# References



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*Leptonica* [online, cit. 2010-09-09].

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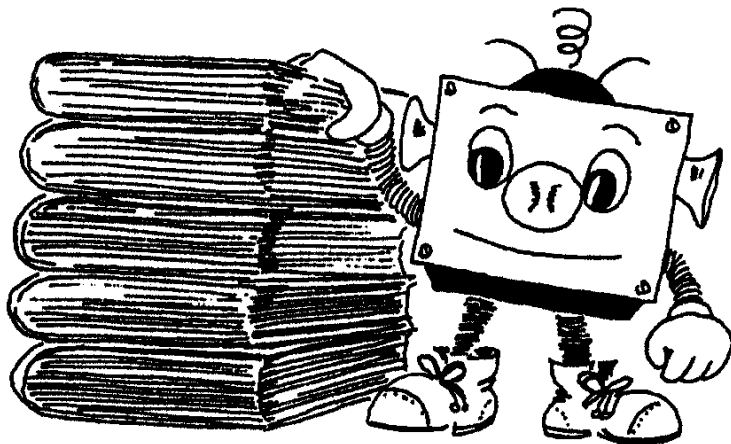


EuDML at MU team.

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<<http://nlp.fi.muni.cz/projekty/eudml/>> or <<http://www.muni.cz/research/projects/10067>>.

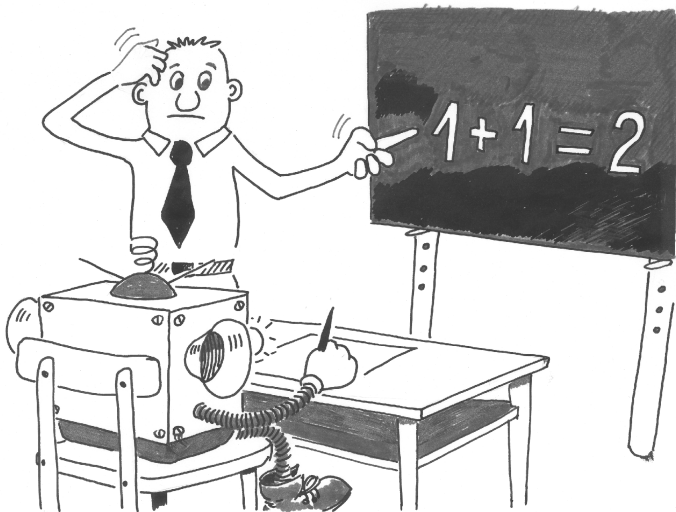
# From paper to digital processing



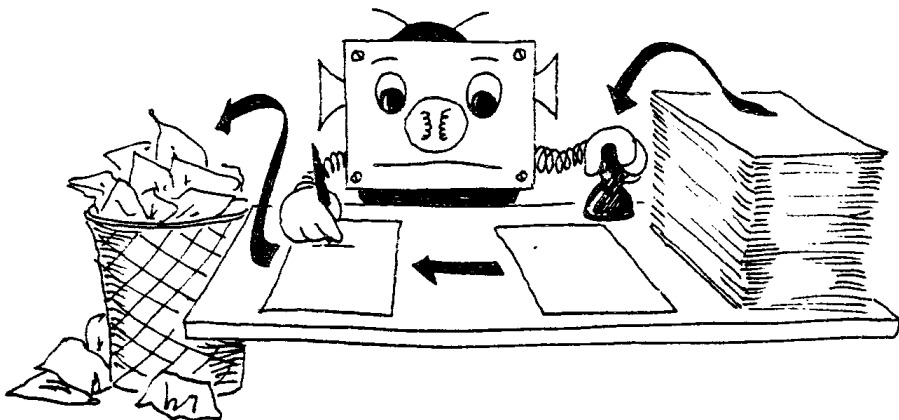
# Information overload in globalized scientific world



# Information overload also in specific domains (mathematics)



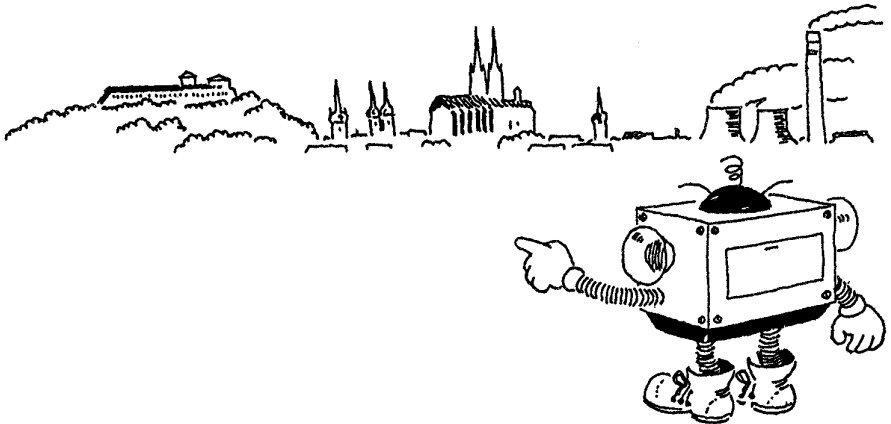
# Document Engineering (DocEng): from paper to digital workflow



# DocEng: retro-digitization, digital library development



# DocEng for specific/local (Brno, CZ) purposes

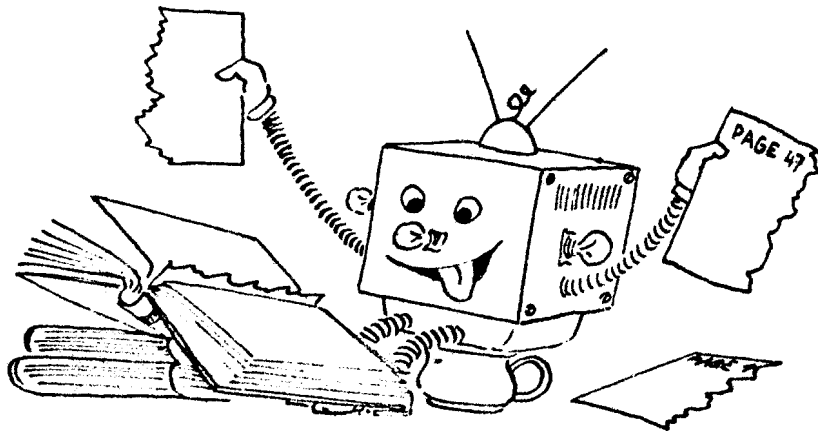




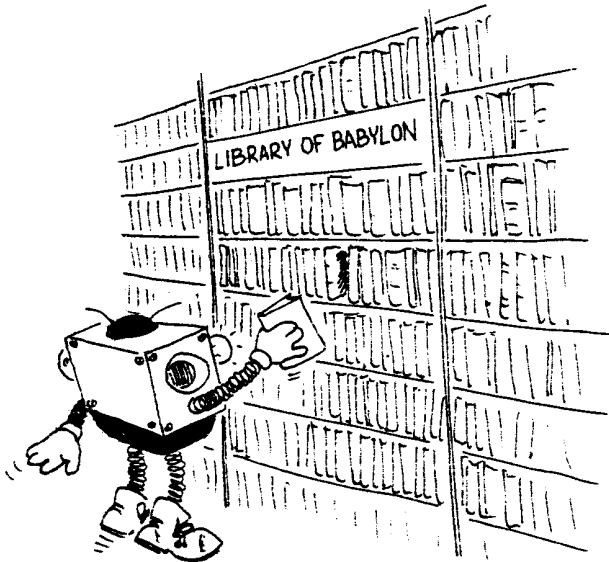
# DocEng in DML-CZ: new workflows and data processing



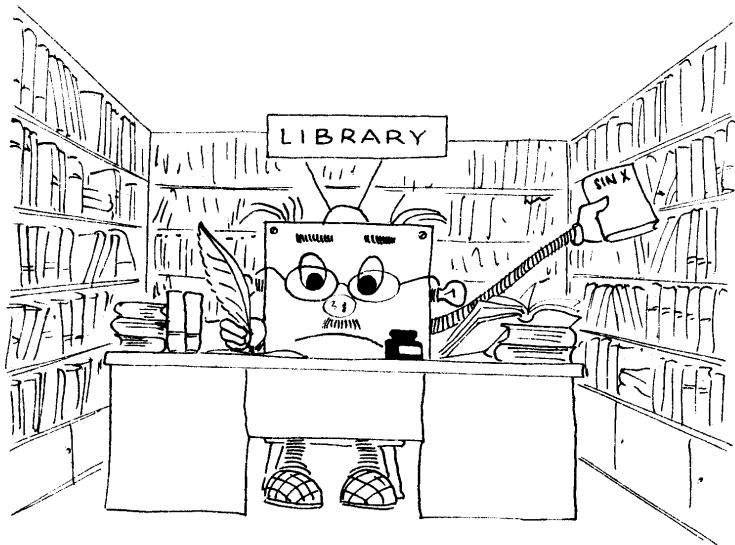
# DocEng in DML-CZ: new tools



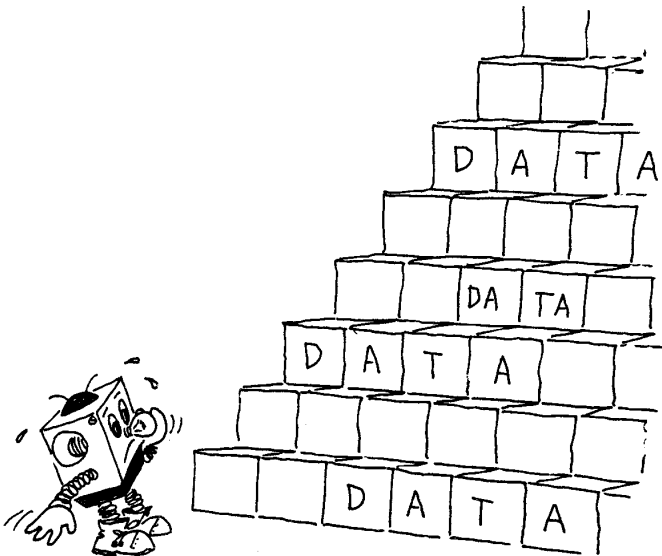
## 'Bottom up' deployment towards EU or worldwide scale



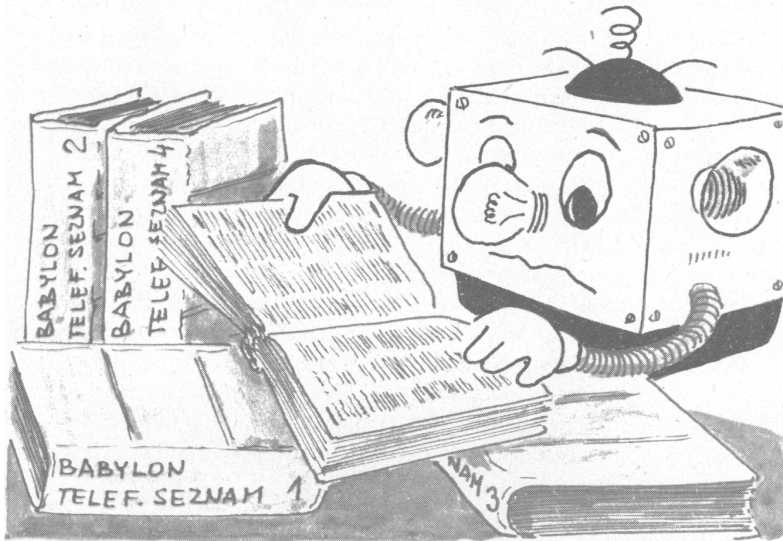
# The European Digital Mathematics Library: EuDML



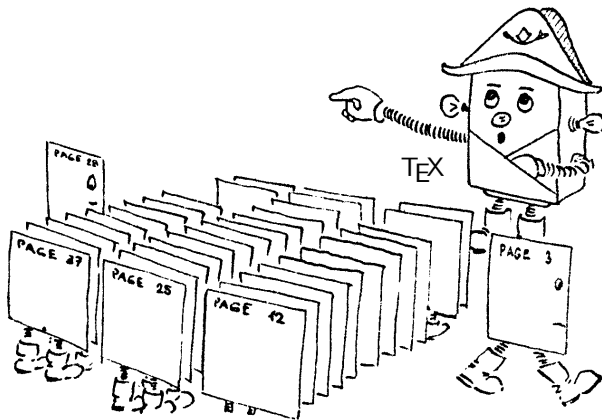
# EuDML: from local data collections to the virtual DL



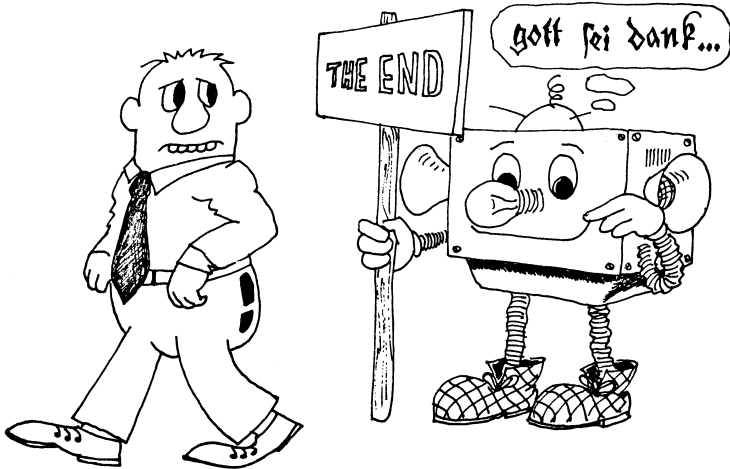
# DocEng for EuDML: scalable tools development



Yes, you can! You can have visibility, scalability, similarity  
fulltext metrics, 38% of original size PDFs,...



## End of talk overview





# DjVu

- **What is DjVu?** DjVu is open document format (alternative to PDF) designed to store scanned text especially with text, line drawings and photographs.
- How are images compressed? Image is divided into three images (foreground, background and mask).
- Background and foreground images are compressed using a wavelet-based compression algorithm named IW44.
- What is JB2? It is compression method similar to JBIG2 used for compression of mask image.

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## DjVu and JB2 – How is image segmented?



Figure: Image before (on the left) and after compression (on the right) [?]

## DjVu and JB2 – How is image segmented? (cont.)



Figure: DjVu image components of the image shown at previous slide;  
left to right: Mask, Foreground and Background [?]