OMR,OCR,OBR

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OMR (Optical Mark Recognition)

- OMR is used to capture data from human-made marks on documents, such as checkboxes, bubbles, or specific patterns. It is mainly used for processing forms, surveys, questionnaires, and tests where respondents mark predefined options.
- **OMR technology reads the presence or absence of marks and converts them into digital data.**

- OMR processes marks or patterns made by users, such as filling in bubbles or checkboxes, but it doesn't recognize textual content. It focuses on binary (marked/unmarked) data.

OCR (Optical Character Recognition):

- OCR is used to convert printed or handwritten text from physical documents into machine-readable text.
- It is designed to recognize characters, words, and paragraphs, and then convert them into editable or searchable digital text.
- OCR is commonly used for digitizing books, converting scanned documents into searchable PDFs, and extracting text from images.

- OCR processes textual content, whether printed or handwritten, in the form of letters, numbers, and symbols. It can handle various fonts and languages.

OBR(Optical Barcode Reader)

- An optical barcode reader, commonly known as a barcode scanner, is a device that uses optical technology to capture and interpret data encoded in barcode symbols.
- Barcodes are typically printed on labels or directly on products, and they consist of a series of parallel lines, dots, or other patterns that represent information about the item.

- The optical barcode reader uses a light source, such as a laser or LED, to illuminate the barcode. The reflected light is then detected by a sensor, and the pattern of light and dark regions is converted into electrical signals. These signals are then decoded by the barcode reader to retrieve the encoded information.