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AN IMAGE RETRIEVAL HIGH LEVEL SEMANTIC FEATURES USING NOVEL FUZZY ASSOCIATION

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ABSTRACT: Data mining was into existence since a long period of time but image mining took over since the recent years as it was found to be simpler even for non-technical users to retrieve their requirements in the form of images. High level image semantic representation techniques are based on the idea of developing a model of each object to be recognized and identifying image regions which might contain examples of the image objects. An image retrieval using high level semantic features is extraction of low level color, shape and texture characteristics and their conversion into high level semantic features using fuzzy production rules, derived with the help of an image mining technique. Transforming the low level texture characteristics into high level semantic features such as texture of Sky, Sea, Sunset, Beach and Building etc. is made by calculation the low level texture characteristic of a typical set of corresponding textures and finding the “cluster center” values which is used in the fuzzy production rules Current State of Image Mining Research, different Issues in Image Mining, and overview of Applications of Image Mining. The K-nearest neighbor algorithm is used to classify the image collection. The training dataset is selected so that it represents the various images of each class. By comparing the classification results of the Novel Fuzzy Association and normal histogram representations, the Novel Fuzzy Association to represent the image data, improves the classification results as compared with the normal histogram representation of image data and in this dissertation found that Novel Fuzzy Association is more accurate than the normal histogram representation. It is also obvious that using approximations of the image data not only improves the quality of classification and clustering, but also significantly improves the efficiency of classification and clustering. MATLAB provides an intuitive language and flexible environment for technical computations which integrates mathematical computing and visualization tools for data analysis and development of algorithms and applications. MATLAB was first adopted by researches and practitioners in control engineering. It is now also used in education, in particular the teaching of learner algebra and numerical analysis and is popular amongst scientist involved in image processing. MATLAB has structured Syntax, Variable and Vectors / matrices. MATLAB supports structure data types. Since all variables in MATLAB are arrays, a more adequate name is “structure only”. Statistics further analysis, filtering, optimization, and numerical integrations 2-D and 3-D graphics functions for visualizing data. It is possible to develop a prototype of an application for a relatively.

1. INTRODUCTION

Data mining

Data mining was into existence since a long period of time but image mining took over since the recent years as it was found to be simpler even for non-technical users to retrieve their requirements in the form of images. Images are usually easily understood and identified by people especially those with no expertise in technology. The most used features for image description are: color, texture, shape and spatial features. Many of the existing image databases allow users to formulate queries by submitting an example image. Color features are usually represented as a histogram of intensity of the pixel colors. Same system, such as Color-WISE [1], partitions the image into blocks and each block is indexed by its dominant hue and saturation values. Color and spatial distribution can be also captured by an anglogram data structure [2]. The most used texture features are the Gabor filters [3]. Other texture measurements are: Tamura features, Unser's sum and difference histogram, Galloway's run-length based features, Chen's geometric features, Laine's texture energy. Shape feature techniques are represented from primitive measures such as area and circularity to more sophisticated measures of various moment invariants; and transformation-based methods ranging from functional transformations such as Fourier descriptors to structural transformations such as chain codes and curvature scale space feature vectors. Spatial features are presented: as a topological set of relations among image-objects; as a vector set of relations, which considers the relevant positions of the image-objects; as a metric set of relations; 2D-strings; geometry-based θR-strings; spatial orientation graphs; quad tree based spatial arrangements of feature points.

Image mining

High level image semantic representation techniques are based on the idea of developing a model of each object to be recognized and identifying image regions which might contain examples of the image objects. One early system aimed at tackling this problem is GRIM_DBMS [4]. The system analyzed object drawings, and use grammar structures to derive likely interpretations of the scene. Another technique for scene analysis, using low- frequency image components to train a neural network is presented in [5]. The concept of the semantic visual template is introduced by Chang et al [6]. The user is asked to identify a possible range of color, texture, shape or motion parameters to express his or her query, which is then refined using relevance feedback techniques. When the user is satisfied, the query is given a semantic label (such as "sunset") and stored in a query database for later use. The use of the subjective characteristics of color (such as warm or cold) to allow retrieval of images is described in [7].

Image mining deals with the extraction of knowledge, image data relationship, or other patterns not explicitly stored in the images [8]. It uses methods from computer vision, image processing, image retrieval, data mining, machine learning, database, and artificial intelligence. Rule mining has been applied to large image databases [9, 10, 11]. There are two main approaches. The first approach is to mine from large collections of images alone and the second approach is to mine from the combined collections of images and associated alphanumeric data. [11] presents an image mining algorithm using blob needed to perform the mining of associations within the context of images. [10] uses rule mining to discover associations between structures and functions of human brain. In this paper we use image mining to define rules for converting low level semantic characteristics into high level features.

2. EXPERIMENTAL RESULT

Result Analysis

The proposed method is in process of realization in a system named "Flint". In our experiments we use an image database After low level image properties extraction image mining was made for obtaining associate rules, describing the high level image semantic features.

In the (Figure.1) represent to the individual mining for Sea, Sky, and Building (Figure2) to find the differentiate level of the Sea, Sky images.

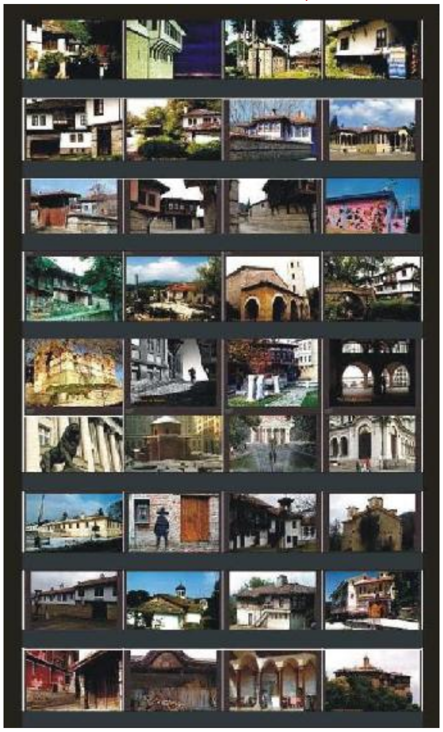

Figure 1 - Individual Mining for Sea, Sky, Building

Figure 2 - Well-Patterned Buildings

Experiments and Evaluation

To show the feasibility of the Novel Fuzzy Association of images, we compare the Novel Fuzzy Association against the normal histogram representation of the color distribution of images for both the classification and clustering results. The comparison is based on the Recall measure as defined below:

recalli= nu mber of relevant & retrieved images for class i , total number of relevant images of class I The images are of size 256 × 256 and stored as portable pixmap (ppm) type images. The collection of 420 images class (Beach, Garden, Desert, Snow, Sunset house). These images, which are used in our experiments, were taken from the Corel image collection at UCI Machine Learning Repository [12]. The Table-I is a Corel image collection contains various categories of general image types. This image collection has become a benchmark for testing image databases and has been used by many research papers. Fig. 1 shows representative images from each class.

The normal histogram representation is that each image is represented by the frequency count of the colors in the image after quantizing the image into 256 colors.

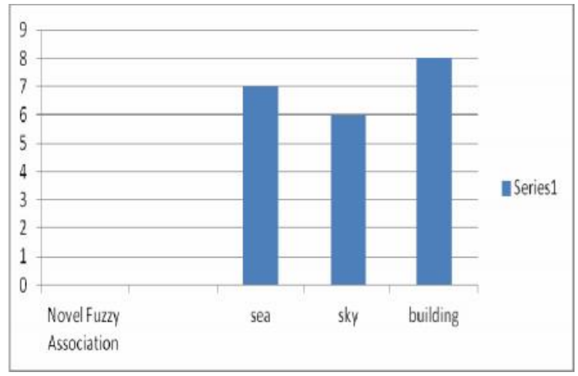

Figure 3. The classification recall results of both the Novel Fuzzy Association representation and the normal histogram representation of color distribution of images.

Query Images	Accuracy	Number of Similar images	Number of Non-Similar images	Total Images	Perf or man ceFu nctio
QueryI mage- 1	95.3	4	4	300	MSE(Mean Square Error)
Query Image- 2	96.7	5	10	300	MSE(Mean Square Error)

Table - 1 Number Of Similar And Non-Similar Images Retrieved In Mining Building Images With Performance Measures

It is also obvious that using approximations of the image data Figure 3 is not only improves the quality of classification and clustering, but also significantly improves the efficiency of classification and clustering. It has been shown in Table-I that Novel Fuzzy Association representations of image data improve the efficiency by at least 2 orders of degrees on the average.

CONCLUSION

The low level texture characteristics into high level semantic features such as texture of Sky, Sea, Sunset, Building etc. An image retrieval using high level semantic features is extraction of low level color, shape and texture characteristics and their conversion into high level semantic features using fuzzy production rules. The training dataset is selected so that it represents the various images of each class. By comparing the classification results of the Novel Fuzzy Association and normal histogram representations, the Novel Fuzzy Association approximations to represent the image data, improves the classification results as compared with the normal histogram representation of image data, andin this dissertation found that Novel Fuzzy Association is more accurate than the normal histogram representation. MATLAB supports structure data types. Since all variables in MATLAB are arrays, a more adequate name is "structure only". Statistics further analysis, filtering, optimization, and numerical integrations 2-D and 3-D graphics functions for visualizing data. It is possible to develop a prototype of an application for a relatively. This is present a survey on various image mining techniques that was proposed earlier by researcher. This overview of image mining focuses on image mining implementations, usability and challenges. It also delivers conceptual overview of methodology. The main advantage of the proposed method is the possibility of retrieval using high level image semantic features. After the full system realization we will be able to obtain statistic characteristics about the usefulness of the suggested method. This is deals with a brief study of the various approaches dealt with different researchers in all the phases related to image retrieval and mining. It is up to the user to choose the appropriate method based on the application.

SCOPE FOR FUTURE WORK

This w o r k opens up the new i n t e r e s t i n g application so Image mining. Future work of this research work may concentration Identify in good feature from sea, sky and building/man-made things. T he proposed research work concentration m i n i n g Images only I.e. mi ni ng the specific class of Images using multidimensional features. Further, It may be extended to mining associated information like text, audio, video etc.

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