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Tag Based Image Search to Retrieve and Classify Images in Different Categories

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ABSTRACT: Social media sharing sites such as Flickr allow users to define free image tags, contributing significantly to the development of the retrieval and organization of web images. Finding images by tag is an important visualization image viewed by social users on social web site approach. So, as ranked higher ranked results and diversity is a challenge. In this article we present a social re-ranking system for image retrieval based on keyword considering the image's relevance and variance. Our goal is to re-rank images based on their visual information, semantic information, and social results, that is to say, to see the particular image account. The first results are images displayed by different social users of that system. Typically, each user provides multiple images. So, we first ordered these images through an inter-user ranking process. Users who have a major contribution to the consultation have given a higher rank. Then we sequentially implement intra-user re-ranking into the user classified image set, and only the related image set of each user is selected for further processing. These groups include selected images retrieved final results. We produce an inverted index structure for all social image data to speed up the search process.

KEYWORDS: Social Media, Tag-based Image Retrieval, Social Clues, Image search, Re-ranking

I. INTRODUCTION

However, the following challenges block the path for the development of re-ranking technologies in the tag-based image retrieval.

1) No matching keyword. Social tagging requires all social network users to tag their uploaded with their own keyword images and share them with others. Unlike the ontology-based image annotation; there is no predefined ontology or social image encoding taxonomy. Every user has their own custom of tagging images. Also for the same image, tag made by different users will be very different. Therefore, the same image can be interpreted in various ways with various different tags depending on the background behind the image. Therefore, many seemingly irrelevant tags are introduced.

2) The query ambiguity. Users can not accurately describe your request with just words and tags suggestion system always recommending words that are highly correlated with the current set of tags, so they provide little information to a user's contribution. In addition, polysemy and synonyms are the other causes of query ambiguity.

Therefore, a fundamental problem in the re-classification tag based on social image recovery is the way to reliably solve these problems. As for the issue of the "non-matching tag", it is dedicated to overcoming these issues with a refinement tag, ranking the importance of the label, and the relevant image grading approach. As far as the "ambiguity of consultation" problem is concerned, an effective approach is to provide several recovery results that cover several fundamentals of a query. Currently, image clustering and duplicate removal are the main approaches to solving the problem of diversity. However, the essence social images, Social and tagged images uploaded by users are user-oriented. These user-oriented sharing the same user and tag with the same query images are always taken in a fixed time interval at a specific point. It is well known that images taken in the same time range and fixed point are quite

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similar. To diversify top-ranked search results, it is best to reclassify results by deleting duplicate images of the same user as well as different users.

II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Changhu Wang and Lie Zang describe the "Multi-label Sparse Coding For Automatic Image Annotation", in which they take the two dataset for the better result the datasets are Corel5k and Corel30K,these datasets are most famous for the different types of images they using sparse coding algorithm for annotating the images, this method is for multi-label data and this was for propagating the multi-label training datasets, all the results of annotating images are performed on Multi-label Sparse Coding Framework[1].The conclusion is that Corel30k gives better result as compare to Corel5K, because if the size of dataset is large then the result and accuracy also large. The framework used for the result has three components: 1)Feature representation 2) Label Sparse Coding 3) Data Sparse Coding.

Wei Zang and Yao Lu concluded that "Automatic Image Annotation with Weakly Labeled Dataset" they used the different dataset which is small dataset which name is weakly labeled image dataset for multi-label annotation applications. In that framework the author improve the retrieval of image by avoiding noisy image from Flicker images. The author's uses different types of methods i.e. view of low rank, error sparsity, content consistency and label correlation. That type methods inferred and corresponds between the images and their labels for separating the features. That method working is, firstly the image is segmented into different set i.e. regions then all region clustered into groups. The visual features space method used for constructing the visual context graph. Then semantic label space from the semantic context graph which captures the correlation between concepts[2].

Mathias Lux give the implementation idea in "LIRE- Open Source Image Retrieval in Java", he told that the image retrieval is based on different test datasets, some methods and techniques and some challenges so LIRE java library provides simple way to index and retrieve no. of images. LIRE are used in the different industries and the result of that is good, LIRE is robust and well tested function. LIRE (Lucene Image Retrieval) are a library for content based image retrieval. LIRE are free and open source java library which is useful for VM on Linux, MAC OS and Windows also, is gives easier way to developer. LIRE provides well balanced between the developer and the operations creation on the images on the basis of nearest neighbor search based by hashing and retrieve the large no. of images of the data sets[4].

Min-Ling and Lie Wu concluded "LIFT: Label Learning with Label Specific Features" in which the multi-label learning uses the different algorithm which name is LIFT i.e. multi-label learning with label Specific Features algorithm author proposed that algorithm for colour and texture feature separation. That method process by clustering analysis on its positive and negative instances and on the basis of that the training and testing results are to be done. The contribution of the authors is utilize label specific features for multi label learning, the LIFT Algorithm achieve high compatible performance on multi-label dataset as compare to different multi-label algorithm also the binary classifiers improve the label- specific features[5].

Xiao-Yuan Zing and Fie Wu concluded "Multi-label Dictionary Learning for Image Annotation" in that they proposed multi-label dictionary learning (MLDL) for label consistency regularization and label embedding. Those two techniques are used in input feature space and output label space respectively. The author give the idea of image annotation in which they told that this technique is useful for bridging the semantic gap between low level features used to describing image and high level semantic labels used to describe image contents. In that research there are the machine leaning concepts are used i.e. training phase and testing phase, in training phase the feature extraction and label matrix is generating and the features of that images are separated by the different labels. Then that multi-label dataset is stored in database by using MLDL approach, after that the testing phase working is started the user gives query in the text form then for the searching mechanism the feature extraction and the indexing of the images are to be done and all the dataset are work on the ML-KNN algorithm. The author's uses three different types of datasets for the result i.e. Corel5K, IAPR TCI2 and ESP game approach.

Xiwen Yao and Junwei Han concluded that "Semantic Annotation of High Resolution Satellite Images via Weakly Supervised Learning" in which the automatic annotation technique uses for high resolution satellite images. The contribution of authors in that research is they introduce the discriminative deep learning to learn high level satellite

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image representation. Also they employ the feature transferring by the annotation technique on high level learned auxiliary satellite images, the annotation result perform on weakly supervised learning dataset without needing the pixel level labels. The proposed approach is making full use of an auxiliary satellite image dataset [7].

GyayakSanghi and his parners concluded "Automatic Multi-label annotation for Smart Cities" in that the image annotation technique is uses for the smart cities dataset, that dataset depends on buildings, roads, Greeneryand water body and the dataset created by that four attribute of image. To achieve the annotation they used ML-KNN algorithm, and all the working is in the Urban planning and Governance. The search depends on keyword based searching. The annotation is also useful to distribution of land, water and residential areas for developing and new planning of city. So this is also the better use of the image annotation technique [8].

Xueming Quin and Dan Lu concluded "Tag base Image Searching by Social Re-ranking" in that the tag-base image search method is commonly used in the social media and annotation technique achieve by tag-based searching. Author propose the tag-based searching for re-ranking the images on the basis of visual features and their view time by user which is good for time saving effective and efficient method. The author research on that drawback and concluded the "Image Re-ranking based on Topic Diversity" in which the topic diverse approach used for re-ranking so the diversity issue is overcome in that research. The Flicker and NUS-wide dataset used for the result [9].

The author also research on "Social Image Tagging with Diverse Semantics" in that tagging the noisy tags are removed and suggest new relevant tags by the social image tagging in that research approach is retag the social images with diverse semantics.

Jian Wu and Sub Ruan concluded the "Active Learning with Noise Modelling Medical Image Annotation" in that the image annotation technique is used in the medical image dataset and removing the noise is the main task for that research. In the medical field the annotating of the images plays most important role, the CAD uses that technique for large no. of medical images. In machine learning the images annotation technique is used is very improvable progress shown by the author and which is helpful for the future research [10].

III. SYSTEM OVERVIEW

We propose a social re-ranking algorithm which user information is firstly introduced into the traditional ranking method considering the semantics, social clues and visual information of images. The contributions of this paper can be described as follows:

1) We propose a tag-based image search approach with social re-ranking. We systematically fuse the visual information, social user's information and image view times to boost the diversity performance of the search result.

2) We propose the ranking method and re-ranking method to achieve a good trade-off between the diversity and relevance performance. These methods not only reserve the relevant images, but also effectively eliminate the similar images from the same user in the ranked results.

3) In the re-ranking process, we fuse the visual, semantic and views information into a regularization framework to learn the relevance score of every image in each user's image set.

Advantages of Proposed System

1. In the ranking process, we take the views into consideration to learn the relevance score of each image. In order to achieve this, a new iterative algorithm to obtain the relevance score is proposed.
2. This system is more considerate when compared to existing systems.
3. Discussions about weight selection and image features in the regularization framework are complemented. Through this discussion, we find that our performance doesn't rely on the adjustment of parameters and feature selection.
4. It's robust and relatively stable.
5. Besides, in order to find an optimal number of representative images which are selected from each user's image set, many new comparison experiments and comprehensive discussions are added.

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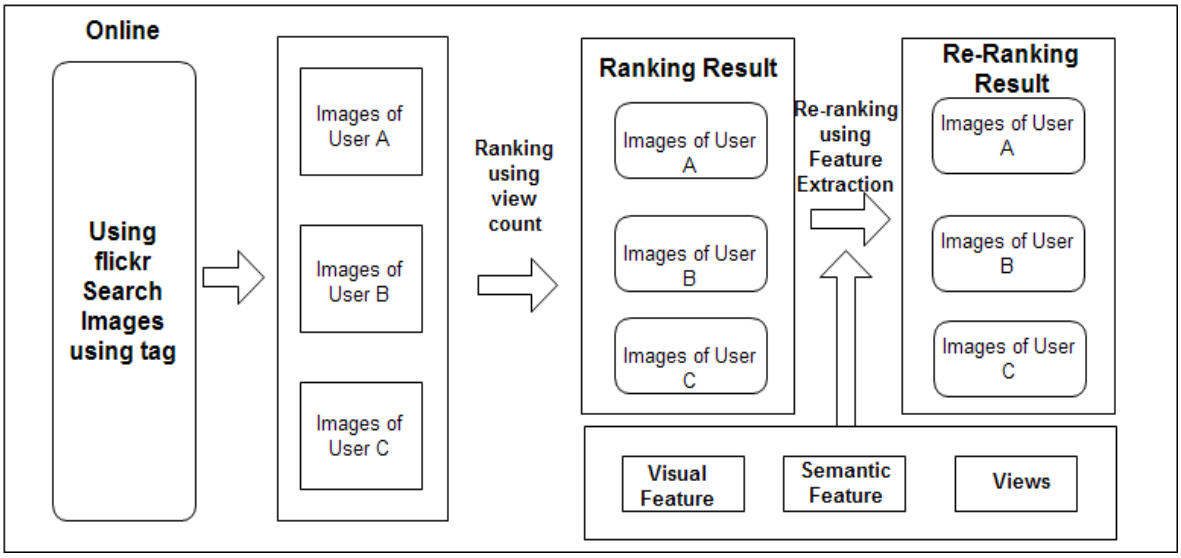
Proposed System Architecture

Online part



Offline part

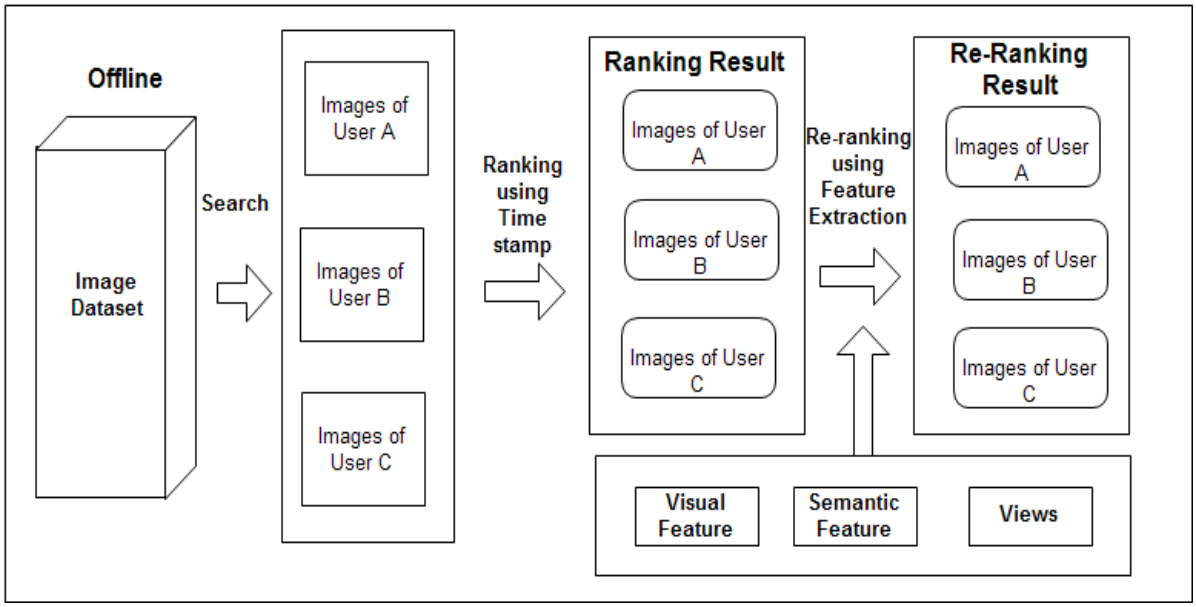


Fig: Proposed System Architecture

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IV. METHODOLOGY

Feature Extraction:

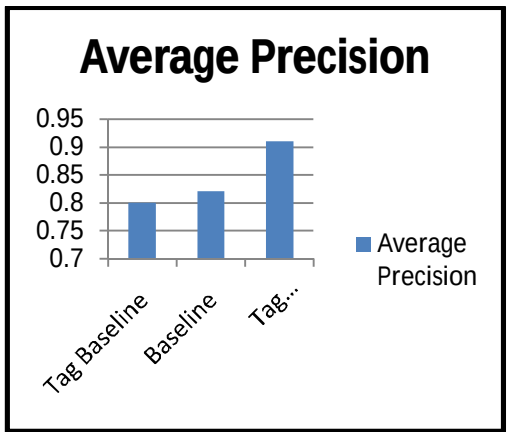
Color feature: As most of the color distribution information can be captured by the low-order moments, using only the first three moments: mean, variance and skewness, it is found that these moments give a good approximation and have been proven to be efficient and effective in representing the color distribution of images (Stricker and Orengo 1995).

Edge Detection: Most of the shape information of an image is enclosed in edges. So first we detect these edges in an image and by using these filters and then by enhancing those areas of image which contains edges, sharpness of the image will increase and image will become clearer.

Texture feature: Describes the structure arrangement of surfaces and their relationship to the environment, such as fruit skin, clouds, trees, and fabric. The texture feature in our method is described by hierarchical wavelet packet descriptor (HWVP). A 170- D HWVP descriptor is utilized by setting the decomposition level to be 3 and the wavelet packet basis to be DB2.

V. RESULT ANALYSIS

Average precision (AP): AP measures the ranking quality of the whole list. Since it is an approximation of the area under the precision-recall curve, AP is commonly considered as a good combination of precision and recall. The AP value is calculated as (1/R) $\sum_{i=1}^{1}\left(\frac{R_i}{i}\right)\delta i$where R is the number of relevant images in the list, R_i the number of relevant images in the top i ranked images, δ_i=1 if the i^{th}image is relevant and 0 otherwise. For evaluation of the overall performance, we use mean average precision abbreviated as MAP, a common measurement in information retrieval.
MAP is the mean value of the AP over all queries in the image retrieval experiment and all test images in the tag suggestion experiments.
Results demonstrate that the proposed scheme is able to boost the diversity and relevance performance simultaneously also our social re-ranking method is effective and efficient.



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	Average Precision
Tag Baseline	0.8
Baseline	0.82
Tag Relevance(Images)	0.91

VI. CONCLUSION

In this work, we propose a social re-ranking approach for tag-based image retrieval. In this social re-ranking technique, ranking and re-ranking are carried out to obtain the retrieved results. Firstly rank the images by view count using flickr API on online and by timestamp on offline dataset.Also, re-rank using image feature extractions to remove the duplicate images to achieve uniqueness. In addition to this, much information in Flickr dataset are still ignored, such as title information, time stamp, so will work on this for ranking.

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