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# Web Image Re-Ranking and Maintaining Users Customized History

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## ABSTRACT

**Image re-ranking project is very effective to improve the web-based search result, by search engines. The search engine can retrieve pool of images using given a query keywords. The re-ranked based on their visual similarities with the query image by asking the user to select a image from the pool. But the challenge is that the similarities of visual feature do not correlate with images semantic meanings which interpret users search intention.In this paper, we implement image re-ranking framework, which learns different semantic space for different query keywords through keyword expansions. The feature of images is projected into their related spaces to get the semantic signature. At the online stage, comparing images are re-ranked using the semantic signatures obtain from the visual semantic space by the query keyword. This improves both the accuracy and efficiency of image re-ranking.**

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## I. INTRODUCTION

Image search engines use keywords such as queries and rely on text to search images. They suffer from the ambiguity of query keywords. For example, we can search query as apple ,the retrieved image in the different categories, such as red apple, apple logo and apple laptop. Online re-ranking shows the effective way to improve the search image results. In internet images search engines have the re-ranking strategy.


Its diagram is shown in figure1.The user given query keyword as an input, according to stored images in index file, a pool of images can relevant to the query keyword are retrieved from search engine. To select a query image, this reflects the user's search intention, from the pool, and then other images are re-ranked based on their similarities with the query image. The search engine can store visual features of images. The cost of image re-ranking is on comparing visual features. To achieve high efficiency, features vectors need to be short and matching needs to be fast.

The major challenge is that the low level features may not well correlate with images at high-level semantic meanings which interpret users search intention. This semantic gap, for image recognition and retrieval, there are many number of studies to map the features to set the concept and attributes as a semantic signature. These approaches only used to close image sets of small sizes. They are not suitable for image re-ranking.

 

## II. OUR APPROACH

In this paper, this framework is proposed for web image re-ranking. It learns different semantic spaces for different query keywords automatically. The semantic space for image to be re-ranked by the query keyword provided by user. For example, the query keyword is "apple", the semantic concepts of "Pairs" to be relevant and can ignore. Instead, the semantic concept of "computers" and "fruit" used to learn semantic space related to "apple". The visual semantic spaces can more accurately model the image to be re-ranked, since they have removed, which serve only noise and performance of re-ranking in the terms of both accuracy and cost. The main feature of images is they projected into the semantic spaces to get the semantic signatures. In the online stage, images are re-ranked by their semantic signatures obtained from the semantic space of the query keyword.

## III. RELATED WORK

Content-based image retrieval uses to calculate the image similarity. Using the key component of image re-ranking is computing the similarities between images. Different query images that is effective for one image category not well for another. The image query can be classified into eight categories and have different feature to different of query images. All the web images, a huge set of concept class are required, and ineffective for online image re-ranking.

## IV. BRIEF REVIEW OF LITERATURE

This is the most common form of text search on the web. Most search engines do their text query and retrieval using keywords.

The keywords based searches they usually provide results from blogs or other discussion boards. The user cannot have a satisfaction with these results due to lack of trusts on blogs etc. low precision and high recall rate.

In early search engine that offered disambiguation to search terms. User intention identification plays an important role in the intelligent semantic search engine.

## V. METHODOLOGY

ALGORITHM:

1) UPLOAD IMAGE(J)

2) [IMG] FETCH ARRAY( I, S, P, C)

3) CHECK IMAGES IN UPLOADED FILES

4) IF J=0 THEN

5) ASSIGN IMG_ID[]

6) ALLOW UPLOAD AND INCREMENT I

7) END IF

8) WHILE J>= I DO

9) COMPARE [IMG]

10) IF NEW_IMG_ID[]=IMG_ID[] THEN

11) DOES NOT ALLOW UPLOAD

12) ELSE

13) ALLOW UPLOAD

14) ASSIGN IMG_ID[]

15) INCREMENT IS

16) END IF

17) END WHILE

18) END

## VI. EXISTING SYSTEM

Existing way of image re-raking is query expansion using adaptive weight schemes. Adaptive weight algorithm tries to find images related to given selected query image after text-based search result of query image. But this technique does not give proper result as there is no proper indexing and also a visual feature does not correlate images very well.

## VII. PROPOSED SYSTEM

Re-ranking precisions: The primary aim is to develop this method in android platform. Using QSVSS multiple the images are re-ranked accurately and the problem of image re-ranking is solved. In our proposed system a user has to upload image directly which is available in gallery of Smartphone and based on those images, suggested images after re-ranking as well as information will be provided on that specific image.

> Query specific visual semantic space using single signature (QSVSS_Single) :For an image, a single semantic signature is computed from one SVM (Support vector machine) classifier trained by combining all types of visual features.

## VIII. CONCLUSION

We propose a novel image re-ranking framework, which learns query-specific semantic spaces to significantly improve the effectiveness and efficiency of online image re ranking. The visual features of images are projected into their related visual semantic spaces automatically learned through keyword expansions at the offline stage. The extracted semantic signatures can be 70 times shorter than the original visual feature on average, while achieve relative improvement on re-ranking precisions over state-of the-art methods.

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