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# Image-Visual Search Re-Ranking for Baseline Mining System

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## Abstract:

The proliferation of digital capture devices and the explosive growth of community-contributed media contents have led to a surge of research activity in visual search. Due to the great success of text document retrieval, most existing visual search systems rely entirely on the text associated with the visual documents (images or video clips), such as document title, description, automatic speech recognition (ASR) results from videos, and so on. However, visual relevance cannot be merely judged by the text-based approaches, as textual information may fail to precisely describe the visual content. For example, when users search for images with a warm colour, the images cannot be easily measured by any textual description. To address this issue, visual search re-ranking has received increasing attention in recent year. It can be defined as reordering visual documents based on the initial search results or some auxiliary knowledge, aiming to improve search precision. To increase the visual relevancy, re-ranking the visual documents in large visual datasets is getting more attention in recent years. It can be defined as re-ordering visual documents based on the external or secondary knowledge to improve the search precision. There are many methods used to rank the visual documents based on the external knowledge. Detecting relevant samples from the initial search results without any outward knowledge by using the concept re-ranking by person; next, query examples are provided by users so that the relevant patterns can be discovered from these examples by using the secondary knowledge; and another one is mining the relevant feedbacks from the gathered information available on the results. i.e., self-re-ranking, slightly relied on the outer knowledge, cannot deal with the problem “unclearness” which is derive from the text queries. Taking the query “apple” as an example, the search system cannot determine what the user is really expecting as an output or searching for, whether it is “i-pod” or “a fruit.” As illustrated in Fig.1, results with different meanings but all related to “apple” can be found in the top ranked results of keyword “apple.” To address this problem, the second and the third methods leverage some auxiliary knowledge to better understand the query. Specifically, the second dimension.

*Keywords*— ***Re-rank, Baseline, Techniques.***

## Introduction

The research on image and video search re-ranking has proceeded along three dimensions from the perspective of the external knowledge used: self re-ranking which requires no external knowledge, example-re-ranking which is based on the user-provided query examples, and crowd-re-ranking which exploits the online crowd sourcing knowledge. The first dimension, i.e., self-re-ranking, aims to improve the initial performance by only mining the initial ranked list without any external knowledge. Formulate the re-ranking process as a Random Walk over a context graph, where video stories are nodes and the edges between them are weighted by multimodal similarities.. First perform the visual clustering on initial returned images by Probabilistic Latent Semantic Analysis (PLSA), learn the visual object category, and then re-rank the images according to the distance to the learned categories. The second dimension, i.e., example-re-ranking, leverages a few query examples (e.g., images or video shots) to train the re-ranking models. The search performance can be improved due to the external knowledge derived from these examples. For example, view the query examples as positives and the bottom-ranked initial results as negative. A re-ranking model is then built based on these samples by Support Vector Machine (SVM). Use the query examples to discover the relevant and irrelevant concepts for a given query, and then identify an optimal set of document pairs via an information theory. The final re-ranking list is directly recovered from this optimal pair set. The third dimension, i.e., crowd-re-ranking, is characterized by mining relevant visual patterns from the crowd sourcing knowledge available on the Internet. For example, a recent work first constructs a set of visual words based on the local image patches collected from multiple image search engines, explicitly detects the so-called salient and concurrent patterns among the visual words, and then theoretically formalizes the re-ranking as an optimization problem on the basis of the mined visual patterns However, it is observed that most of existing re-ranking methods mainly exploit the visual cues from the initial search results. Even if they tried to leverage multimodal cues, they deal with different kinds of features independently. In other words, the mutual enforcement or connection between different modalities for re-ranking has not been fully exploited yet. To address the issue, in this project we leverage visual and textual information.

**Based baseline Visual Search**

Visual search, which is based on query by example, is the retrieval approach based on the examples, the problem of searching for digital images in large databases. "Example-based" means that the search will analyse the actual contents of an example image rather than the keywords, tags, and/or descriptions associated with the image. The term 'content' in this context might refer to RGB colour model and also the relatedness between the pixels in the example and dataset and also the other information that can be derived from the image itself. Also having humans manually enter keywords for images in a large database can be inefficient, expensive and may not capture every keyword that describes the image. Query by example is a query technique that involves providing the CBIR system with an example image that it will then base its search upon. The underlying search algorithms may vary depending on the application, but result images should all share common elements with the provided example.

Options for providing example images to the system problem access:

1. A pre-existing image may be supplied by the user or chosen from a random set.
2. The user draws a rough approximation of the image they are looking for, for example with blobs of colour or general shapes. In the proposed work, the pre-existing images are used here as an example to select by the user for the query example based search.

**Finding Keyword Based Visual Search**

Image retrieval system based on the user given keyword is the traditional approach to retrieve a relevant text document and also now a day it used to retrieve images based on the keyword. Keywords are used as descriptors to index an image however the content of an image is much richer than what any set of keywords can express. Text-based image retrieval techniques employ text to describe the content of the image which often causes ambiguity and shortage in performing the image database search and query processing. This problem is due to the difficulty in specifying exact terms and phrases in describing the content of images as the content of an image is much richer than what any set of keywords can express. Since the textual annotations are based on language, variations in annotation will pose challenges to image retrieval.

## Evaluation of paper services:

We evaluate a model's re-ranking performance by calculating the average precision (AP) for the scores it assigns to the images for each query, and taking the mean across all queries. These results can be compared with the precision of the images and with the mean average precision of the search engine's own rankings. To allow a more detailed evaluation, we chose four groups of queries with extreme behaviour on the search engine, which uses an approach focused on textual cues:

**Low Precision** (LP): 25 queries where the search engine performs worst.
**High Precision (HP)**: 25 queries where the search engine performs best.'
**Search Engine Poor (SEP):** 25 queries where the search engine improves least over random ordering of the query set,
**Search Engine Good (SEG):** 25 queries where the search engine improves most over random ordering,

**Re-ranking process for image size:**

Keyword based image result has been retrieved through an image retrieval process the basic re-ranking done based on the textual information which enclosed with the image. After the extraction of features from a query images lead to an extraction of relevant image from a database. To produce an optimized result the EQ re-ranking process has done based on the visual information of an image. And here re-ranking has done based on the feature (colour, Medium level Pixel equivalence along with texture) equivalence of an images. Re-ordering of an initial list of images has been re-ranked based on the average of image feature dependence between the images in the database and query examples. Along with the features the description tags of images analysed for the relevancy. Each and every image description compared to weight the image relevancy. And here re-rank based on the image description combined with the feature re-ranking to increase the relevancy using the equivalence pair wise re-ranking. The new approach equivalence re-ranking using the colour, texture along with medium pixel level equivalence used to re-order the results based by joining up the visual information which calculated from pixel along with the textual information

**Most existing methods rely on the same framework action:**

a) The text query is used to retrieve a noisy set of images using a text-based search engine,
b) In some approaches, this initial set of images is filtered by removing drawings and other non-photographic images
c) Classifier, separate image re-ranking model is learned for each and every query, either on-line or off-line.

The computational time required by the re-ranking stage and the large number of possible queries make these approaches unsuitable for large image search applications. The key contribution of this paper is to propose an image re-ranking method, based on textual and visual features, that does not require learning a separate model for every query. The model parameters are shared across queries and learned once, whereas the features for each image are query

**Basic image selection for Apple:**


**Solution report for research area:**

In this paper we have presented a novel optimization-based approach to visual search re-ranking by directly optimizing the entire ranked list rather than each individual visual documents. We rest analyse the ambiguity problem in visual search re-ranking, and propose that re-ranking should leverage external knowledge to get a robust re-ranked list. Then, we presented the difference between the classification and the ranking problem, and reddened the re-ranking problem as guaranteeing the highest probability that each arbitrary document pair is correctly ranked in terms of relevance. Based on this dentition, we theoretically formulate visual re-ranking as an optimization problem which tries to an optimal pair set. Finally, we recover the re-ranking list from such a pair set via round robin criterion. The experiments conducted over three benchmark datasets demonstrated that the proposed re-ranking approach outperforms the text baselines, as well as existing re-ranking approaches.

**Conclusion:**

We can explore this relationship to represent the document pairs more precisely. Third, the document pairs are represented by means of a set of concept detectors. However, the size of the concept lexicon is still limited in this work. It will also be interesting to investigate how the re-ranking performance will change with the increase of visual concepts and how many concepts are enough for re-ranking. presented the difference between the classification and the ranking problem, and re-defined the re-ranking problem as guaranteeing the highest probability that each arbitrary document pair is correctly ranked in terms of relevance. Based on this definition, we theoretically formulate visual re-ranking as an optimization problem which tries to an optimal pair set. Finally, re-ranking approach outperforms the text baselines, as well as existing re-ranking approaches.

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