Abstract

Remote Sensing plays a vital role for the detection of urban expansion. Due to high complexity of urban landscapes such as building area, vegetation area are classified based on the feature extraction from the satellite images. Different feature Extraction methods are employed for obtaining the primitives such as texture, shapes and sizes etc. In this paper, obtaining first order statistics, GLCM and Wavelet transformation for the feature extraction and then final classification is processed using proposed supervised and unsupervised Technique for the urban landscape classification.

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Index Terms

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Keywords

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