Abstract

Content Based Image Retrieval is a way of computer viewing technique used to retrieve digital images from a huge database. In this paper we have first calculated the feature vector column-wise and row-wise separately. After this we have concatenated the feature vectors of column-wise and row-wise. To evaluate the performance of the proposed method we have used Precision-Recall crossover point, LIRS, LSRR and LSRI. Sum of Absolute Distance and Euclidean Distance are the two similarity measures used. The column-row wise DCT transformed image is sectorized on the basis of even-odd column components of transformed image with augmentation of zero and highest row components. The proposed algorithm is applied to a database of thousand images. These thousand images are grouped in ten different classes. Performance is evaluated and compared for 4, 8, 12, 16 DCT sectors.
References

- P. S. Hiremath, Jagadeesh Pujari, "Content Based Image Retrieval based on Color, Texture and Shape features using Image and its complement".*
- Dr. H. B. Kekre, Dhirendra Mishra, "Sectorization of Walsh and Walsh Wavelet in CBIR"; International Journal on Computer Science and Engineering (IJCSE) Vol. 3 No. 6 June 2011.*
- I. Cox, M. Miller, T. Minka, T. Papa Thomas, and P. Finials, "The Bayesian
image retrieval system, PicHunter: Theory, implementation and psychophysical experiments,

Index Terms

Computer Science

Keywords

The General Terms Used Are Cbir (content Based Image Retrieval)  Lsrr  Lirs  Absolute Distance  Lsri (longest String Of Relevant Retrieved Images)