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An Image And Text Re-Ranking Improvement Techniques Using Query Specific Semantic Signatures

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Abstract— Re-ranking, as an effective way to improve the results of web-based search, has been adopted by current commercial search engines. Given a query keyword, a pool is first retrieved by the search engine based on textual information. By asking the user to select a query image and text from the pool, the remaining images and text are re-ranked .A major challenge is that the similarities of visual image features do not well correlate with images' semantic meanings which interpret users' search intention. The proposed framework describes an image and text re-ranking, which permits the use of hierarchical algorithm for re-ranking. An image and text are re-ranked by increasing the count for the frequently image and text by the user of the system.An image and text having highest count has higher priority and had first rank and remaining re-ranked based on their count. The searching is made using double keyword to enhance the search result. Through the analysis, it shows that re-ranking framework has enhanced search compared to the single-keyword search.

I. INTRODUCTION

Web-scale image and text search engines mostly use keywords as queries and rely on surrounding text to search images. They suffer from the ambiguity of query keywords, because it is hard for users to accurately describe the visual content of target images only using keywords. Online image re-ranking which limits users' effort to just one-click feedback is an effective way to improve search results and its interaction is simple enough. The key component of image and text re-ranking is to compute visual similarities reflecting semantic relevance of images. The query keyword was clustered and weighting scheme was used. In order to reduce the semantic gap, query-specific semantic signature was used.

II. EXISTING SYSTEM

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

The simplest kind of query is to locate a record that has a specific field (the key) equal to a specified value v. Other common kinds of query are "find the item with smallest (or largest) key value", "find the item with largest key value not exceeding v", "find all items with key values between specified bounds vmin and vmax".

DRAWBACKS

- Finding the smallest element.
- Linear search.
- Single keywords based search.

III. PROPOSED SYSTEM

The propose system is called as the semantic web based search engine which is also called as Intelligent Semantic Web Search Engines. We use the power of xml meta-tags deployed on the web page to search the queried information. The xml page will be consisted of built-in and user defined tags. Here propose the intelligent semantic web based search engine.

The proposed system describes an image and text re-ranking , which permits the use of hierarchical algorithm for re-ranking. An image and text are re-ranked by increasing the count for the frequently image and text by the user of the system.

An image and text having highest count has higher priority and had first rank and remaining re-ranked based on their count. The searching is made using double keyword to enhance the search result. Through the analysis, it show that re-ranking framework has enhanced search compared to the single-keyword search.

ADVANTAGES

High quality searching method.
Optimized time and reduces more number of search.
Simple and easy to use.
Reliability in search.

IV. CONCLUSION

The proposed framework, which shows the query-specific search to significantly improve the effectiveness and efficiency of online image and text re-ranking. The visual features of images are projected into their related semantic spaces automatically learned through keyword expansions offline. The text is projected and re-ranking was performed.

V. FUTURE ENHANCEMENT

In the future work, the framework can be improved along several directions. Finding the keyword expansions used to define reference classes can incorporate other metadata and log data besides the textual and visual features. For example,

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the co-occurrence information of keywords in user queries is useful and can be obtained in log data. Although the semantic signatures are already small, it is possible to make them more compact and to further enhance their matching efficiency using other technologies such as hashing.

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