**SMART FASHION RECOMMENDER APPLICATION**

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**LITERATURE SURVEY**

McAuley et al devised a parametric distance transformation that assigns a lower distance to garment pairings that fit well than to those that do not. And provided Image-based recommendations on styles and substitutes.

Hu et al conducted a preliminary investigation into personalized outfit recommendation. To describe the user-item and item-item interactions, a functional tensor factorization method was presented. They proposed A functional tensor factorization approach.

Veit et al learned feature transformation for a compatibility measure between pairs of objects using a Siamese CNN architecture. All of these worksfocused solely on the compatibility of two things. Furthermore, they simply modelled broad matching criteria and ignored the issue of personalization

Thombre in used image segmentation and Kalman filter to realize Human detection and tracking. Orrite-Urunuela proposed a statistical model for Detection and tracking of human silhouette and the corresponding 3D skeletal structure in gait sequences. How-Lung provided an outdoor aquatic surveillance system for human motion tracking and detection.

Ajmani et al present a novel method for content-based recommendation of media-rich commodities with the use of probabilistic multimedia ontology. Proposed an ontology based personalized garment recommendation system. Li et al. [8] utilized the HMM of recommended items to match customers’ model according to customer data. The second method is the collaborative filtering-based recommendations algorithm. Proposed Content-Based Filtering Recommendation Algorithm.

Nogueira et al presented a new collaborative filtering strategy that utilizes the visual attention to characterize images and alleviate the new item cold-start problem. The rule-based recommendation algorithm is the third method.

Hwang et al put forward a method to generate the automatic rules with the user’s items and made a suggestion on the best rule. The fourth method is the utility-based recommendation.

Scholz et al found that exponential utility functions are better geared to predicting optimal recommendation ranks for products, and linear utility functions perform much better in estimating customers’ willingness.

Koenig in developed a system toward real-time human detection and tracking in diverse environments. However, mostly the researchers focus on the point of human detection and tracking in complex scene, while refined contour extraction of human in dynamic scene is still an open question