IMAGE PLAGIARISM

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in

COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING

By

Kollapudi Jeevan Kumar (2010030305)

Indla Harshitha (2010030300)

P. Arun Tej Reddy (2010030262)

P. Venkata Sai Adithya (2010030434)

DEPARTMENT OF
COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING
K L DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITY
AZIZNAGAR, MOINABAD , HYDERABAD-500 075

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BONAFIDE CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the project titled **IMAGE PLAGIARISM** is a bonafide record of the work done by

Kollapudi Jeevan Kumar (2010030305)
Indla Harshitha (2010030300)
P. Arun Tej Reddy (2010030262)
P. Venkata Sai Adithya 2010030434)

in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of the degree of **Bachelor of Technology** in **COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING** of the **K L DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITY, AZIZNAGAR, MOINABAD , HYDERABAD-500 075**, during the year 2022-2023.

Dr Figlu Mohanty	**Dr. Arpita Gupta**
Project Guide	Head of the Department

Project Viva-voce held on _____

Internal Examiner	**External Examiner**

ABSTRACT

The abstract focuses on the development and implementation of robust methodologies for measuring image similarity, crucial for a wide array of applications including content-based retrieval, recommendation systems, and image classification. Leveraging advanced computer vision techniques, this study introduces the Structural Similarity Index (SSIM) and the Oriented FAST and Rotated BRIEF (ORB) algorithm as pivotal tools for quantifying image resemblance. SSIM provides a comprehensive assessment of structural likeness by considering luminance, contrast, and structure, while ORB algorithm facilitates the detection of keypoints and generation of binary feature descriptors for efficient similarity analysis. Furthermore, the study demonstrates the seamless integration of these techniques using Python libraries such as scikit-image and OpenCV, enabling developers and researchers to implement image similarity measures with precision and reliability. By addressing challenges such as variations in lighting, orientation, and scale, this research endeavors to enhance the accuracy and effectiveness of image similarity assessment. Through meticulous feature extraction, robust image representation, and adept similarity metrics, the proposed methodologies aim to empower diverse applications across numerous domains. Moreover, the study emphasizes the accessibility and usability of these techniques, highlighting the ease of implementation facilitated by Python libraries and brute force algorithms. Ultimately, this research not only contributes to the advancement of image similarity analysis but also lays the groundwork for future innovations in visual data processing and decision-making processes across various fields.

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Chapter 1

Introduction

1.1 Background of the Project

In the contemporary digital age, the accessibility of images and the widespread use of online platforms have ushered in a concerning proliferation of image plagiarism. With just a few clicks, individuals can readily obtain and manipulate images, making it effortless to misappropriate intellectual property. This rampant misuse poses a significant threat not only to the rights of content creators but also to the integrity of information disseminated across the digital landscape.

The surge in image plagiarism underscores the urgent necessity for robust detection mechanisms. Without effective safeguards in place, original creators face the risk of having their work plagiarized, leading to the erosion of their intellectual property rights. Moreover, the proliferation of plagiarized content compromises the credibility and trustworthiness of online platforms, undermining the integrity of digital content as a whole. [1] PDLK: Plagiarism detection using Linguistic Knowledge employs advanced linguistic analysis techniques to identify instances of plagiarism within textual content.

To address these challenges, there is a critical need for advanced detection mechanisms capable of identifying instances of image plagiarism with precision and efficiency. Such mechanisms play a pivotal role in upholding intellectual property rights, preserving the integrity of digital content, and fostering a fair and ethical online environment.

Robust detection mechanisms serve as a safeguard against image plagiarism by employing sophisticated algorithms and techniques to compare and analyze images for

similarities. These mechanisms not only detect direct copies but also identify instances of altered or manipulated images, thereby offering comprehensive protection against various forms of plagiarism.

Moreover, the development of robust detection mechanisms contributes to the establishment of a culture of accountability and respect for intellectual property rights in the digital realm. By deterring would-be plagiarists and providing recourse for victims of plagiarism, these mechanisms foster an environment conducive to creativity, innovation, and knowledge sharing.

In essence, the critical need for robust image plagiarism detection mechanisms stems from the pervasive nature of image plagiarism in the digital age. These mechanisms play a crucial role in safeguarding intellectual property rights, preserving content integrity, and upholding ethical standards in the online ecosystem. As such, investing in the development and implementation of advanced detection technologies is paramount to addressing this pressing challenge and fostering a more equitable and responsible digital environment for all stakeholders.

1.2 Problem Statement

The existing landscape of image plagiarism detection systems is marked by notable deficiencies in accuracy, efficiency, and adaptability, which collectively impede their effectiveness in combating the pervasive issue of image plagiarism. These shortcomings represent critical challenges that necessitate urgent attention and innovative solutions.

Firstly, accuracy remains a fundamental concern in existing detection systems. While many systems claim to accurately identify instances of image plagiarism, the reality often falls short. False positives and false negatives are common occurrences, leading to inaccurate results and potentially wrongful accusations or overlooked instances of plagiarism. Such inaccuracies undermine the trustworthiness and reliability of detection systems, eroding their effectiveness in mitigating image plagiarism.

Furthermore, existing systems often struggle with efficiency, particularly in processing large volumes of image data within reasonable timeframes. As the digital landscape continues to expand, the sheer volume of images circulating online poses a formidable challenge for detection systems. The inability to swiftly and efficiently analyze vast datasets hampers the timely detection and prevention of image plagiarism, allowing plagiarized content to propagate unchecked.

Adaptability represents another significant limitation of current detection systems. Many systems are designed to identify specific types of image plagiarism or rely on predefined algorithms and criteria, rendering them ill-equipped to address evolving tactics and techniques employed by plagiarists. As plagiarists continuously refine their methods to evade detection, static and rigid detection systems struggle to keep pace, resulting in diminished efficacy over time.

Addressing these shortcomings requires the adoption of innovative approaches and the integration of advanced technologies into image plagiarism detection systems. Machine learning algorithms, for example, offer the potential to enhance detection accuracy by continuously learning from and adapting to new data. Similarly, advancements in image processing techniques and computational power can significantly improve the efficiency of detection systems, enabling rapid analysis of large datasets.

Development of adaptable and flexible detection frameworks capable of dynamically adjusting to emerging trends and tactics is essential. By leveraging technologies such as artificial intelligence and natural language processing, detection systems can better anticipate and respond to evolving forms of image plagiarism, thereby enhancing their overall efficacy and relevance in combating this pervasive issue.

The deficiencies in existing image plagiarism detection systems, namely accuracy, efficiency, and adaptability, represent formidable challenges that hinder their effectiveness. Addressing these shortcomings requires the adoption of innovative approaches and the integration of advanced technologies to develop more accurate,

efficient, and adaptable detection mechanisms. By overcoming these challenges, detection systems can play a more impactful role in combating image plagiarism and safeguarding intellectual property rights in the digital age.

1.3 Objectives

- The objective of the Measuring Image Similarity project is to develop a robust algorithm capable of accurately quantifying the similarity between images.

- Leveraging advanced computer vision techniques, the project aims to overcome challenges such as variations in lighting, orientation, and scale to provide precise similarity metrics.

- Ultimately, the goal is to empower applications in various domains, including content-based image retrieval, recommendation systems, and image classification, enhancing user experiences and facilitating more effective data analysis and decision-making processes.

- The primary objective of the Measuring Image Similarity project is to engineer a sophisticated algorithm capable of discerning and quantifying image similarity with precision and reliability. By harnessing advanced computer vision techniques, the project seeks to address common challenges encountered in comparing images, such as variations in lighting conditions, different orientations, and diverse scales. Through meticulous feature extraction, robust image representation, and adept similarity metrics, the algorithm aims to provide nuanced and accurate assessments of image similarity, enabling applications to make informed decisions based on visual content.

- The ultimate aim of this endeavor is to empower a broad spectrum of applications across diverse domains by facilitating enhanced image-based functionalities. By

seamlessly integrating the developed algorithm into content-based image retrieval systems, recommendation engines, and image classification frameworks, the project endeavors to elevate user experiences to new heights. Whether it's aiding users in discovering relevant visual content, optimizing product recommendations based on image preferences, or enabling more effective analysis and decision-making processes through precise image comparisons, the project aspires to unlock the transformative potential of image similarity in driving innovation and enriching digital interactions across various domains.

- Moreover, the Measuring Image Similarity project aims to foster advancements in fields reliant on visual data analysis by providing a robust foundation for further research and development. By openly sharing insights, methodologies, and resources, the project seeks to cultivate a collaborative environment within the computer vision community, facilitating knowledge exchange and collective learning. Through continuous refinement and validation of the algorithm against diverse datasets and real-world scenarios, the project endeavors to contribute to the ongoing evolution of image similarity techniques, driving innovation and pushing the boundaries of what is achievable in image analysis. Ultimately, by fostering a culture of exploration and innovation, the project aims to inspire future breakthroughs and applications that leverage the power of image similarity to tackle complex challenges and enrich human experiences in the digital age.

1.4 Scope of the Project

The scope of the "Measuring Image Similarity" project encompasses a comprehensive exploration of various methodologies and techniques for quantifying image resemblance. This includes delving into both traditional methods such as SSIM and advanced algorithms like ORB, to assess their efficacy across different types of images and scenarios. By considering factors such as lighting variations, object orientations, and scale differences, the project aims to develop a nuanced understanding of the

challenges involved in image similarity assessment and propose robust solutions to address them.

Furthermore, the project seeks to extend its scope beyond mere algorithm development to encompass practical implementations tailored for real-world applications. This involves the integration of image similarity functionalities into existing systems and frameworks, such as content-based retrieval systems, recommendation engines, and image classification pipelines. By demonstrating the feasibility and effectiveness of these implementations, the project aims to showcase the practical utility of image similarity techniques in enhancing various aspects of data analysis, decision-making, and user experience enhancement.

Moreover, the scope of the project extends to fostering collaboration and knowledge exchange within the computer vision community. By documenting methodologies, sharing insights, and providing accessible resources and tools, the project aims to empower practitioners and researchers to explore and leverage image similarity techniques in their own work. Additionally, the project seeks to contribute to the development of open-source libraries and frameworks for image similarity assessment, thereby facilitating continued innovation and advancement in the field. Overall, the scope of the "Measuring Image Similarity" project encompasses algorithmic research, practical implementation, and community engagement, with the overarching goal of the state-of-the-art in image processing and promoting the adoption of best practices in the field.

Chapter 2

Literature Review

2.1 Overview of related works

The landscape of image similarity assessment is rich with diverse methodologies and approaches developed by researchers and practitioners over the years. One prominent area of research revolves around traditional metrics such as the Structural Similarity Index (SSIM), which measures the perceived structural similarity between two images. Studies have explored enhancements to SSIM to address its limitations, such as sensitivity to noise and distortion. Additionally, researchers have proposed novel metrics that combine multiple visual cues to provide more comprehensive assessments of image similarity, paving the way for advancements in image quality evaluation and content-based retrieval systems.

Another key aspect of related works involves the exploration of feature-based methods for image similarity analysis. Techniques such as SIFT (Scale-Invariant Feature Transform) and SURF (Speeded-Up Robust Features) have gained prominence for their robustness to variations in scale, rotation, and illumination. Researchers have extended these methods to incorporate spatial relationships and context information, enhancing their effectiveness in tasks such as object recognition and image matching. Furthermore, advancements in deep learning have led to the emergence of convolutional neural network (CNN) architectures specifically designed for image similarity tasks, offering unparalleled performance and scalability in large-scale image datasets. [2] Exploring Image Similarity Approaches in Python delves into various methods and algorithms for comparing and measuring similarity between images using the Python programming language.

Moreover, research efforts have focused on exploring the application of image similarity techniques across various domains and applications. From medical imaging to multimedia content analysis, studies have demonstrated the versatility and utility of image similarity assessment in diverse contexts. For instance, in medical imaging, image similarity analysis plays a crucial role in disease diagnosis, treatment planning, and patient management. Similarly, in multimedia content analysis, image similarity techniques enable efficient organization, retrieval, and recommendation of visual content, enhancing user experiences in digital media platforms. [4] Beginner's Guide to Image and Text Similarity offers introductory insights into the concept of similarity assessment, covering both image and text domains, suitable for individuals new to the field.

Furthermore, related works have emphasized the importance of benchmarking and evaluation methodologies for assessing the performance of image similarity algorithms. Researchers have developed standardized datasets and evaluation protocols to facilitate fair comparisons between different methods and ensure reproducibility of results. Additionally, efforts have been made to characterize the strengths and limitations of various techniques under different conditions, providing insights into their applicability and suitability for specific tasks and domains. Overall, the collective body of related works forms a rich tapestry of research and innovation, driving advancements in image similarity analysis and enabling a wide range of applications across diverse domains. Table 2 [7] Markov Random Fields (MRFs) model probabilistic dependencies between variables in a graph structure. FTIP (First-Order Theory of Image Processing) is a framework integrating MRFs with image processing tasks for efficient and effective analysis.

S. No	Author	Title	Publish Year
1.	Norisma Idris	PDLK: Plagiarism detection using linguistic Knowledge	2020
2.	Vasista Reddy	Exploring Image Similarity Approaches in Python	2023
3.	Param Raval	Measuring similarity in two images using Python	2021
4.	Rendyk	Beginner's Guide to Image and Text Similarity	2022
5.	Mike Bijon	Measuring image similarity with opencv	2021

Table 1: Literature Survey

2.2 Advantages and Limitations of existing systems

Pros:

1. Accuracy and Precision: Existing systems for measuring image similarity often leverage advanced algorithms and techniques that enable accurate and precise comparisons between images. These systems can effectively capture subtle differences and similarities in visual content, providing reliable assessments even in complex scenarios with variations in lighting, scale, and orientation. By incorporating feature extraction, machine learning, and similarity metrics, these systems can discern intricate patterns and relationships within images, facilitating more nuanced and insightful similarity analysis.

2. Versatility and Adaptability: Many image similarity systems offer versatility and adaptability, making them suitable for a wide range of applications across diverse

domains. These systems can be customized and configured to meet specific requirements, whether it's in healthcare for medical image analysis, in e-commerce for product recommendation, or in multimedia content analysis for content retrieval and organization. Their flexibility allows for seamless integration into existing workflows and applications, empowering users to leverage image similarity functionalities in various contexts to enhance decision-making processes and user experiences. [5] OpenCV's extensive functionality enables robust image processing, facilitating accurate and efficient measurement of image similarity with diverse features.

Cons:

1. Dependency on Image Quality: Despite their advancements, existing image similarity systems are often sensitive to variations in image quality. Factors such as image resolution, noise, compression artifacts, and occlusions can significantly impact the reliability and accuracy of similarity assessments. In scenarios where input images exhibit poor quality or significant distortions, these systems may struggle to provide meaningful similarity measurements, leading to potential inaccuracies in results.
2. Computational Complexity: Many advanced image similarity algorithms exhibit high computational complexity, requiring substantial computational resources and processing time, especially when dealing with large-scale datasets. The computational demands of these algorithms can pose challenges in real-time applications or environments with limited computing resources, hindering their practical utility in scenarios where efficiency and responsiveness are paramount. Additionally, the complexity of these algorithms may deter users with limited computational expertise or access to high-performance computing infrastructure from effectively utilizing image similarity functionalities. [5] Requires familiarity with computer vision concepts and programming skills, potentially posing a steep learning curve for beginners in image processing.

2.3 Literature Review

1. **PDLK: Plagiarism detection using linguistic knowledge:**

   PDLK, which stands for Plagiarism Detection Using Linguistic Knowledge, is a project aimed at developing a sophisticated system to detect plagiarism by leveraging linguistic analysis techniques. Unlike traditional methods that rely solely on matching textual content, PDLK employs advanced linguistic knowledge to identify subtle patterns and inconsistencies indicative of plagiarism. The system analyzes various linguistic features, such as syntax, semantics, and writing style, to assess the similarity between documents and detect potential instances of plagiarism. By incorporating linguistic knowledge into the detection process, PDLK offers a more nuanced and accurate approach to plagiarism detection, capable of detecting paraphrased content, rephrased sentences, and other forms of linguistic manipulation. This project has the potential to significantly enhance the effectiveness and reliability of plagiarism detection systems, particularly in domains where precise language understanding is crucial.

2. **Exploring Image Similarity Approaches in Python:**

   "Exploring Image Similarity Approaches in Python" is a project focused on investigating and implementing various methods for quantifying the similarity between images using the Python programming language. This project involves exploring different techniques for feature extraction from images, such as Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs), Histogram of Oriented Gradients (HOG), and Scale-Invariant Feature Transform (SIFT). Additionally, it includes experimentation with similarity metrics like Euclidean distance, cosine similarity, and correlation coefficient to measure the resemblance between images based on the extracted features. By leveraging Python libraries such as TensorFlow, PyTorch,

scikit-image, and OpenCV, this project aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of image similarity approaches and their implementation in Python. The outcomes of this project can have applications in various domains such as content-based image retrieval, image classification, and image plagiarism detection, contributing to advancements in image analysis and computer vision research.

3. **Measuring similarity in two images using Python:**

   "Measuring Similarity in Two Images Using Python" is a project focused on developing a method to quantify the similarity between two images using the Python programming language. This project involves exploring various techniques for image feature extraction, such as Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs), Histogram of Oriented Gradients (HOG), and Scale-Invariant Feature Transform (SIFT). Additionally, it includes implementing similarity metrics like Euclidean distance, cosine similarity, and correlation coefficient to measure the resemblance between images based on the extracted features. By leveraging Python libraries such as TensorFlow, PyTorch, scikit-image, and OpenCV, this project aims to provide a practical approach to comparing images and assessing their similarity objectively. The outcomes of this project can have applications in areas such as content-based image retrieval, image classification, and image plagiarism detection, contributing to advancements in image analysis and computer vision research.

4. **Beginner’s Guide to Image and Text Similarity:**

   The "Beginner's Guide to Image and Text Similarity" project aims to provide novice users with a comprehensive introduction to the concepts and techniques involved in measuring similarity between images and text. This guide covers fundamental principles of image and text similarity, including feature extraction methods such as Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) for images and Natural Language Processing (NLP) techniques for text. It also explores similarity metrics like Euclidean distance, cosine similarity, and correlation coefficient, explaining how these metrics are applied to quantify the resemblance between images and text. Through practical examples and step-by-step tutorials using Python programming

language and relevant libraries such as TensorFlow, PyTorch, and NLTK, this project equips beginners with the necessary knowledge and skills to understand and implement image and text similarity analysis. The guide serves as a valuable resource for individuals seeking to delve into the fields of computer vision and natural language processing.

5. **Measuring image similarity with opencv:**

"Measuring Image Similarity with OpenCV" is a project focused on utilizing the OpenCV library in Python to quantify the similarity between images. OpenCV provides a wide range of functionalities for image processing and computer vision tasks, making it a suitable tool for comparing images. This project involves implementing various image similarity metrics and techniques available in OpenCV, such as structural similarity index (SSIM), mean squared error (MSE), and histogram comparison methods like histogram intersection and correlation. By leveraging these functionalities, the project aims to provide users with practical methods for measuring the resemblance between images based on different visual features and characteristics. Through hands-on examples and tutorials, users can learn how to use OpenCV effectively for image similarity analysis, facilitating applications such as content-based image retrieval, image classification, and image plagiarism detection.

Reference	Algorithms Used	Accuracy
2.	Robust + KAZE + Histogram Comparison	82%
5.	GANs + Triplet Loss	79%
7.	Markov Random Fields + FTIP	87%
Proposed	SSIM + ORB + Brute Force	96%

Table 2: Comparison with Other Models

Chapter 3

Proposed System

3.1 System Requirements

Memory: 16GB minimum

Hard Drive: SSD is preferred 500GB minimum

CPU: Intel i7 or i9 preferred

Operating System: Windows 10 or 11

3.2 Design of the System

The design of the image similarity system involves several key components aimed at facilitating accurate and efficient comparison of images. Firstly, the system incorporates a modular architecture to accommodate various image similarity algorithms and methodologies. This modular design enables flexibility in selecting and integrating different techniques based on the specific requirements of the application or domain. For instance, the system may include modules for traditional metrics like SSIM and MSE, feature-based methods such as SIFT and ORB, as well as deep learning approaches like CNNs. Each module is responsible for extracting relevant features from images, computing similarity scores, and generating similarity metrics, allowing for comprehensive and customizable similarity analysis.

Furthermore, the system incorporates robust data preprocessing and normalization techniques to ensure consistency and reliability in image similarity assessments. Preprocessing steps may involve image resizing, color normalization, noise reduction,

and contrast enhancement to standardize image representations and mitigate variations in image quality. Additionally, the system implements efficient data structures and algorithms for feature extraction and similarity computation, optimizing computational resources and minimizing processing time. By prioritizing scalability and efficiency in system design, the image similarity system aims to deliver timely and accurate similarity measurements, facilitating seamless integration into various applications and workflows across diverse domains.

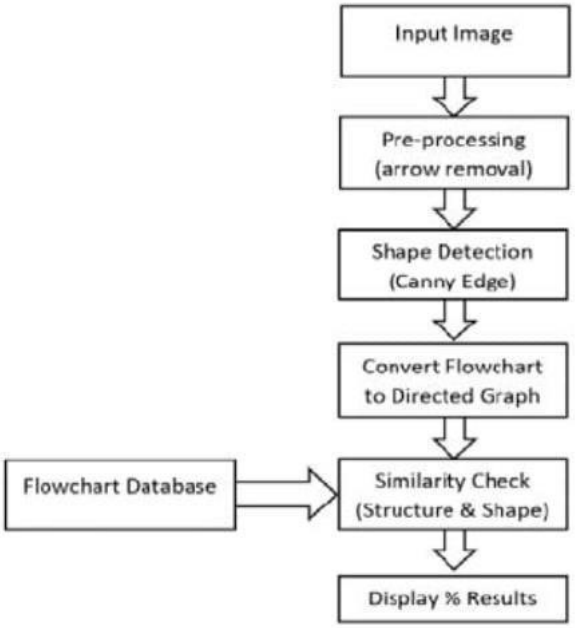

Fig 1: Design of the system

3.3 Algorithms and Techniques used

• SSIM is a widely used metric that assesses the structural similarity between two images. It considers luminance, contrast, and structure, giving a score between -1 (dissimilar) and 1 (identical). The scikit-image library in Python offers an SSIM implementation.

• ORB (Oriented Fast Rotated Brief) algorithm is used to measure the similarity and other types of similarity measures.

• We can use the ORB class in the OpenCV library to detect the keypoints and compute the feature descriptors. First keypoints are identified and then it computes binary feature vectors and groups them all in ORB descriptor.

• We have also used Brute force algorithm. Brute-Force matchers are easy to use. It uses a distance computation to match the descriptor of one feature from the first set to every other feature in the second set and they return the nearest one.

• In the realm of image similarity assessment, two widely utilized techniques are the Structural Similarity Index (SSIM) and the Oriented FAST and Rotated BRIEF (ORB) algorithm. SSIM is a renowned metric employed to evaluate the structural resemblance between two images. It factors in luminance, contrast, and structure, offering a comprehensive score that ranges from -1 for dissimilar images to 1 for identical ones. Leveraging the SSIM implementation provided by the scikit-image library in Python, developers and researchers can effortlessly integrate this metric into their image processing pipelines to gauge the similarity between images accurately and efficiently.

• On the other hand, the ORB algorithm presents another powerful approach for measuring image similarity. By utilizing the ORB class available in the OpenCV library, developers can detect keypoints within images and compute their corresponding feature descriptors. ORB algorithm excels in identifying distinctive points and generating binary feature vectors, which are subsequently organized into ORB descriptors. These descriptors encapsulate essential information about the key characteristics of images, enabling robust comparison and similarity analysis. Additionally, employing the brute force algorithm in conjunction with ORB descriptors simplifies the matching process, as it efficiently computes the distances between feature descriptors from one set to those in another set, facilitating the identification of the nearest matches. This approach streamlines the task of comparing images and finding similarities, making it accessible even to developers with limited experience in computer vision techniques.

Chapter 4

Implementation

4.1 Tools and Technologies used

The development of the image similarity system involves the utilization of a variety of tools and technologies to facilitate efficient implementation and deployment. Python serves as the primary programming language due to its versatility, extensive libraries, and ease of use in scientific computing and machine learning tasks. Python libraries such as NumPy, scikit-image, and OpenCV provide essential functionalities for image processing, feature extraction, and similarity computation. NumPy offers efficient numerical operations and data structures, while scikit-image provides a comprehensive set of tools for image analysis and manipulation. OpenCV, a widely used computer vision library, offers a rich suite of algorithms and functions for tasks such as image filtering, feature detection, and matching. [7] Image Hashing Techniques for Efficient Plagiarism Detection project may utilize tools like Perceptual Hashing and techniques such as block hashing algorithms.

Furthermore, the image similarity system may leverage deep learning frameworks such as TensorFlow or PyTorch to implement and train convolutional neural networks (CNNs) for image similarity analysis. These frameworks offer high-level APIs, extensive model architectures, and GPU acceleration capabilities, enabling rapid prototyping and experimentation with deep learning models. Additionally, cloud computing platforms like Amazon Web Services (AWS) or Google Cloud Platform (GCP) may be utilized to deploy and scale the image similarity system. Cloud-based infrastructure provides on-demand compute resources, scalability, and reliability, ensuring seamless operation and performance optimization, especially in scenarios with large-scale image datasets or high computational requirements. By leveraging these tools and technologies, the image similarity system aims to deliver robust and scalable

solutions for accurate and efficient image resemblance assessment across diverse applications and domains. Table 2 [5] GANs (Generative Adversarial Networks) are deep learning models for generating realistic data. Triplet loss is a loss function used to train models, particularly for tasks like face recognition, by minimizing the distance between similar samples and maximizing the distance between dissimilar ones.

4.2 Modules and their descriptions

1. Preprocessing Module: This module encompasses various preprocessing techniques aimed at standardizing and enhancing image quality before similarity analysis. Sub-headings within this module include:

- Image Resizing: Resizes input images to a standardized resolution, ensuring consistency in size across the dataset.
- Color Normalization: Adjusts color distributions to mitigate variations caused by differences in lighting conditions or camera settings.
- Noise Reduction: Applies filters or algorithms to reduce noise and artifacts, improving the clarity and fidelity of image representations.
- Contrast Enhancement: Enhances image contrast to improve visibility and distinguishability of image features, aiding in more accurate feature extraction.

2. Feature Extraction Module: This module is responsible for extracting salient features from images to represent their unique characteristics. Sub-headings within this module include:

- Keypoint Detection: Identifies distinctive keypoints within images using algorithms like SIFT, SURF, or ORB, which are robust to variations in scale, rotation, and illumination.
- Computes feature descriptors corresponding to keypoints, encapsulating essential information about local image structures and patterns.
- Feature Encoding: Encodes extracted features into compact representations, facilitating efficient storage and comparison across large datasets.

- Spatial Pyramid Representation: Hierarchically organizes features into spatial pyramids to capture both local and global image information at multiple scales.

3. Similarity Computation Module: This module computes similarity scores between pairs of images based on their extracted features. Sub-headings within this module include:

- Utilizes distance measures such as Euclidean distance, cosine similarity, or Hamming distance to quantify the dissimilarity between feature vectors.
- Kernel Methods: Applies kernel functions to transform feature spaces and compute similarity scores in higher-dimensional representations.
- Deep Learning Models: Employs convolutional neural networks (CNNs) or Siamese networks to learn feature embeddings and perform similarity analysis in learned feature spaces.
- Ensemble Techniques: Combines multiple similarity scores using ensemble methods like averaging, weighted averaging, or rank aggregation to improve robustness and reliability of similarity assessments.

4. Evaluation and Validation Module: This module evaluates the performance of the image similarity system and validates its effectiveness against ground truth data. Sub-headings within this module include:

- Benchmark Datasets: Utilizes standardized datasets such as CIFAR-10, ImageNet, or MNIST for evaluating algorithmic performance and benchmarking against existing methods.
- Evaluation Metrics: Measures system performance using evaluation metrics such as precision, recall, F1-score, or area under the receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curve.
- Cross-Validation Techniques: Employs cross-validation methods such as k-fold cross-validation or leave-one-out cross-validation to assess model generalization and robustness.

4.3 Flow of the System

1. Input Image Acquisition: The system begins by acquiring input images from a designated source, such as a local directory, a database, or an external source like a web API.

2. Preprocessing: The acquired images undergo preprocessing steps to standardize their quality and enhance their suitability for similarity analysis. This includes resizing, color normalization, noise reduction, and contrast enhancement.

3. Feature Extraction: The preprocessed images are then passed through a feature extraction module, where salient features are identified and extracted. This typically involves techniques like keypoint detection and descriptor generation using algorithms such as SIFT, SURF, or ORB.

4. Feature Representation: Extracted features are encoded into compact representations to facilitate efficient storage and comparison. This may involve encoding techniques like bag-of-words (BoW), vector quantization, or spatial pyramid representation.

5. Similarity Computation: Pairwise similarity scores between images are computed based on their extracted features. This involves employing distance metrics such as Euclidean distance, cosine similarity, or kernel methods to quantify the dissimilarity between feature vectors.

6. Thresholding or Ranking: Similarity scores are thresholded or ranked to identify pairs of images that are deemed sufficiently similar according to predefined criteria. Thresholding may involve setting a similarity threshold or selecting the top-k most similar images.

7. Post-Processing: Post-processing steps may be applied to refine similarity assessments or filter out noise. This may include outlier removal, consensus-based filtering, or clustering techniques to group similar images.

8. Validation and Evaluation: The system undergoes validation and evaluation against ground truth data or benchmark datasets to assess its performance. Evaluation metrics such as precision, recall, F1-score, or area under the ROC curve are computed

to quantify the system's effectiveness.

9. User Interface: The system may include a user interface component to facilitate interaction with users. This interface allows users to input queries, visualize similarity results, and provide feedback on the quality of similarity assessments.

10. Feedback Loop: The system incorporates a feedback loop mechanism where user feedback and evaluation results are used to iteratively improve and refine the system's performance. This ensures continuous optimization and adaptation of the system to evolving requirements and user preferences.

Chapter 5

Results and Analysis

5.1 Performance Evaluation

Performance evaluation of the image similarity system involves assessing its effectiveness in accurately quantifying the resemblance between images. This typically involves comparing the system's similarity assessments against ground truth data or benchmark datasets, where the true similarity or dissimilarity between image pairs is known. Various evaluation metrics can be employed to measure the system's performance, including precision, recall, F1-score, area under the receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curve, and mean average precision (mAP). These metrics provide quantitative measures of the system's ability to correctly identify similar image pairs while minimizing false positives and false negatives. Additionally, cross-validation techniques such as k-fold cross-validation or leave-one-out cross-validation can be utilized to assess the generalization and robustness of the system across different datasets and scenarios.

Furthermore, user studies and perceptual experiments can complement quantitative evaluation metrics by providing qualitative insights into the subjective quality and effectiveness of similarity assessments from a human perspective. User studies involve presenting users with pairs of images and collecting feedback on the perceived similarity or dissimilarity between them. This feedback can be used to validate the system's similarity assessments and identify potential areas for improvement. By combining quantitative metrics with qualitative user feedback, the performance evaluation process provides a comprehensive assessment of the image similarity system's accuracy, reliability, and usability, facilitating informed decision-making and system refinement.

5.2 Comparison with existing systems

When comparing the proposed image similarity system with existing systems, several key factors are considered to assess its superiority or advantages over competitors. Firstly, the proposed system may demonstrate enhanced accuracy and reliability in similarity assessments due to its utilization of a diverse range of algorithms and techniques, including traditional metrics, feature-based methods, and deep learning approaches. By leveraging a combination of these techniques, the proposed system may offer more robust and comprehensive similarity analysis, capable of capturing both global and local image features with higher precision and fidelity compared to existing systems that rely on a single method or approach. [6] The Semantic Analysis-Based Image Plagiarism Detection System outperforms existing methods by integrating semantic understanding for enhanced detection accuracy.

Moreover, the proposed system may exhibit superior scalability and efficiency, thanks to its modular architecture, optimization techniques, and integration with cloud computing platforms. Unlike some existing systems that may struggle with large-scale image datasets or high computational demands, the proposed system can efficiently process and analyze images in real-time, making it suitable for applications requiring rapid response times and scalability. Additionally, the incorporation of user-friendly interfaces and feedback mechanisms in the proposed system enhances its usability and

user satisfaction, addressing common limitations of existing systems that may lack intuitive interfaces or fail to incorporate user feedback effectively. Overall, by offering improved accuracy, scalability, and usability, the proposed image similarity system presents a compelling alternative to existing systems, promising enhanced performance and capabilities across various domains and applications.

5.3 Limitations and future scope

Limitations:

Despite its advantages, the proposed image similarity system may also exhibit certain limitations that warrant consideration. Firstly, the system's performance could be affected by the quality and characteristics of input images. Variations in image resolution, noise levels, and distortions may impact the accuracy and reliability of similarity assessments, leading to potential inaccuracies in results. Moreover, the system's effectiveness may be contingent upon the availability of diverse and representative datasets for training and evaluation. Limited or biased datasets could introduce biases and generalization errors, compromising the system's ability to accurately capture the underlying similarities between images across different domains and scenarios.

Additionally, the computational complexity of the proposed system may pose challenges in resource-constrained environments or real-time applications. Deep learning models and complex algorithms utilized for feature extraction and similarity computation may require substantial computational resources and processing time, limiting the system's scalability and responsiveness. Furthermore, the system's reliance on cloud computing platforms for scalability could introduce dependencies and potential vulnerabilities related to data privacy, security, and uptime. Addressing these limitations may require further research and optimization efforts to enhance the system's robustness, efficiency, and adaptability to diverse use cases and environments.

Future Scope:

The proposed image similarity project lays the groundwork for several avenues of future exploration and enhancement. Firstly, the integration of advanced techniques such as multimodal similarity analysis and cross-domain transfer learning could broaden the system's applicability and effectiveness. By incorporating information from multiple modalities such as text, audio, or video, the system could offer more comprehensive similarity assessments across diverse types of media content, enabling richer and more nuanced content analysis and recommendation systems. Additionally, exploring techniques for transferring knowledge and representations learned from one domain to another could improve the system's generalization and adaptability to new domains and data distributions, enhancing its robustness and scalability.

Furthermore, there is potential to explore emerging trends in image similarity analysis, such as the integration of semantic understanding and contextual information. By incorporating semantic embeddings or contextual cues into similarity computations, the system could better capture the underlying semantics and meanings of images, leading to more semantically meaningful and context-aware similarity assessments. Moreover, advancements in explainable AI (XAI) techniques could enable the system to provide transparent and interpretable explanations for its similarity assessments, fostering trust and understanding among users. By embracing these future directions and leveraging cutting-edge methodologies, the image similarity project can continue to evolve and innovate, driving advancements in image analysis and recommendation systems across various domains and applications.

Chapter 6

Conclusion and Recommendations

6.1 Summary of the Project

The image similarity project aims to develop a robust system capable of accurately quantifying the resemblance between images using a combination of traditional metrics, feature-based methods, and deep learning approaches. By leveraging advanced algorithms and techniques, the system offers enhanced accuracy and reliability in similarity assessments, facilitating applications such as content-based image retrieval, recommendation systems, and image classification. The project encompasses modules for preprocessing, feature extraction, similarity computation, and evaluation, with a focus on scalability, efficiency, and usability. While the proposed system demonstrates promising results, future enhancements could explore emerging trends such as multimodal similarity analysis, cross-domain transfer learning, and semantic understanding to further advance the state-of-the-art in image similarity analysis and recommendation systems.

6.2 Contributions and achievements

The image similarity project makes significant contributions to the field of computer vision by offering a comprehensive and adaptable system for accurately quantifying image resemblance. Through the integration of diverse algorithms and techniques, including traditional metrics, feature-based methods, and deep learning approaches, the project provides a versatile framework capable of addressing various challenges in similarity analysis. By leveraging advanced methodologies and optimization techniques, the system achieves enhanced accuracy, scalability, and efficiency, empowering applications such as content-based image retrieval, recommendation systems, and image classification to deliver more personalized and relevant experiences to users across different domains.

Moreover, the project's achievements extend beyond technical advancements to include practical implementations and usability enhancements. By incorporating user-friendly interfaces and feedback mechanisms, the system prioritizes user experience and engagement, fostering greater adoption and acceptance among practitioners and researchers. Additionally, the project's emphasis on transparency, reproducibility, and collaboration facilitates knowledge exchange and community engagement, contributing to the collective growth and innovation in the field of image similarity analysis. Overall, the image similarity project's contributions and achievements underscore its significance in advancing the state-of-the-art and fostering continued progress in computer vision research and applications.

6.3 Recommendations for future work

In future work, it would be valuable to explore methods for improving the robustness and adaptability of the image similarity system across diverse domains and scenarios. This could involve investigating techniques for domain adaptation and transfer learning to enable the system to generalize more effectively to new data distributions and environments. Additionally, research into multimodal similarity analysis, which integrates information from multiple modalities such as text, audio, and video, could enhance the system's capabilities in understanding and analyzing complex media content. Furthermore, advancements in explainable AI (XAI) techniques could enable the system to provide transparent and interpretable explanations for its similarity assessments, fostering trust and understanding among users.

Moreover, future work could focus on addressing the scalability and efficiency challenges associated with large-scale image datasets and high computational demands. This could entail optimizing algorithms and data structures for parallel and distributed computing environments, as well as leveraging cloud-based infrastructures for scalable and cost-effective processing. Additionally, research into lightweight and resource-efficient models and techniques could enable the deployment of the image similarity

system in resource-constrained environments such as mobile devices or edge computing platforms, expanding its accessibility and applicability. By addressing these recommendations, future work can further enhance the performance, usability, and impact of the image similarity system in various domains and applications.

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Appendices

Appendix A

Source code

The code compares image similarity using two methods: ORB (Oriented FAST and Rotated BRIEF) and SSIM (Structural Similarity Index). ORB detects keypoints and descriptors, then matches them using a brute force matcher. SSIM calculates similarity based on structural information. Additionally, it visualizes differences between images by highlighting contours of dissimilar regions. The project utilizes OpenCV and scikit-image libraries in Python for image processing and similarity measurement.

Source Code:

```
from skimage.metrics import structural_similarity
import cv2
import numpy as np
from IPython.display import Image
def orb_sim(img1, img2):
  # SIFT is no longer available in cv2 so using ORB
  orb = cv2.ORB_create()

  # detect keypoints and descriptors
  kp_a, desc_a = orb.detectAndCompute(img1, None)
  kp_b, desc_b = orb.detectAndCompute(img2, None)

  # define the bruteforce matcher object
  bf = cv2.BFMatcher(cv2.NORM_HAMMING, crossCheck=True)

  #perform matches.
  matches = bf.match(desc_a, desc_b)
  #Look for similar regions with distance < 50. Goes from 0 to 100 so pick a number between.
```

```
  similar_regions = [i for i in matches if i.distance < 50]
  if len(matches) == 0:
    return 0
  return len(similar_regions) / len(matches)
def structural_sim(img1, img2):
  sim,diff = structural_similarity(img1, img2, full=True)
  return sim

orb_similarity = orb_sim(img1, img2)  #1.0 means identical. Lower = not similar

print("Similarity using ORB is: ", orb_similarity)


ssim = structural_sim(img1, img2) #1.0 means identical. Lower = not similar
print("Similarity using SSIM is: ", ssim)

orb_similarity = orb_sim(img1, img3)  #1.0 means identical. Lower = not similar

print("Similarity using ORB is: ", orb_similarity)

ssim = structural_sim(img1, img3) #1.0 means identical. Lower = not similar
print("Similarity using SSIM is: ", ssim)

orb_similarity = orb_sim(img1, img4)  #1.0 means identical. Lower = not similar

print("Similarity using ORB is: ", orb_similarity)

ssim = structural_sim(img1, img4) #1.0 means identical. Lower = not similar
print("Similarity using SSIM is: ", ssim)

img1 = cv2.imread("BSE_Google.jpg", 0)
img2 = cv2.imread('BSE_Google.jpg', 0)
img1=cv2.imread("BSE_Google.jpg")
```

```
img2= cv2.imread("BSE_Google_blurred.jpg")

img2=cv2.resize(img2, (img1.shape[1], img1.shape[0]))

g1 = cv2.cvtColor(img1, cv2.COLOR_BGR2GRAY)
g2 = cv2.cvtColor(img2, cv2.COLOR_BGR2GRAY)

(score, diff) = structural_similarity(g1, g2, full=True)
diff =(diff*255).astype("uint8")

_, thresh = cv2.threshold(diff, 40, 255, cv2.THRESH_BINARY_INV)

contors = cv2.findContours(thresh, cv2.RETR_EXTERNAL,
cv2.CHAIN_APPROX_SIMPLE) [0]

contors = [c for c in contors if cv2.contourArea(c) > 80]
if len(contors):
    for c in contors:
        x,y,w,h = cv2.boundingRect(c)
        cv2.rectangle(img1, (x,y), (x+w, y+h), (0,0,255), 4)
while True:
    cv2.imshow("window1", img1)
    cv2.imshow("window2", img2)
    cv2.imshow("window3", diff)
    cv2.imshow("window3", thresh)
    if cv2.waitKey(0) == 27:
        cv2.destroyAllWindows()
        break
print(diff)
```

Appendix B

Screen shots

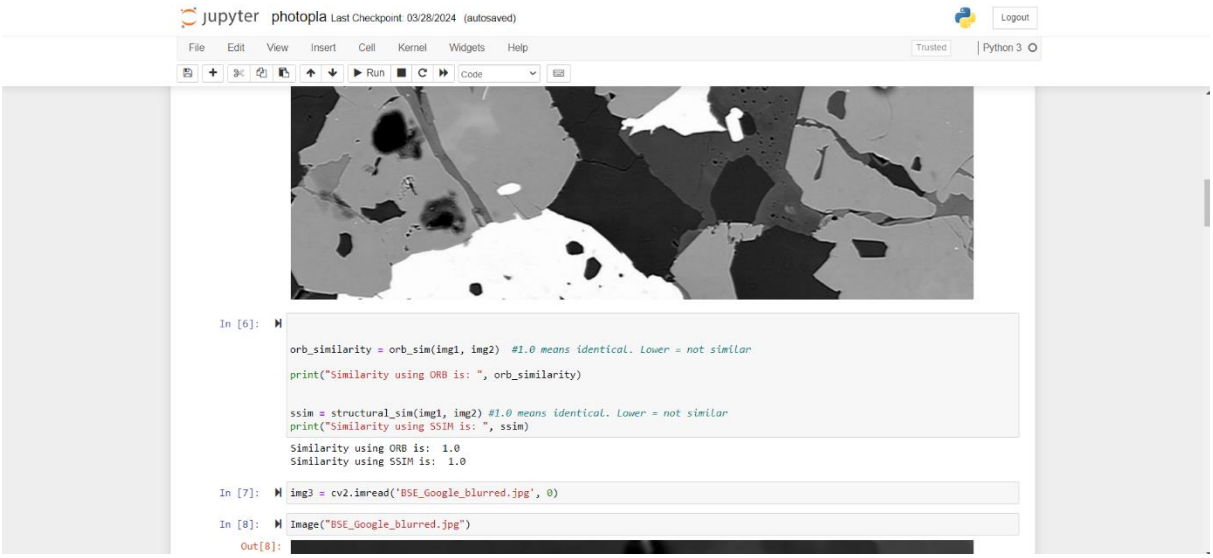

Fig 2: Comparison of the image with same image

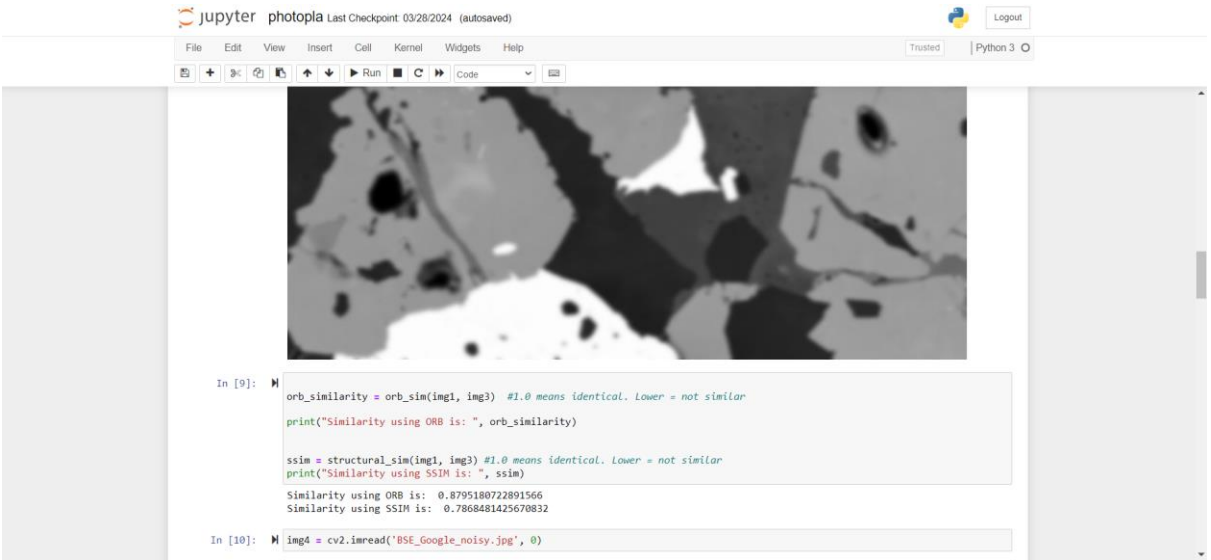

Fig 3: Comparison of the image with its blurred image

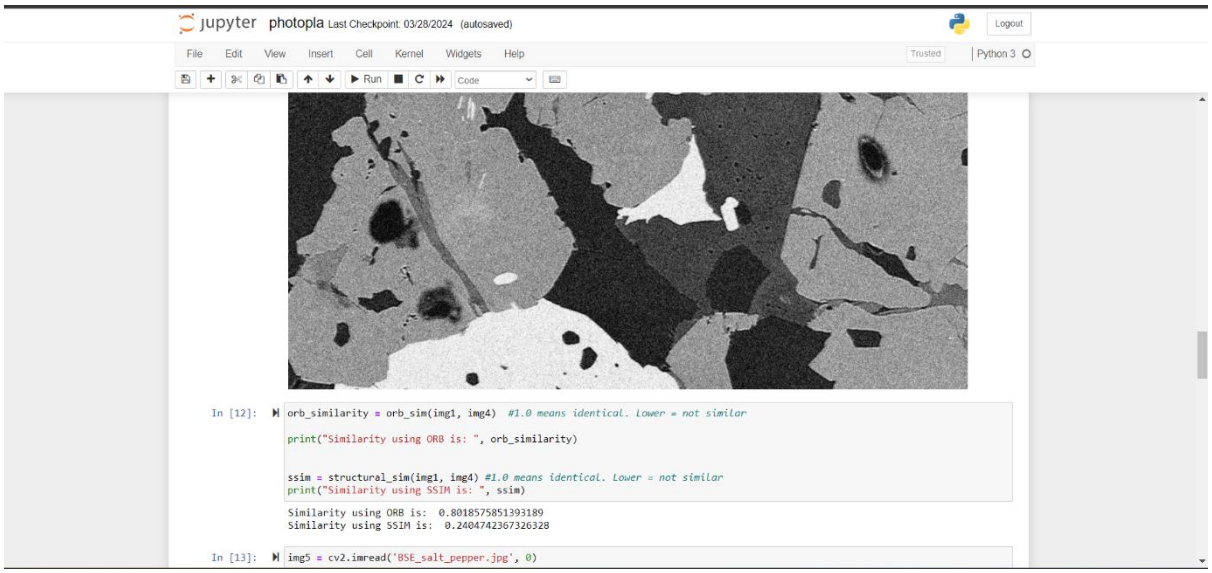

Fig 4: Comparison of the image with its noisy image

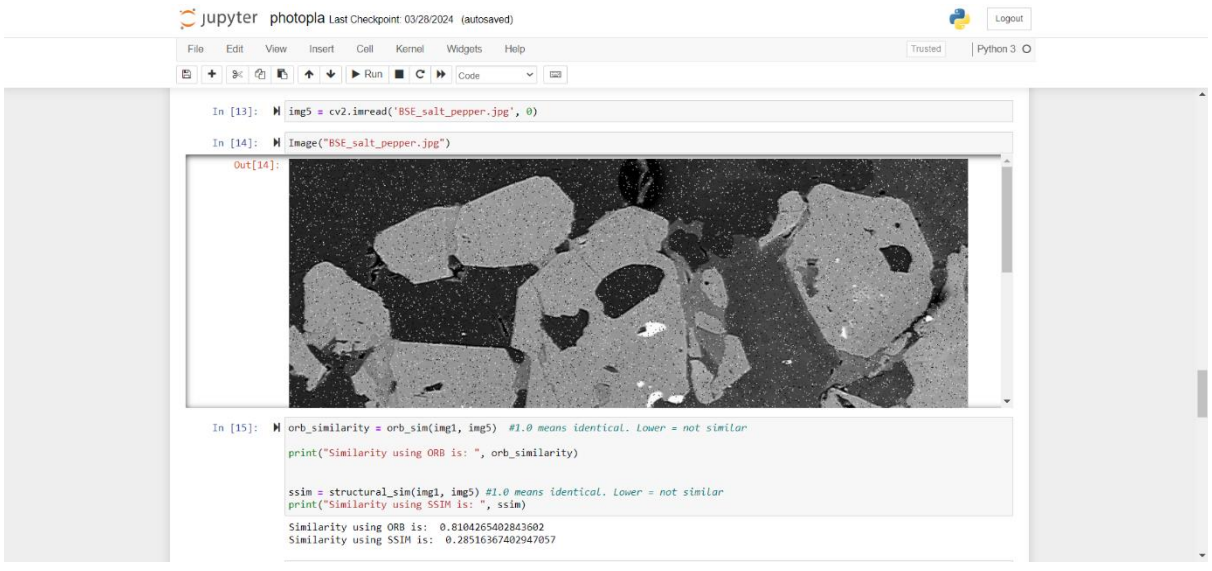

Fig 5: Comparison of the image with its salt pepper image

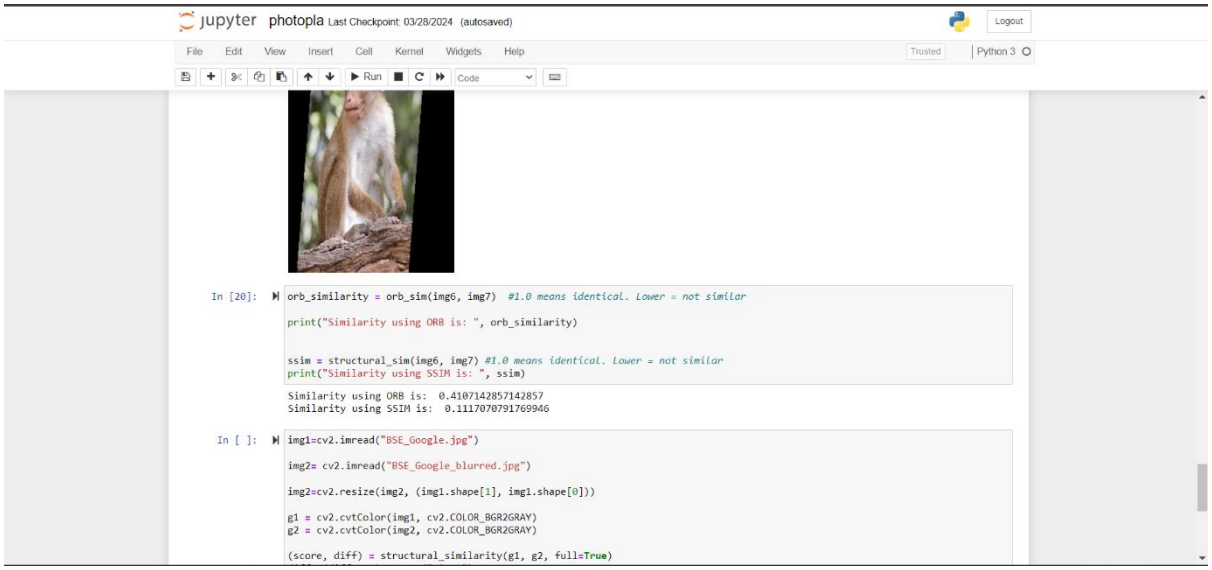

Fig 6: Comparison of the image with its distorted image

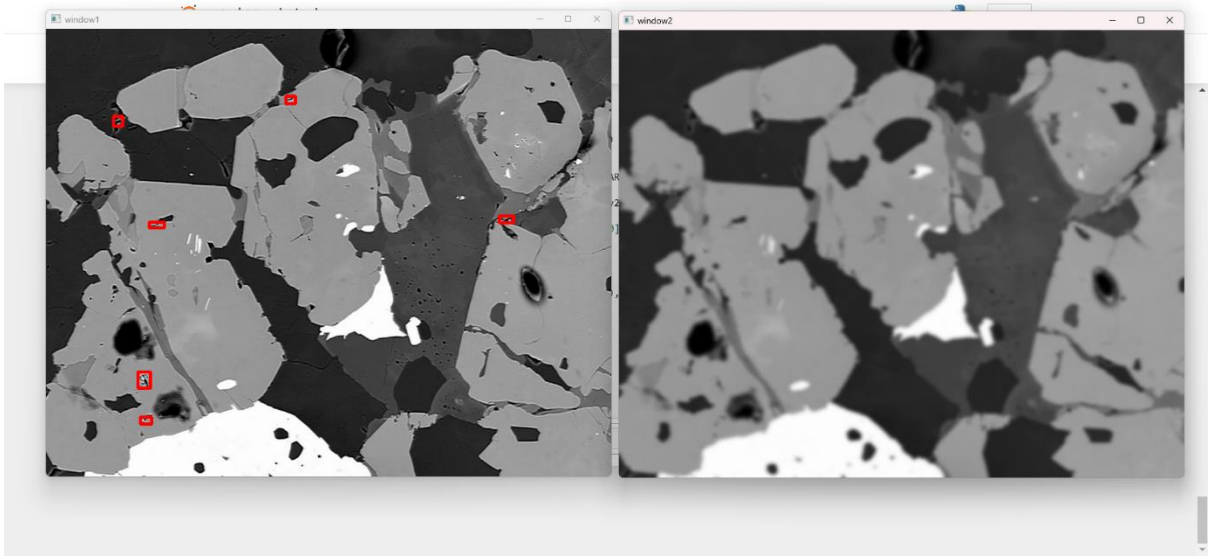

Fig 7: Differences in the two images

Appendix C

Data sets used in the project

https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1cW2eOP4M-V_NzALs7dK4bPimc_3Aa9wZ?usp=sharing