**Annotations on the research papers**

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The content-based image retrieval (CBIR) system aims at searching and browsing the large image digital libraries based on automatically derived imagery features. This paper introduces two algorithms based on the normalized cut for images clustering. We extract the color and texture features for computing the distance between the images, and take advantage of the bipartition method and minimum spanning tree for grouping. The performance of this system using the above methods is evaluated on a database of around 8000 images from the internet. The searching accuracy is satisfied for the target requirement.

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Content based image retrieval (CBIR) system is a database management system for retrieval of images based on the similarity of image content with the query image. In the proposed CBIR system, Tamura texture features are extracted as image content. To measure similarity of query image with images in database, a fuzzified distance measure, fuzzy hamming distance (FHD), is used. The database is sorted in the increasing order of similarity measure, and made available to user. The proposed technique is implemented in Matlab and its effectiveness is verified using the standard Bordatz texture database.

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For efficient data management, we propose a system which generates metadata for image contents. This system is using Content-Based Image Retrieval System (CBIR) based on Mpeg-7 descriptors. First, low-level features are extracted from the query image without metadata and the images with similar low-level features are retrieved from the CBIR system. Metadata of the result images which are similar to the query image are extracted from the metadata database. From the resulting metadata, common keywords are extracted and proposed as the keywords for the query image.

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**Communications, Computers and signal Processing, 2005. PACRIM. 2005 IEEE Pacific Rim Conference**

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Traditional methods of image retrieval require that meta-data is associated with the image, commonly known as keywords. These methods power many World Wide Web search engines and accomplish reasonable amounts of search accuracy. Though some content based image retrieval (CBIR) systems use both semantic and primitive attributes to match search criteria, history has proven that it is difficult to extract linguistic information from a 2D image. In this research, activity theory is used as a base to demonstrate how semantic information can be retrieved from objects identified in an image. Using an image segmentation technique by The Berkeley Digital Library Project (Blobworld), and combining it with object-to-community relationships, a high-level understanding of the image can be demonstrated.

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Image retrieval has been popular for several years. There are different system designs for content based image retrieval (CBIR) system. This paper propose a novel system architecture for CBIR system which combines techniques include content-based image and color analysis, as well as data mining techniques. To our best knowledge, this is the first time to propose segmentation and grid module, feature extraction module, K-means clustering and bring in the neighborhood module to build the CBIR system. Concept of neighborhood color analysis module which also recognizes the side of every grids of image is first contributed in this paper. The results show the CBIR systems performs well in the training and it also indicates there contains many interested issue to be optimized in the query stage of image retrieval.