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Self-Symmetrical Pattern of Picture Condensing Using an Iterative Function System by Using Outline-Identical Systems Based on Image Based Data Sets.

D. Saravanan[1], Dr. Prince Vijay[2], Dr. Anusha Sreeram[3]
(1-3) Faculty of Operations & IT, ICFAI Business School (IBS), Hyderabad,
The ICFAI Foundation for Higher Education (IFHE)
(Deemed to be university u/s 3 of the UGC Act 1956)
Hyderabad-India.
Sa_roin@yahoo.com
Jpvijai@ibsindia.org
anushasreeram@ibsindia.org
Corresponding author: D. Saravanan[1] , Sa_roin@yahoo.com

Abstract: The idea behind shape-based image condense is to identify subclass of the single split picture location that can be renewed by means of an iterative function system (IFS). Various techniques exist, such as refined image-identical or outline-identical systems based on numerical and trained data sets. However, these methods typically consume a significant amount of time when applied to the fractal IFS algorithm. Increasing search speed poses a major challenge in fractal image compression. In the shape-based image compression technique, the R array sets of images are compared with the original image set P. This necessitates performing DxR block matching. If all these DxR block matching processes are carried out with N possible geometric and intensity transformations, it will undoubtedly result in a time-consuming procedure. Some existing techniques have achieved comparatively fast compression times, making the IFS algorithm an intriguing candidate for compression. In this paper, a self-organizing map-constructed clustered IFS scheme is proposed for further improvement.

Keywords: Shape based image extraction, block matching, iterates function system, data chunks, duplicate block removal, substitute domain, image condensing

1. Introduction

The idea behind fractal image compression is to find subspaces (or sub-images) within the original image space, which can be regenerated using an Iterated Function System (IFS) [1][2]. Whenever possible, using a single iterative function system in terms of numerous IFSs that replicate comparable sub-images is additionally effective in terms of computational load. While it's additional probable that a picture may require more than one iterative function system to faithfully reproduce a compacted picture resembling the inventive, the practice of using a single iterative function system where applicable enhances efficiency.
The concept of shape-based image compression involves:

- Subdivide the input sets into smaller sets.
- Each image set is determined by its similarity value or similarity data points.
- Applying image extraction or the image similarity matching technique, each subset of images is grouped using image attribute values to find the similarity among the input data sets.

1.1 Visula And Textual Web Mining

The last two decades have witnessed substantial investigations in the field of knowledge extraction, resulting in numerous successful techniques, such as discovering associations between data items through mining association rules [3]. While these methods have proven highly beneficial in structured and controlled domains, such as market basket analysis, limited research has been conducted to apply these methods in non-structured, signal-based domains like images [4] [5] [6]. Unlike structured data, where features like keywords and alphanumeric values can be easily identified and extracted, images contain implicit features and patterns that are not straightforward to recognize and extract [7].
The main draw in any image extraction is how the image properties are used to match the information to map the high-level image attribute sets. Every image is made up of different attributes such as motion difference, time

taken to take the image frames, the values of the pixels in the frame, the average values of the frame, and other low-level attributes. These value sets are used to form the image data sets. Once identified, these patterns could be utilized in various applications. There is a common perception in web and information retrieval communities [8] that content-based features are computationally expensive to extract and, hence, infeasible for the web domain. This extraction is done with various image attribute sets. Among all the features, the pixel elements are one of the most important and are commonly extracted during the processing time. Today, most researchers use this as one of the predominant methods. This feature provides accurate results, and the process takes less time compared to other pixel elements.

1.2 About Clustering:
The creation of groupings based on input sets is a major task for many researchers, and the time required for this process depends on the nature of the input sets. If the input sets are either text or numerical, the process takes relatively less time. However, the same process becomes complex when dealing with images or other picture-oriented input files. Researchers often require different techniques for various input files, as there is no universal approach for all types. The formation of related groups is a primary task for researchers, and although it may be complex, once the groups are formed, it reduces searching time. Creating and forming such input groups reduces the number of operations, leading to quicker and more accurate results. Grouping also aids researchers in understanding the nature of the input sets. The number of similar and dissimilar groups based on the input set gives insights into the datasets. The collection and creation of datasets often contain impurities, which can be identified and removed using clustering techniques. Similar item sets are grouped together to form clusters, while dissimilar item sets are treated as outliers. Both grouping methods provide valuable knowledge about the datasets. Similarity is identified using various inputs, such as motion time, information available in the input sets, differences between data points, average points, data capture duration, and more. Attributes like these are used to create similar item sets. Many research studies have been developed to create efficient, similar item sets, and numerous procedures have been established. Initially, this process may take more time, but once similar item sets are created, they can be treated separately, or similar sets can be merged into larger item sets. This is one of the preprocessing steps in knowledge extraction because initial data often contains unwanted information. This can be eliminated using techniques that rely on similarities among the input sets, helping users identify closeness among data points. This, in turn, improves input queries and accelerates information retrieval. The searching and retrieval times for these types of datasets are more accurate and yield more relevant information.

2.Related Work
2.1 Network Appearance Grouping
Several network appearance grouping techniques have been proposed in recent years, with numerous research articles and works focusing on this field due to the increasing demand for picture-oriented files. Today, a significant portion of information is created and distributed through picture-oriented formats rather than text-based files. While creating such inputs may take time, they provide a clear understanding of the information and are user-friendly. Lienhart and Harmann [9] employed signal-only features to categorise web images. In their approach, input images are subdivided into smaller units, classifying pictures into natural and artificial categories based on their characteristics. Some images are captured by cameras and other devices, while others are created through sketching. These two types of inputs are differentiated and separated. In contrast, Image Seer [8] utilises the VIPS algorithm [10] to segment web pages into semantic blocks. Inputs are divided into various blocks, each treated separately. Using image-building block attributes, any attribute set is considered to differentiate one block from another. Many image blocks are created with the help of image attributes, aiding in the distinction between different blocks. Researchers can use various properties, such as the availability of image elements in the blocks, each block's average picture, the time difference between two blocks, or any text content within a block. These attributes are employed to extract or differentiate one block from another, serving as key factors in the block extraction process.

2.2 Network Appearance Association Rules from Images
Utilising the object generation capabilities of UC Berkeley’s Blob World content-based image retrieval system [[11][12], Ordonez and Omiecinski [5] proposed an algorithm to extract association rules from images. In the

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proposed technique, input sets are constructed as pictures divided into small portions, or chunks. Using similarity sets, each chunk identifies the similarity among the input sets. For each chunk, a value is calculated, providing researchers with an indication of the strength of the items in the given chunk. Higher values suggest that the datasets available in the chunk have more closeness and represent strong datasets. If the value is lower than expected, the inputs are considered non-identical, and the given sets are treated as weak sets. In this way, researchers can identify similarities among input sets and explore relationships among different groups. However, this type of calculation typically works well for small input sets. For larger datasets, a higher number of chunks will be created, making finding similarities among the chunks more complex for researchers, consuming a significant portion of their research contribution. As a result, this type of similarity identification is often conducted for small input sets only. Haddad and Mulhem [4] proposed a more realistic approach that considers both manual textual annotations and signal features, such as dominant colours, directions, and texture indicators, to generate association rules for images. Every image is made up of different attributes such as motion difference, time taken to take the image frames, the values of the pixels in the frame, the average values of the frame, and other low-level attributes. These value sets are used to form the image data sets. Once identified, these patterns could be utilized in various applications. There is a common perception in web and information retrieval communities.

3. The Problem Definition

There are refined appearance-equivalent or design-equivalent methods created based on arithmetical and knowledge-mining approaches. However, these techniques can be time-consuming if adopted in the fractal Iterated Function System (IFS) algorithm. While some sophisticated approaches lead to high compression ratios and superior image quality after decompression, they often perform poorly in terms of speed. The primary challenge faced by existing fractal image compression algorithms is the lack of an efficient image classification and sorting method [13]. In the shape-based image compression technique, the R array sets of images are compared with the original image set P. This involves performing DxR block matching. Carrying out all these DxR block matching processes with N possible geometric and intensity transformations undoubtedly results in a time-consuming procedure. However, some existing techniques have achieved comparatively fast compression times, making the IFS algorithm an intriguing candidate for compression. The 'Duplicate Block Removal Strategy' proposed in [1] has contributed to achieving faster compression times, further establishing IFS algorithms as interesting candidates for compression. To enhance the algorithm proposed in [1] and [2], a new clustered IFS scheme is proposed, utilising a novel neural network called self-organizing feature maps for further improvement.

The following illustrative calculations indirectly shows the enormous time consumed in the algorithms proposed in [13], during the block matching process while finding the IFS code

If we assume that,

The amount of Province Chunks =200

The amount of Collection Chunks =800

Then the Total number of Block matching

=200 X 800=1,60,000

We can minimize this IFS coding time by implementing a suitable partition Scheme. If we cluster the Dominion Chunks and the Variety Chunks in to 4 groups during finding the IFS, then we can do the IFS search process. The following calculations illustrate the idea using a ideal, hypothetical fractal compression scenario.

The clustered Domain Block

=50+50+50+50

The Clustered Range Block

= 200+200+200+200

The total number of Block Matching

=50x200+50x200+

50x200+50x200

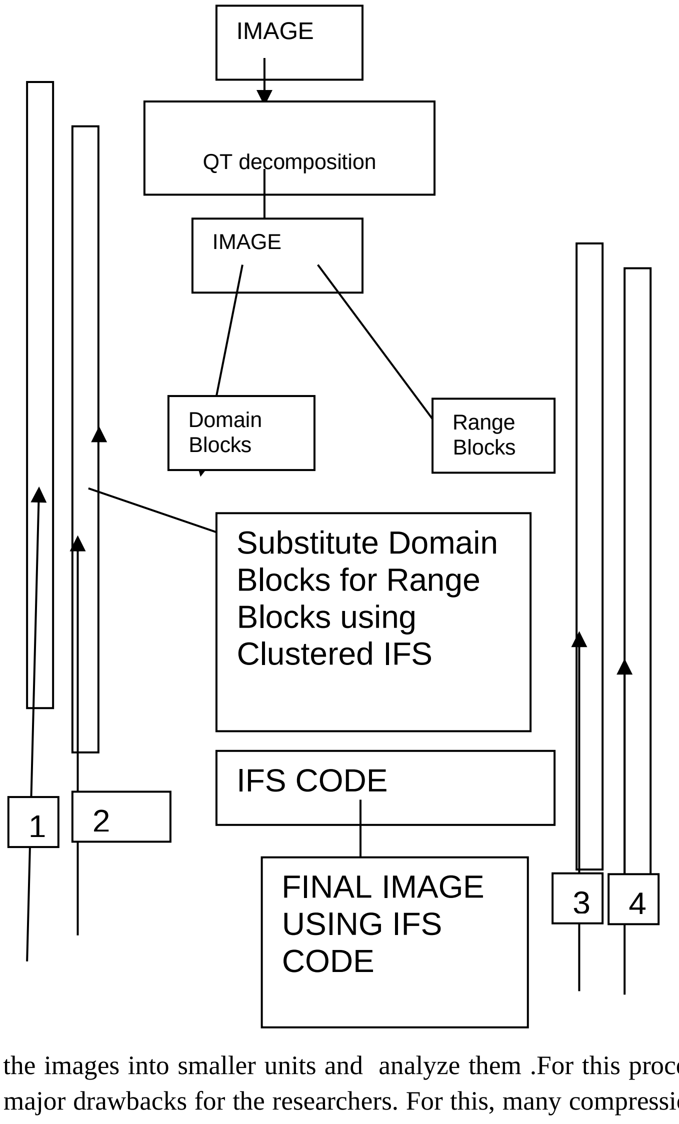
=40,000

The main goal of the compression technique is to identify the differences between chunks. For each chunk, values are calculated, and based on these values, chunks are combined considering their similarity values. After calculating the values of each chunk, the similarity factors are computed. If the values are close to each other, the corresponding chunks are combined. However, when the value differences are high, they are treated separately, and there is no condition to combine the chunks. Combining the chunks can increase the searching time and also yield effective results.

3.1 Self symmetrical pattern of picture condensing

In image analysis, the given input images are divided into various similar units depending on the image type. For this, various image input attributes are used to segment the picture; based on the need and researchers interests, various attributes are used to divide

4. The Proposed Clustered Iterative Function System



the images into smaller units and analyze them .For this process, the size of the input image sets is one of the major drawbacks for the researchers. For this, many compression techniques were used in 1988. The first image condensing technique was introduced for these images. In this technique, instead of the original image data set, picture condensing sets are communicated and used by the researchers. In the proposed technique, the input image sets are divided into various sub-image sets, each of which is treated separately, and then for each image set, the similarity among the inputs is identified using any of the image attributes.

1. Clustered Domain Block Column Matrix
2. Transformed Domain Block
Column Matrix with index.
3. Range Block Column Matrix
With index.
4. Clustered Range Block Column
Matrix.

4.1 The Step for Decompression:
Here below the steps used for Self symmetrical pattern of picture condensing

Step 1 : The input image sets are divided into various sub-image sets, each of which is treated separately, and then for each image set, the similarity among the inputs is identified using any of the image attributes.
Step 2 : Using the image self symmetrical pattern of picture condensing methods rest of the images are divided into sub image data sets.
Step 3 : Show the image.
Note : In the fractal Compression and Decompression steps shown above, some of the image preprocessing steps involved in the actual implementation such as image resizing, block resizing were not mentioned.

4.2 The image used for Testing the Algorithm
To check the quality of the proposed technique, the procedure is tested against the various image input sets. For selecting the input sets, there are different methods and types of researchers. Images are made of different attribute sets, and researchers use different attributes to extract the images. This technique differs from people. First, the user needs to select the input data sets, which contain various unwanted information that is never going to be used for image analysis. Using the noise removal technique, these errors are removed and the redefined data sets are used for further development. The first image condensing technique was introduced for these images. In this technique, instead of using the original image dataset, condensed picture sets are communicated and utilized by researchers. In the proposed technique, the input image sets are divided into various sub-image sets, each of which is treated separately. Then, for each image set, the similarity among the inputs is identified using any of the image attributes. This information is then extracted and stored for future operations. Following this, based on the similarity information, a combined input set is assembled in the same manner as the initial input set was created. This helps researchers perform operations in terms of extracting or creating image datasets. Creating and forming such input groups reduces the number of operations, leading to quicker and more accurate results. Grouping also aids researchers in understanding the nature of the input sets. The number of similar and dissimilar groups based on the input set provides insights into the datasets. The collection and creation of datasets often contain impurities, which can be identified and removed using clustering techniques. Another normal IFS-based compression algorithm proposed in [14] was implemented for the purpose of comparison.

5.THE PROPOSED CLUSTERED IFS BASED FRACTAL IMAGE COMPRESSION ALGORITHM
Step 1: The given input sets are divided into various sub-image groups based on the image attribute values. Each image contains basic colour pixel information, aiding researchers in image differentiation. The selection of these attributes depends on the input dataset or the researcher's choice.
Step 2: After subdividing the input sets, the user needs to ensure that the image chunks do not overlap with other datasets. This process identifies relationships among the data in the image chunks, finds similarities, and groups values with higher similarities into one group.
Step 3: The collection and creation of datasets often contain impurities, which can be identified and removed using clustering techniques. Similar item sets are grouped together to form clusters, while dissimilar item sets are treated as outliers. In data creation, the user needs to ensure the datasets are equal to each other, i.e., items in the datasets are equal. Each data chunk should contain equal values; if the values are not equal, attempt to make them equal.
Step 4: Using coding techniques, these data chunks are kept in smaller groups, aiding researchers in extracting further processes.

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Step 5: Consider the total sub-groups and divided groups as one similar group (seed blocks) of constant dimensions, which is used to code the image.

Step 6: Create a self-organizing neural network.

Step 7: Create a procedure to perform the above operations. The input sets are coded, and the necessary outputs are computed. Construct a model that accepts various inputs and produces outputs based on user expectations.

Step 8: After clustering, map each sub-division to similar groups within the clustered groups using the calculated 'Norm' value of the blocks.

Step 9: Record the IFS code and stop. (Figure 1-7)

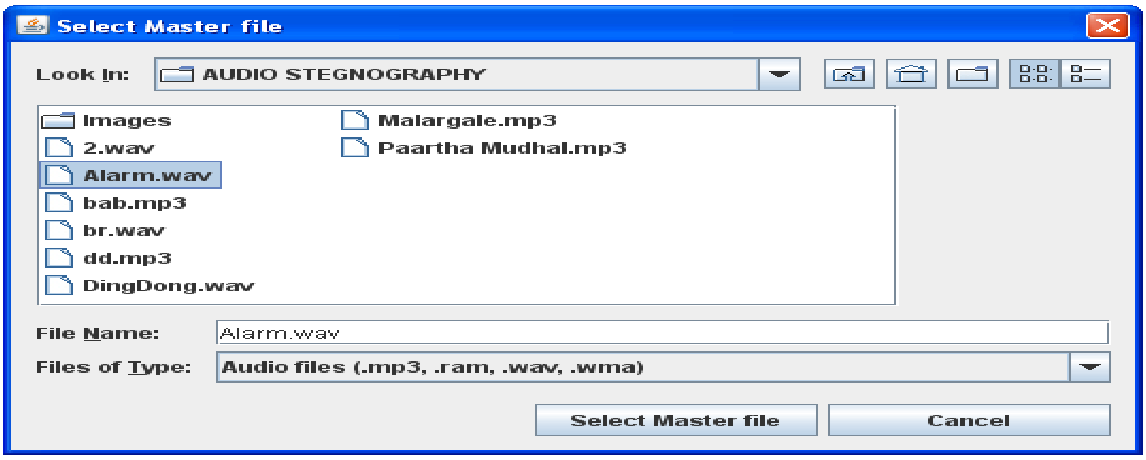

Figure 2: Assortment of principal categorizer

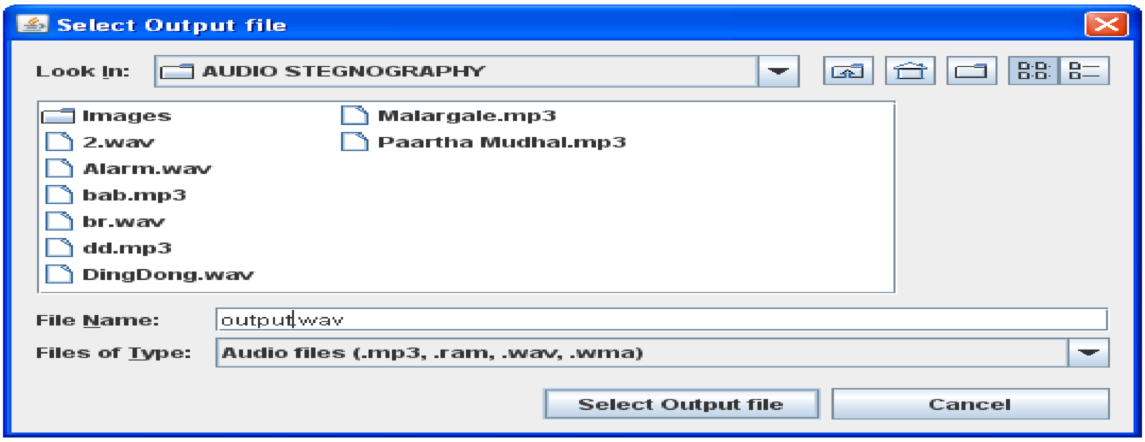

Figure 3: Assortment of production categorizer

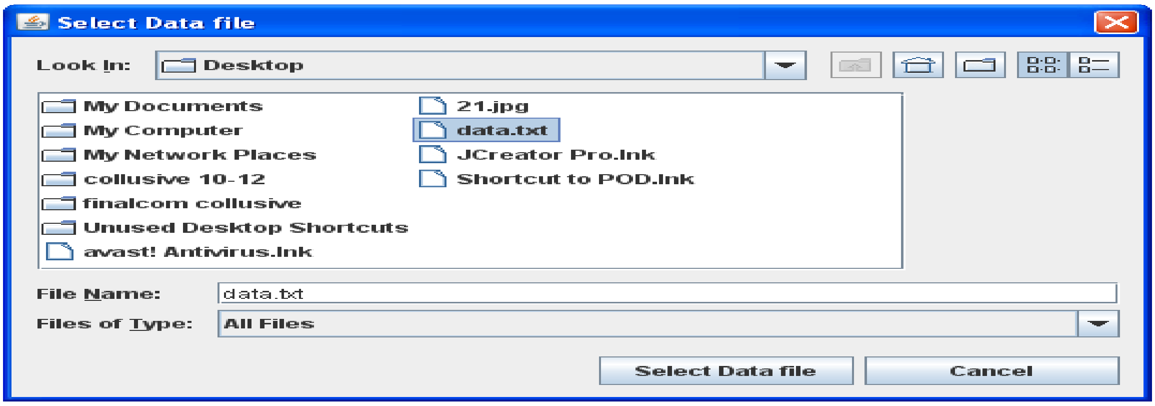

Figure 4 Assortment of information categorizer

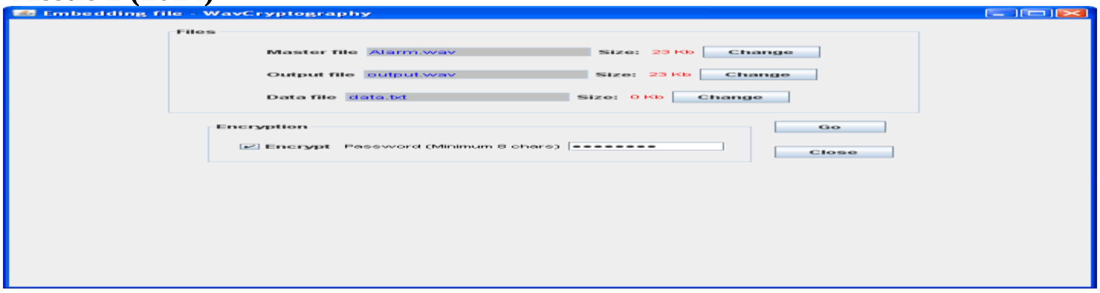

Figure 5: Constructing the data Chunk

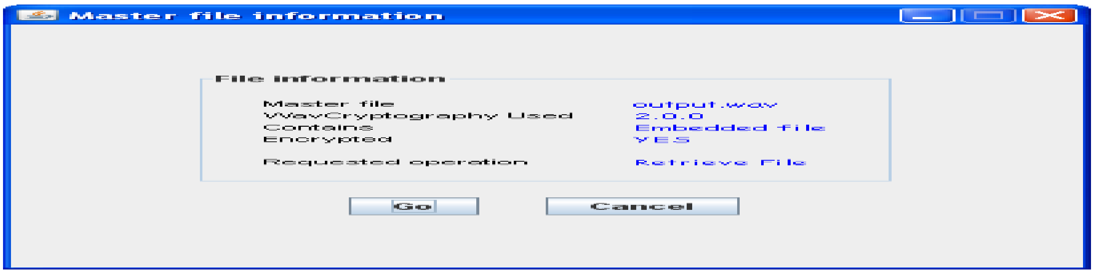

Figure 6: Creation of similar chunk into one location.

Figure 7: Production categorizer chunk into the folder

6. Summary And Future Research

Since the implementation is at very initial stage in this paper, enhancing the image quality aspects of the algorithm were not addressed in this work. But an average of 23 db PSNR and around 10 sec of compression time was achieved for compressing the image. While comparing the speed of the proposed algorithm with the speed of the normal algorithm proposed in [14] ,it was observed that the proposed method performed well. Further , while comparing with usual procedure the projected procedure achieved very good enactment in terms of speed and performance, so further exploration can be made on the ideas outlined in this work to improve the existing fractal image compression algorithms. The block matching process using statistical techniques such as variance, norms etc., will generally fail in certain circumstances. In this implementation such techniques were used for clustering and block matching. So there are some false block substitutions were found in the final decompressed image. This can be avoided using sophisticated pattern matching techniques.

In this work , the system was only designed for its enactment in terms of quickness. Even though the enactment of the scheme in standings of excellence was acceptable while considering its speed with other existing system, the opportunities of progresses in image feature without surrendering the exiting quickness be discovered in upcoming mechanism. The possibilities of using other clustering algorithms may be addressed in future works. Further some of the other data mining techniques also can be used for fractal image compression. These possibilities can be explored in future works. After separating smooth Blocks and Rough Blocks, the duplicate blocks among them on be removed for achieving further compression. But the idea was not implemented.

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