# Method for Choosing the Image Content Attributes in Image Database System

Peter L. Stanchev

Institute of Mathematics and Computer Science, Bulgarian Academy of Sciences acad. G. Bonchev Street 8, 1113 Sofia, Bulgaria, fax: 3592 9713649 e-mail: stanchev@bgearn.acad.bg

This paper proposes a method for choosing the attributes, which best describe the content of an image. The purpose is to enable more effective indexing in an image database system. To illustrate the method a collection consisting of herb photographs and drawings is entered into specially created for the purpose relational database.

Keywords: Databases, Image Databases, Image Database Design

## INTRODUCTION

Recently there has been a great interest in newly developed image database systems such as the *SQL Multimedia* offered by Digital Equipment Corporation, *Query By Image Content (QBIC) research project* designed by IBM Corporation [Flic95] and *Kodak Photo CD System* introduced by Kodak. The retrieval in such systems is content base and the characteristics of the image and its elements are described as a set of parameters. This set of parameters and the methods for their extraction are the crucial part in the functioning of image databases [Stan92]. The methodology for choosing those attributes in conventional databases is described in [Elma94], but there are not any publications dealing with the procedure for image databases. In this paper a method for choosing the most appropriate set of attributes for a particular image application domain is proposed.

The attributes that can be used to specify the content of an image could be divided in five categories: shape, colour, texture, measurable and subjective parameters [Stan96]. The idea of the proposed methods is first to design a temporary relational database that contains all related attributes for a particular domain application. The next step is to enter the characteristics of several pictures and drawings representing each of the objects and then filter out the most stable attributes for each of them.

#### THE METHOD

An image database has to be created. Let's assume that the application domain consists of N objects and K elements and the  $j^{th}$  object consists of  $k_j$  elements. As well there are  $a_i$  attributes describing the  $i^{th}$  element. The following method is proposed for choosing the attributes that are most suitable for image database indexing:

- a) a relational database is build, so that there is a separate relation for each element of the application domain;
- b) the elements' attributes are designed based on its shape, colour, texture, measurable and subjective parameters;
- c) the numerical attributes such as length, with, ratio, etc. are normalised in the interval [0, 1];
- d) the textual parameters are converted in linguistic variables, which are approximated with fuzzy numbers [Stan87]. There are different approaches to order fuzzy numbers. A valuable comparison is given in [Pene96]. The method proposed in [Stan87] will be used in this algorithm. The textural colour values are mapped into integer values representing the colour length  $\lambda$  ( $\lambda = 400 \text{ nm}$  to 760 nm) [Russ95] and then normalised in the interval [0,1];
  - e) subjective parameters are treated as textual parameters as shown in d);
- f) the data in the relations are filled. During the procedure different drawings and photographs of the same object are entered;
  - g) standard deviation of every attribute for each object is calculated;
- h) the mean of the calculated standard deviations for each object is calculated for every attribute. The resulting numbers represent the average deviation of the chosen attributes for each element.
- i) next the database is refined and only those attributes for which the calculated in h) mean of standard deviations is less then a previously defined threshold are left in it. Those attributes are the ones that can provide best indexing in an image database system for the application domain.

# **RESULTS**

An image database catalogue for herb plants is under development. The database will contain pictures and drawing for more than 200 plants. A sample drawing used for data acquisition is given in Figure 1. The proposed in the method section algorithm was followed to choose the appropriate attributes for indexing. Using the Microsoft Access® relational database package a database for herb plants

named "Herbs" was designed and created. The database includes the following tables: root, leaf, stalk, fruit and blossom. The attributes of the relations in it represent the herbs' shape, colour, texture, measurable and subjective parameters. The chosen attributes' values for different plant parts are ordered and normalised in the interval [0, 1] (Figures 2 - 6). Data for 15 different plants from five different sources ([Kita87], [Stan86], [Gabe41], [Yord78] and [Mitr82]) are acquired from two experts on the subject. The results of applying the proposed method are given in Figures 7a-d. Only attributes that have similar values for different pictures and drawings of one and same plants (that is the obtained mean from standard deviation is less then a given threshold value) will be used for indexing the plant parts in the herb image database, which will be created.

## **DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS**

The proposed method is easy applicable and gives objective criterias for choosing the index parameters in an image database. Note that the proposed method can be canged from taking the mean of the standart deviation for the herbs' attributes, by using another norm (such as I2 notm) and compare the results. The experiment shows that the subjective parameters give greatest deviation and therefore are most unusable. For the fuzzy parameters this can be explained in the inaccuracy in the method that converts them from linguistic to fuzzy numbers. Another result worth noticing is that the normalised means (i.e. in [0,1]) for the different parameters describing the element form, texture, measurable, subjective and colour attributes are comparatively close(Figure 7f). A different observation of the results points out that form attributes are better suited for indexing then the shape attributes. As well while the colour attribute for the stalk is stable, this is not true for other herbs parts.. Interesting result is also that the measurable parameters could some time give bigger differences than some subjective parameters.

Since the attributes depend on the application area, general prescription of using attributes could not be drawn. The proposed method is only a screening one. A refined method for separating the attribute domain between objects is under development.

#### **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

The work is partially supported by the projects *M* 531, *M* 404 and È 403 of the National Foundation for Scientific Research of Bulgaria. The experiments were made with the help of Lubomir Nevenkin.

### REFERENCES

[Elma94] Elmasri R., Navathe S., Fundamentals of Database Systems, *The Benjamin Cummings Publishing Company Inc.*, 1994.

[Flic95] Flickner M., et al., Query by Image and Video Content: The QBIC system, Computer 28(9), 23-32,1995.

[Gabe41] Gabev B., Our herbs, *Izgrev*, 1941 (in Bulgarian).

[Kita87] Kitanov B., Herbs recognition and collection, Zemizdat, 1987 (in Bulgarian).

[Mitr82] Mitrev M., Popova Sv., Atlas of the medical plants in Bulgaria, *BAS*, 1982 (in Bulgarian).

[Pene96] Peneva V., Popchev I., Fuzzy Numbers in Decision Making Systems, *Proc. of the Conference of the Union of Bulgarian Mathematicians*, 1996.

[Russ95] Russ J., The Image Processing Handbook, *IEEE Press*, 1995.

**[Stan87]** Stanchev P., Medical Knowledge Acquisition for Expert Consultation Systems, In: Chytil M. and Engelbrecht, R. (Eds.), Medical Expert Systems using Personal Computers, *Sigma Press*, 152-163,1987.

**[Stan 92]** Stanchev P., Smeulders A., Groen F., An Approach to Image Indexing of Documents. In: Knuth, E. and Wegner, L., (Eds.), Visual Database Systems, II, pp. 63-77. *North Holland*, 63-78, 1992.

[Stan96] Stanchev P., A Formal Image Database Model, to be published, 1996.

**[Stan86]** Stancheva D., Panova D., Rainova L., Asenov I., The herbs at every home, *Medicine and sport*, 1986 (in Bulgarian).

[Yord78] Yordanov D., Flora of Bulgaria, BAS, 1978 (in Bulgarian).

0.25 -	violet				corn
					winged
		assembly		symmetric	did
					strawberry
					stone fruit
0.50 -	plue			discus-shaped	
					flattened out
					assembly
		false		hooked	many fruit
					short-hair
0.75 -	brown				elliptical
				flattened out	strobile
					pulpy
					bag-shaped
1.00 -	black	many blossoms	asymmetry	bent	bowl-shaped

Figure 2. The attributes in the relational table "Fruit"

thickness colour		root	approx.	length	branchiness	length branchiness metamorphosis	shape
	yellow	bearded	curved	long	too many	tuberiferous	filiform
						tuber	tuberform
	red				many		
	violet					towing	
middle				middle	middle	husk	spindle
						short hair	turnip-like
	brown				forked		
						faded leaves	bearded
	black brown	spindle	rectangular	short	none	none	tuft-like
	Φ	гомп	rown	bearded curved rown spindle rectangular	bearded curved rown spindle rectangular	bearded curved rown spindle rectangular	bearded curved long too many tuberiferous tuber many towing towing middle middle middle husk short hair forked faded leaves rown spindle rectangular short none none

Figure 3. The attributes in the relational table "Root"

Figure 1. Drawing of the herb "Spring Adinis"

Value	colour	type	symmetry	subjective	struc
0.00	white	simple	axle	long	little
					bean
	red				pod
				0	4

alue	colour	type	symmetry	subjective	structure
-00	white	simple	axle	long	little box
					bean
	red				pod
				round	uit

Value	thickness	colour	cut type	metamorphosis	approx.	length	branchiness	leaf placement	Noung	surface	placement
- 000	thick	red	triangular	root part	rectangular	long	strongly	leafless	whole	smoothly	upright
								opposite		thorny	
		plue					side		overground	hairiness	raised
0.25 -			rectangular					succesive	underground	short hairiness	
				tuber				snoInpou		rough	
										leaves	reclined
0.50 -			n-angular			middle		rosette		bulging ribs	
	middle								crawling	snoInpou	crawling
				qlnq				spiral		chappy	
0.75 -		green	round				slightly	ring-shaped		bristles	
									fruitless	Itendril	winding
								tuft		woolly	
1.00	thin	brown	other	none	2 curves	short	none	only leaves	none	furrowed	tuft-like
Figure 4	Figure 4 The attributes in the relational table "Stalk"	he relational to	"Stalk"								

Figure 4. The attributes in the relational table "Stalk"

Value	colour	calyx type	corolla type	foscule type	approx.	metamorhosis	symmetry	type
- 00.0	white	bell-shaped	tube-shaped	single	triangle	long anthers	axle	regular
	green yellow			ear		fruit-leaves accreting		
				stump		thick shield		
			tube & tongue	sunshade		short hair		
				little head	rectangule	hard bowl		
0.25 -	yellow		bell-shaped	little basket		stamen like a tube		
				shield		simple perianth		
			earthen jar-shaped	collected sunshade	Gauss' curve	no perianth		
				little sogrhum		bristles		
	red		funnel shaped	shield bunch		no bract		
0.50		four parts		floscule	parabola	fringle-shaped calyx		
	purpure			fringle-shaped floscule		awl-shaped bract		
			ring-shaped	cylinder-shaped fringles		downy corollas		
				bunch-shaped floscule		sitting		
	violet			shield-shaped floscule	ellipse	runcinate calyx		
0.75 -			double mouth-shaped	sunshade-shaped floscule		indented		
	plue			shield-shaped besom		silky pappus		
			five parts	ear-shaped bunch	2 ellipses	unisexual		
	green			spherical flosccule		accreting anthers		
			tongue-shaped	half sunshade		no calyx		
1.00 -	brown	five parts	none	pundle	circle	none	asymmetry	irregular
Figure 5. 1	Figure 5. The attributes in the relational table "Blossom"	elational table "Bloss	om"					

Volume	colour	type	vein	approx.	stick length	edge blade type	no stick	matamorphosis	symmetry	shape
00:0	colourless	double-feathery	parallel	triangle	long	whole	blade & envelop	big stipules	axle	acerose
										lineal
				2 triangles		filed				long
										lanceolate
	green yellow					sharp filed				opposite lanceolate
										elliptic
		odd-feathery				runcinate				egg-shaped
0.25 -			arched	rhombi			blade down	little bristles		opposite egg-shaped
						filed runcinate				shovel-shaped
	yellow									rhombic
										cordate
		threefold								reniform
	plue					irregularly				sagittate
				rectangular						lanceolate
0.50 -			feathery		short	wavy toothed	sitting	short hair		long-lanceolate
				ellipse						featherly-lyriform
	green					wavy				lineal-lanceolate
		palmate								rudimentary husk
				lemniscat		feather cut		tendrils		egg-shaped-lanceolate
										palmate
						palmate cut				long-egg-shaped
0.75 -	dark green		palmate				blade around	thorns		long opposite cordate
		pair-feadery		lemniscat		palmate divid				lineal long
						feathery				elliptic egg-shaped
								woolly		short elliptic
				ellipse, triangle		feather divided				midlle elliptic
										long opposite egg-shaped
										egg-shaped triangle
1.00 -	mutly	simple	reticulated	2 triangles	none	lyriform	none	none	asymmetry	egg-&-shovel-shaped

Figure 6. The attributes in the relational table "Leaf"

