

Image Enhancement Techniques in Spatial Domain with Visual Data Mining

Sunanda Nath¹, Ankit Pawria²

¹M. Tech, Final Year, Department of Electronics & Communication Engineering, CBS Group of Institutions, Hararyana, India

²Assistant Professor, Department of Electronics & Communication Engineering, CBS Group of Institutions, Hararyana, India

Abstract: *Most Image enhancement System deployed in real world applications are unimodal. i.e., they rely on the evidence of a single source of information. These limitations are addressed by multimodal image verification system as explained in this proposition. Here multimodal image enhancement system generally means the multiple Data enhancement in Spatial Domain. In the proposed novel approach, an efficient algorithm for fingerprint recognition as well as iris recognition using phase components in 2D Fast Fourier Transformation is used in order to achieve the highly robust recognition system. In this paper fingerprint image is taken as the first input and image is enhanced to remove all the redundancies. The Visual data mining techniques enable us to make observations without preconception. These techniques are based on computer graphics, visualization metaphors and methods, information and scientific data visualization, visual perception, visual data formatting and 3D environments for information visualization.*

Keywords: Fingerprint, 2D Transformation, Biometric verification

1. Introduction

This paper is basically related to the identification of the authenticity of the person using any application over the internet using biometric parameter and Visual Data Mining Techniques. The traditional person authentication and identity verification normally uses PINs, passwords, and tokens etc. Unfortunately, with the collateral increment in security loopholes in network and inclusion of various fatal programs over the internet, the traditional authentication and authorization mechanism can easily be compromised. In the last few decade, the biometrics has evolved to be most promising in the field of security identification and authentication system like Fingerprint, iris, face, voice recognition system. It can be seen that biometric modals overcome the limitations of PINs based identification and authentication. Most biometric systems deployed in real-world applications are unimodal, i.e., they rely on the evidence of a single source of information for authentication. These systems have to contend with a variety of problems such as: (a) Noise in sensed data: A fingerprint image with a scar, or a voice sample altered by cold are examples of noisy data. Noisy data could also result from defective or improperly maintained sensors (e.g., accumulation of dirt on a fingerprint sensor) or unfavorable ambient conditions (e.g., poor illumination of a user's face in a face recognition system). (b) Intra-class variations: These variations are typically caused by a user who is incorrectly interacting with the sensor (e.g., incorrect facial pose), or when the characteristics of a sensor are modified during authentication (e.g., optical versus solid-state fingerprint sensors). (c) Inter-class similarities: In a biometric system comprising of a large number of users, there may be interclass similarities (overlap) in the feature space of multiple users. Biometric modal does not have the same level of user-acceptance, because of their traditional approaches. So there is a need of more robust methods in biometric system such as multimodal system.

2. Visual Data Mining Techniques

Visualization has been used routinely in data mining as a presentation tool to generate initial views, navigate data with complicated structures, and convey the results of an analysis. Generally, the analytical methods themselves don't involve visualization. The loosely coupled relationships between visualization and analytical data mining techniques represent the majority of today's state of the art in visual data mining. The process sandwich strategy, which interlaces analytical processes with graphic visualization, penalizes both procedures with each other's deficiencies and limitations. A stronger visual data mining strategy may lie in tightly coupling the visualizations and analytical processes into one data mining tool. Letting human visualization participate in an analytical process' decision-making remains a major challenge. Certain mathematical steps within an analytical procedure may be substituted by human decisions based on visualization to allow the same analytical procedure to analyze a broader scope of information. There are a large number of visualization techniques which can be used for visualizing the data [6].

Visual data mining tries to integrate visual information retrieval and browsing techniques in one content-based similarity measurement process. Retrieval techniques (extraction of content-based features, vector space model, and distance measure based similarity measurement) are used to induce a basic ordering in the media data. The resulting distance space is presented to the user in a three-dimensional user interface. The user can browse through this space and interact with the visualized media set in a number of ways.

Figure 1 visualizes the three-dimensional user interface used for browsing/retrieval. Positive and negative query examples are given as 'x' and 'o'. The objects are visualized on the plane (X-Y-plane). The floor dimensions are used to display a two-dimensional subspace of distance space. This is sufficient to visualize any relationship of two features in the

user interface. Distance of two media objects on the X- and Y-axis corresponds to the distance of their feature vectors [5]. The three-dimensional user interface is the basic building block of the visual data mining user interfaces. It offers rich information on visualized media objects and the retrieval process as well as multiple views on the data.

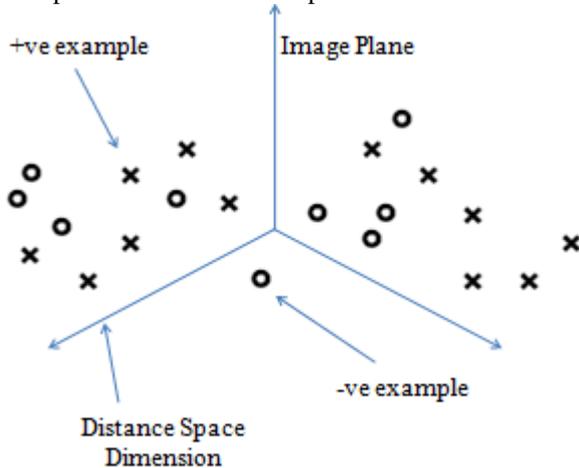


Figure 1: A three dimensional visual data mining user interface

3. Symbolic VDM Technique

Symbolic VDM Technique [2] involves mapping the values of a various dimensional data item to the features of a symbol. The mapping of attribute values of each data record with the features of symbol creates the generalization. Here the tree dimensions of the figure are used in different ways to figure out the information. Two dimensions are mapped to the display dimensions and the remaining dimensions are mapped to the symbol. If the data items are relatively clustered with respect to the two display dimensions, the resulting visualization presents texture patterns that vary according to the characteristics of the data and are therefore detectable by pre attentive perception.

4. Crowded VDM Technique

Each dimensional values is mapped into a colored pixel and grouping them into adjacent areas. It uses one pixel per data value. Crowded VDM technique [2] uses different arrangements for different purposes. The information regarding the hot spots & dependencies can be obtained by different arrangement of the pixels. The recursive pattern technique is based on a generic recursive back and forth arrangement of the pixels and focuses at representing datasets with a natural order according to one attribute. The user has flexibility to specify parameters for each recursion level, and can control the arrangement of the pixels. The base element on each recursion level is a pattern of height and width as specified by the user. The elements correspond to single pixels which are arranged within a rectangle of height and width from left to right, then below backwards from right to left, then again forward from left to right, and so on. The same basic arrangement is done on all recursion levels.

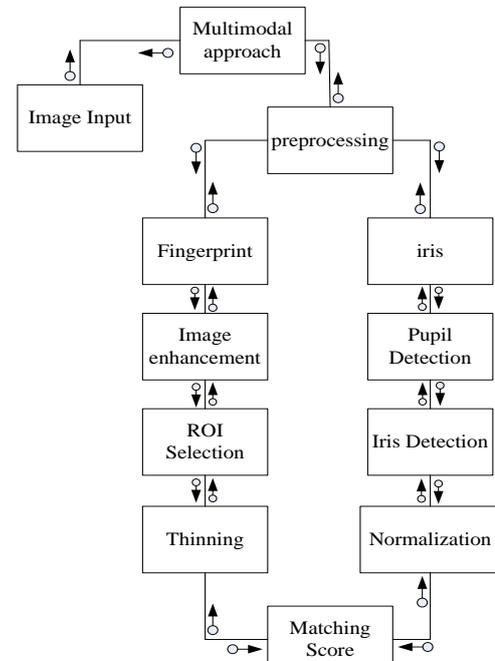


Figure 2: Structured Chart of Multimodal Recognition

5. Geometric VDM Technique

Geometrical VDM technique [2] finds variations of multidimensional data items. The parallel coordinate technique maps the k-dimensional space onto the two display dimensions by using k equidistant axes which are parallel to one of the display axes. The axes correspond to the dimensions and are linearly scaled from the minimum to the maximum value of the corresponding dimension. Each data item is presented as a polygonal line, intersecting each of the axes at that point which corresponds to the value of the considered dimensions.

This section presents the results of testing with the help of screen shots. Each screen shot clearly shows the details of type of output. Testing has been carried out with different inputs taken recognition. Image database is created with extensive care for fingerprint bmp/file and for iris CASIA database is taken and preprocessing of both fingerprint and iris image is done and performing FFT the phase values is stored in the database

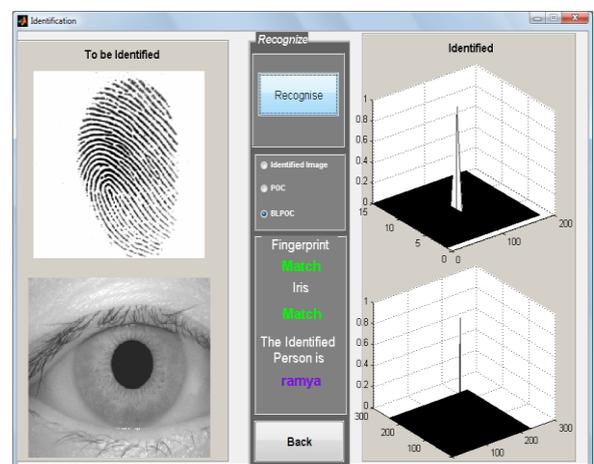


Figure 3: Band limited Phase Only Correlation (BLPOC) of Fingerprint and Iris matched with the Single High Peak

6. Stacked VDM Technique

Stacked VDM techniques [2] are used to display data divided into a top down tree structure fashion. The data dimensions to be used for dividing the data and constructing the tree structure have to be selected appropriately. Here one coordinate system is embedded into other coordinate system. The display is generated by dividing the outmost level coordinate systems into rectangular cells and within the cells the next two attributes are used to span the second level coordinate system. This process may be repeated one more time. The usefulness of the resulting visualization largely depends on the data distribution of the outer coordinates and therefore the dimensions which are used for defining the outer coordinate system have to be selected carefully. A rule of thumb is to choose the most important dimensions first.

Matching Score Calculation: Band Limited Phase Only Correlation (BLPOC) is calculated in this step between the aligned images and evaluated the matching score. In the case of genuine matching, if the displacement between the two images is aligned, the correlation peak of BLPOC function should appear in the origin. BLPOC function between the two extracted image area is matched and matching score is evaluated. The BLPOC function may give multiple correlation peaks. The sum of the highest peaks of the BLPOC function gives the matching score. If the score is greater than threshold than it is matching and if it is lesser than threshold, then it is not matching.

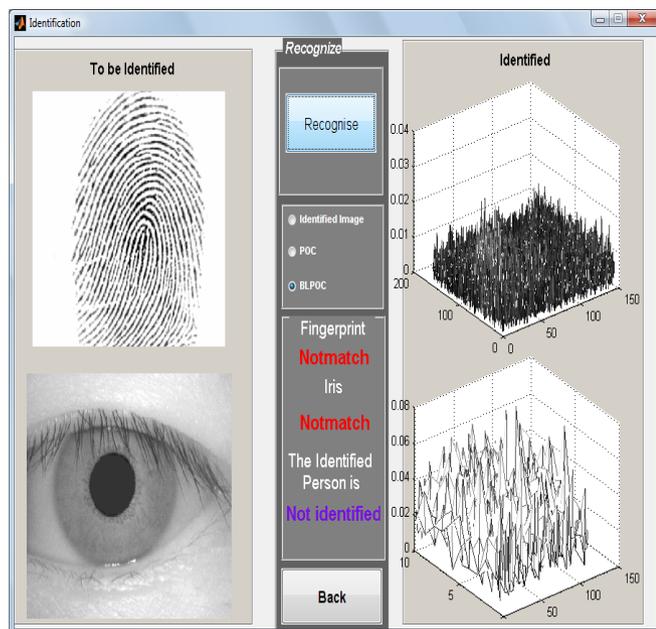


Figure 4: Band limited Phase Only Correlation (BLPOC) of Unidentified Fingerprint and Iris with the Multiple Correlation Peaks.

7. The Future Implementation

The field of visual data mining will continue to grow at an even faster pace in the future. In universities and research labs, visual data mining will play a major role in physical and information sciences in the study of even larger and more complex scientific data sets. It will also play an active role in nontechnical disciplines to establish knowledge

domains. An advanced form of scatter plot matrix may substitute for the use of covariance and regression in statistics studies. National standards will be developed to govern the functionality and resources of visual data mining. In industries and households across the country, visual data mining will be embedded in public utilities and home appliances. Many searching references such as the yellow pages, dictionaries, and even newspapers will have visual mining capability. There may be computer chips dedicated to support visual data mining activities. The term visual data mining will be included in school text books and literature.

8. Conclusion

The Visual data mining has been deployed and aids in knowledge discovery in databases. The major advantages of visual data mining are integration of retrieval and browsing approaches, intuitive visualization of feature data, geographical data and other retrieval-relevant data and easy to handle but still powerful interaction paradigms. In visual data mining the user does not have to deal with giving a number of relevant items he wants to retrieve or with feature weights. Furthermore, he does not have to give textual relevance information during the querying process. Understanding VDM techniques are of benefit to the end users involved with the data mining results and give them more control in the knowledge discovery process.

9. Conclusion

The Image enhancement Techniques in Visual data mining has been deployed and aids in knowledge discovery in databases. The major advantages of visual data mining are integration of retrieval and browsing approaches, intuitive visualization of feature data, geographical data and other retrieval-relevant data and easy to handle but still powerful interaction paradigms. In visual data mining the user does not have to deal with giving a number of relevant items he wants to retrieve or with feature weights. Furthermore, he does not have to give textual relevance information during the querying process. Understanding VDM techniques are of benefit to the end users involved with the data mining results and give them more control in the knowledge discovery process.

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