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Face Annotation for Text Analysis

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ABSTRACT: This paper proposes a review on various techniques used for detection and analysis of each technique. Combine techniques are used in retrieving facial images based on query. A face annotation has many applications the main part of based face annotation is to management of most same facial images and their weak data labels. This problem, different method are adopted. The efficiency of annotating systems are improved by using these methods. So it is effective to label the images with their exact names. The detected face recognition techniques can annotate the faces with exact data labels which will help to improve the detection more efficiently. For a set of semantically similar images Annotations from them. Then content-based search is performed on this set to retrieve visually similar images, annotations are mined from the data descriptions. The method is to find the face data association in images with data label. The task of face name association should obey the constraint face can be a data appearing in its associated a name can be given to at most one face and a face can be assigned to one name. Many methods have proposed to used this while suffering from some common.

KEYWORDS: Face Annotation; Content Based; Text Analysis

I. INTRODUCTION

The face annotation is an important technique that to annotate facial feature images automatically. The face annotation can be useful to many Applications. The face annotation approaches are often treated as an extended face recognition issue, where different classification models are trained model based face annotation time consuming for collect a large amount of human labelled facial images.

Few studies have attempted to get a search based annotation for facial image annotation by mining to tackle the automated face annotation by exploiting content-based image retrieval methodThe objective of is to assign correct data labels given query facial image. It is usually time consuming and cost to collect a large amount of human data labeled training facial images. It is usually difficult to the models when new data or new persons are added, in which an retraining process is usually required.

The annotation or recognition performance often poorly when the number of persons or classes is very large.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Mining Weakly Labeled Facial Images for Search Based Face Annotation Dayong Wang, Steven. Hoi, Member, IEEE, Ying, and Jianke Zhu. IEEE TRANSACTIONS ON KNOWLEDGE DATA ENGINEERING, JANUARY 2014

This paper investigates a framework of search based face annotation with mining weakly labeled facial images that are available on the World Wide Web. One challenging problem for search based face annotation scheme is how to effectively perform annotation by exploiting the list of most similar facial images and their weak labels that are often noisy. To tackle the problem, we propose an effective unsupervised label filter approach for corrected the labels of facial images using machine learning techniques. The learning problem as a convex optimization and develop effective optimization algorithms to solve the large scale learning task efficiently. A clustering based approximation algorithm which can improve the scalability considerably. We have conducted an extensive set of studies on a large scale web facial image test bed, in which encouraging results showed that the ULR algorithms can significantly boost the performance of the promising SBFA scheme. Review on Content Based Image Retrieval Search Based Face Annotation on Weakly Labeled Images Krishna Prasanth ,Anoop The face annotation has many applications. The challenging part of search based face annotation task is management of familiar facial images and their weak labels. To tackle the problem, different techniques are adopted. The efficiency and performance of annotating systems are improved t by using these methods. Here this paper proposes a review on different techniques used for this purpose and check the of each technique. Eigenface Domain Super Resolution for Face Recognition



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Bahadir.Gunturk, *Student Member, IEEE*, Aziz. Batur, *Student Member, IEEE*, Altunbasak, *Senior Member, IEEE*, Monson Hayes, , *Fellow, IEEE*, Russell Mersereau, *Fellow, IEEE*. Face images that are captured by cameras usually have a low resolution, which significantly limits the performance of face recognition systems. In the past, super resolution techniques have been proposed to increase the resolution by combining information from multiple images. These techniques use resolution as a preprocessing step to obtain a high resolution image that is passed to a face recognition system. Considering that most face recognition systems use an initial dimensionality reduction method, we propose to transfer the super resolution reconstruction from pixel domain to a lower dimensional face space. Such an approach has the advantage of a significant decrease in the computational complexity of the super resolution reconstruction. The reconstruction algorithm to obtain a visually improved high quality image, but instead constructs the information required by the recognition system directly in the dimensional domain without any unnecessary overhead. In addition That face super resolution is more robust to errors and noise than pixel domain resolution because of the addition of model based constraints.

III. MODULUS

- Database creation with image in binary bit format array
- Scanning BMP Format Reading per pixel value in RGB value
- Facial feature indexing with data label
- Similar face retrieval with value
- Detected Final output
- Refined data

IV. METHODOLOGY

1. The system fed with a image.
2. Extracting facial Features
3. The important data is extracted from the sample. Using software where many algorithms are available The outcome which is a reduced set of data that represents the important features of the enrolled user's face.
4. Comparison new Templates
5. This depends on the application at hand. That identification purposes, It will be a comparison between the stored on a database.
6. Declaring a Match with data
7. The face recognition system will return a match The intervention of a human operator will be required in order to select the best fit from the candidate data.

V. DATA LABELING

Data labeling procedure. The procedure are compared with data labeling on spectral clustering. After initial labeling with partial clustering, The proposed labeling algorithm and spectral clustering to label the rest of the faces. We recluster label faces, then data label the cluster, which similarity variation is the lowest. proposed data labeling algorithm get higher efficiency at the beginning of data labeling,

VI. SOFTWARE

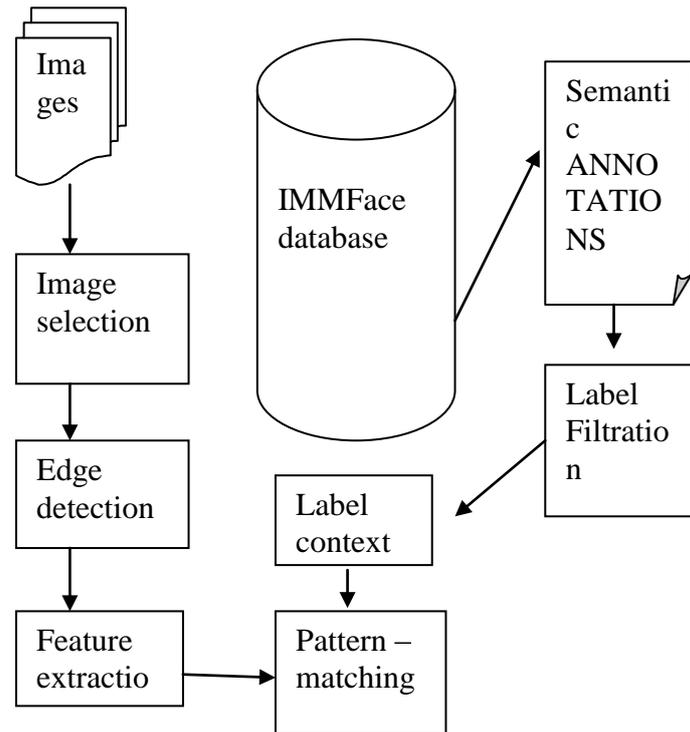
C#.NET is also compliant with Common Language that supports structured exception handling. The set of rules and constructs that are supported by the Common Language Runtime.It is the runtime environment provided by the .NET Framework; it manages the execution of the code and also makes the development process easier by providing services process.

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VII. FLOW DIAGRAM



VIII. CONCLUSION

The face annotation on labeled images. So research works and new methods are being proposed. The research in this field importance as it is very useful in searching and social Media. The future work will work on multi person data task and thereby efficiency and accuracy of result. If the techniques are implemented properly, then the data label problem will be solved.

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